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Jan. 30, 1907
Rochester, N. H., ~~May 26, 1906~~

Dear Sir:--

Would you feel disposed to exchange a copy of ^{"Landmarks of Ancient Dorchester"} ~~the history of your~~
~~town~~, which I understand is ^{for sale} ~~published~~ by you, for a set of the
History of the Town of Rochester, written by my father, Franklin
McDuffee, and published by his family? The latter work, in two
volumes, is the story of one of the oldest and best known towns in
New Hampshire and contains a large amount of general description of
the life of the old colonial days. It is reputed to be one of the
most readable local histories ever written and has been extensively
quoted.

If this suggestion strikes you favorably, will you kindly let me
hear from you.

Yours very truly,

Willis McDuffee

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Rochester, New Hampshire, Feb. 4, 1907

Mr. Lucien Thompson,

Durham, N. H.,

Dear Sir:---

Your favor of the 1st and the "Landmarks of Ancient Dover" are at hand and I thank you very much for thus acceding to my suggestion. I am sure the book is very interesting and valuable and I trust you will find the Rochester history the same. I am sending you by American express prepaid the copy of the History of Rochester.

Yours very truly,

Willis H. Huffer



Frank M^cDuffee.

HISTORY

OF THE TOWN OF

ROCHESTER

NEW HAMPSHIRE,

FROM 1722 TO 1890.

BY

FRANKLIN MCDUFFEE, A. M.

EDITED AND REVISED BY

SILVANUS HAYWARD.

“Threshing Time’s neglected sheaves,
Gathering up the scattered leaves
Which the wrinkled Sibyl cast
Careless from her as she passed.”

IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOL. I.

MANCHESTER:

THE JOHN B. CLARKE CO., PRINTERS.

1892.

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M. F. McDUFFEE.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

In 1865 the author of this History began a series of historical sketches in the "Rochester Courier," and, with much labor during subsequent years, collected a large amount of material for a town history. The minute and thorough character of his work is seen in the early history, and especially in the record of Rochester in the Rebellion. The carefully preserved sketches and other papers contain scattered notes suggesting changes and additions indicative, in some degree, of his general plan. His lamented death left the work, unfortunately, incomplete.

His father, John McDuffee, Esq. (now recently deceased), took great interest in the matter, and expressed his desire to put the money, which others would have expended on marble or granite, into the History of Rochester, as a better and more enduring monument to the memory of his son. At his request I undertook the task of editing and completing the work. It has proved a far greater labor than was at first anticipated. Every sentence has been carefully reviewed and re-written in the desire to make it as nearly as possible what the author himself would have wished. Much has been added, and many parts are exclusively my own. Though I could not expect to attain the careful accuracy, and clear, attractive style of the author, my hope is, that only special critics will be likely to discern just the points of transition between the work of the author and that of the editor.

The reader will observe that the standpoint of time varies with the time of writing, or of going to press.

The date of publication suggests the transition from the *town* to the *city* of Rochester, and that whoever shall resume the historic pen must begin with the inauguration of a city government with the Hon. Charles S. Whitehouse as first mayor.

The kind assistance of many besides those named in the body of the work is hereby thankfully acknowledged. Special mention should be made of Irving A. Watson, M. D., the Hon. A. S. Batchellor, the Rev. N. F. Carter, J. R. Ham, M. D., and my lamented friend, the late Hon. Isaac W. Hammond.

Like a broken column restored by some less skillful hand, it is hoped this History will remain as a fitting monument to the fragrant memory of its author and designer, FRANKLIN McDUFFEE.

S. H.

SOUTHBIDGE, Mass., August, 1892.

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ERRATA.

- Page 10, first line, for Robert's read Roberts'.
Page 20, sixteenth line from bottom, insert S. after Charles.
Page 22, seventh line, add John Wentworth.
Page 27, eighth line, for as killful read a skillful.
Page 80, omit foot note.
Page 117, fifth line from bottom, for McDiffee read McDuffee.
Page 161, eighteenth line, for Hiram N. read Hiram M.
Page 168, tenth line from bottom, omit reference to Appendix.
Page 169, thirteenth line from bottom, after appoint omit a.
Page 176, sixth line, after George insert P.
Page 201, twenty-second line, for Cross read Union.
Page 205, third line insert a at beginning.
Page 206, twenty-third line, after Luther insert B.
Page 211, twenty-first line, instead of Porter read Potter.
Page 212, twelfth line from bottom, for August 29, 1861 read 1862.
Page 224, nineteenth line, for Pocataligo read Pocotalgo.
Page 233, second line, for since read after.
Page 234, seventh line from bottom, for Pocotaligo read Pocotalgo.
Page 237, twenty-seventh line, for Hlenham read Hennem.
Page 252, eighth line from bottom, after James insert H., and after Andover, insert Mass.
Page 253, fifteenth line from bottom, for patorate read pastorate.
Page 258, tenth line, for 60 read 62.
Page 261, eleventh line from bottom, for geat read great.
Page 319, thirteenth line from bottom, after Charles, for C. read H.
Pages 324, 325, and 327, for Henry Orue read Henry H. Orne.
Page 331, second line from bottom, for 1766 read 1776.
Page 349, at end of last line, insert t.
Page 357, eighteenth line from bottom, after Nicholas insert V.
Page 365, seventeenth line, after Charles insert H.
Page 394, fifteenth line from bottom, for 300 read 381.
Page 408, twelfth line from bottom, for 1698 should perhaps be 1658.
Page 421, tenth line, for dangher read daughter.
Page 443, tenth line from bottom, after Stephen insert M.
Page 449, tenth line from bottom, for Gonic read Rochester.
Page 459, sixth line from bottom, for 1880 read 1885.
Page 470, first line, for neergetic read energetic.
Page 473, eighteenth line from bottom, after Micajah insert H.
Page 483, ninth line from bottom, omit last n.
Page 521, first line, for Togers read Rogers, omit comma after R, and insert comma after Roberts.
Page 530, seventeenth line from bottom, for Colton read Cotton.
Page 531, twenty-fourth line, for Lewis read Louis.
Page 541, tenth line from bottom, for 141 read 142.
Page 543, fourth line from bottom, for 1854 read 1845.
Page 553, seventh line from bottom, at end put e in place of c.
Page 561, last line, for 1841 read 1881.
Page 572, fourth line, for Charberlain read Chamberlain.
Page 621, twenty-first line should be a foot note with asterisk.

AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION.

It is much to be regretted that so little pains is taken to preserve the incidents of local history. Although the liveliest interest may be felt in the recital of these incidents, yet they are generally left to the keeping of uncertain tradition, so that after two or three generations have passed away it is difficult to distinguish fact from mere fiction or embellishment. Even great events and deeds are soon forgotten and entirely lost.

Every town should support a historical society or adopt some other means for the preservation of its history. A library association might be made to serve all the purposes; a local newspaper, too, is an excellent means, as its value and prosperity depend upon its furnishing a complete record of current events.

These remarks are well illustrated by the following incident.

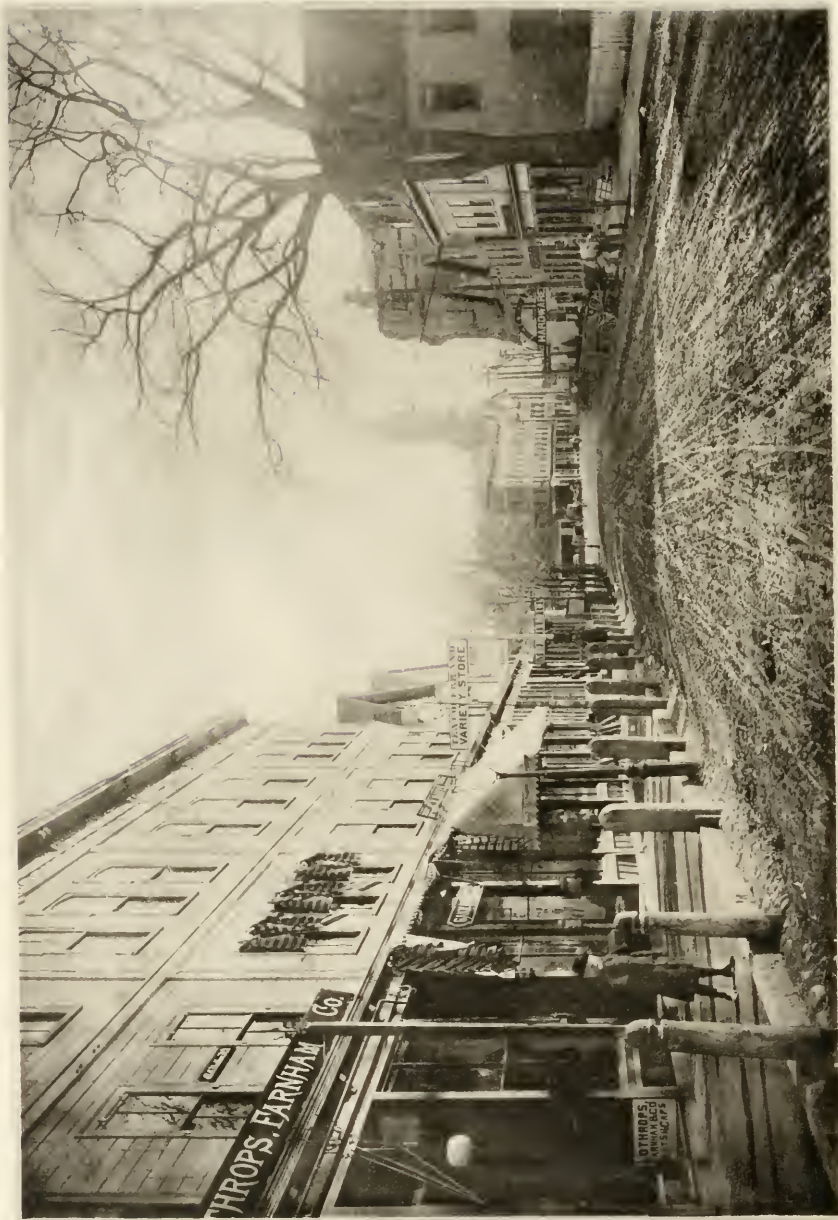
In 1774, when the oppressions of the mother country were exciting resistance in the minds of the colonists, and their hearts were beginning to yearn for independence, General Gage, who commanded the British forces in Boston, wanted carpenters to build barracks to secure the troops against the approaching winter. But no carpenters could be hired in Massachusetts to work for British soldiers. In this dilemma General Gage applied for aid to Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire, who dispatched a secret agent to some of the back towns to hire workmen. The success of this person in his visit to Rochester is thus recorded in Belknap's History of New Hampshire:—

“The agent in this secret business was brought on his knees before the committee of Rochester and made an humble acknowledgment. This prudent step of the committee disarmed the popular rage and prevented any injury to his person or property.”

Every citizen of Rochester may well feel proud to find the town thus early taking so unequivocal and decided a stand in the cause of independence. But certainly this is but a meager and unsatisfactory account of so prominent an event. Who were this committee? and whence did they derive their authority? What was the language of that “humble acknowledgment”? and where did the meeting occur? The records of the town furnish no light. Tradition even gives us no clew. Who knows *anything* in regard to the subject? (p. 54.)

It is the purpose of the writer to give a few sketches of the early history of the town, not entering minutely into barren statistics and details of genealogy, but selecting such matters as are of general interest, and the knowledge of which may be readily obtained. There are doubtless many old papers and letters stored in attics in Rochester, which would elucidate important points in its history, if the owners would bring them forth to the light. It is hoped these articles will tend to this result, and awaken an increased interest in the subject.

ROCHESTER, 1865.



HELIOTYPE PRINTING CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

MARKET STREET, LOOKING SOUTH.

ROCHESTER.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTIVE.

“The sinless, peaceful works of God.”

ROCHESTER is situated on the 71st meridian west of Greenwich. The village is about one mile east of this meridian, and in latitude $43^{\circ} 18'$ north. The town is approximately a trapezoid containing about 52,000 acres, with its diagonals extending nearly ten miles north and south, and a little over eight miles east and west. Its northeastern boundary is the state line on the east bank of the Salmon Falls river which separates Rochester from Lebanon and Berwick in Maine. On the southeast it is bounded by Somersworth and Dover, on the southwest by Barrington and Strafford, and on the northwest by Farmington, touching Milton for a short distance between Farmington and the river.

Of natural ponds or lakes Rochester is almost entirely destitute. The line between Rochester and Farmington crosses Ricker's pond near its center, and a small portion of Round pond extends over Barrington line. “Little Long pond” also crosses the same line about half a mile farther east. The Salmon Falls river flows along the northeastern side, and the Cochecho river crosses the town towards the southeast from Farmington to Dover. Isinglass river (probably named from the mica in its bed or along its banks) loops into Rochester from Barrington, making a large ox-bow, where it is crossed by the Nashua & Rochester railroad; then returning to Barrington it bends back again across the line and enters the Cochecho near where Rochester corners on Dover. Owing to the level surface of the town the brooks are few and of little importance.

The principal ones are Robert's brook, flowing from Ricker's pond; Berry's brook, which supplies the reservoir recently built; Willow brook and Heath brook.

Dr. Jackson's report of the geology of the State says:—

"Rochester is probably underlaid by strata of mica slate, which is covered by drift consisting of fine sand and sandy loam. Our attention was directed to an extensive peat bog, comprising more than one hundred and fifty acres, and not less than forty feet in depth. It is but half a mile from the flourishing village of Rochester, and will prove of great value both for fuel and for agricultural use. The bog may be easily reclaimed by draining off the surplus water into the Coheco river by means of ditches which need not be more than six feet deep. Several persons who visited this bog with me resolved to purchase, reclaim it, and convert it into a meadow for English grasses. I have no doubt of its proving more valuable than any upland soil in the town."

From Prof. Hitchcock's "Geology of New Hampshire" we learn that Rochester was under the sea during the "Atlantic period." It was afterward covered with gneiss holding crystals of andalusite, which are still largely prevalent here. The gneiss was subsequently covered with "an uncouth mica schist." The movements of the ice in the glacial period were toward the southeast. Bowlders are not unfrequent, but none of remarkable size have been observed. Coarse glacial drift and finer modified drift deposited by rivers of the Champlain period, cover most of the town, forming extensive plains which obscure the underlying rock. These plains extending for eight miles along the Coheco, are in many places, as especially at Gonic, underlaid by clay. Their height at Rochester Village is two hundred and twenty-six feet, and at East Rochester and Gonic two hundred feet, above sea level. The river falls much more rapidly than the plains, so that it lies seventy-five feet below them in the south part of the town. There are five "lenticular hills" in Rochester. The finest of these is the one now owned by Walter S. Hussey.

"It rises with a very regularly rounded outline one hundred and fifty feet above the lowland or valleys which surround it on every side. Another of similar height but less typical in form, lies one mile southeast, near Gonic Village. Two of these occur east of the Coheco, being Haven hill crossed by the road to Great Falls, and Gonic hill a half mile south. The former is less steep and prominent than usual, but was shown by a well at its top to be composed of glacial drift at least forty feet deep."

Dry hill lying near Barrington, and the range toward Farmington called Chestnut hills, are probably the highest points in town, being a little over five hundred feet above sea level.

The most important natural feature of the town is undoubtedly the peat bog already mentioned. A large portion of it lies between

the village and the first crossing of the Great Falls & Conway railroad. The greatest depth found in building that road was a little over twenty feet. East of the railroad there are fifty or sixty acres more, varying in depth from five to fifteen feet. A few persons have used this peat for fuel with good success. It yields a large amount of light, dusty ashes which are found useful for polishing. The market value of these peat beds depends almost entirely on the price of coal. Largely through the exertions of Franklin McDuffee, the Strafford County Improved Peat Company was organized November 13, 1866, at the office of Nathaniel Wells, Esq., in Great Falls. The capital stock was one hundred thousand dollars, all owned by less than a dozen men. D. H. Buffum, A. A. Perkins, and Royal Eastman of Great Falls, E. G. Wallace of Rochester, and Jeremiah Evarts of Boston were chosen directors; and Franklin McDuffee treasurer and clerk. The company was not designed for stock speculation but for business, fully intending to enter upon the work the following spring, but so great a fall in the price of coal intervened that they were compelled to abandon the enterprise. The land is still owned by these men and their successors.

Evidently Rochester has superior natural advantages for manufacturing. With the Cocheco flowing diagonally through the town, and the Salmon Falls forming its eastern boundary, our water privileges are rarely surpassed. Its location also necessarily makes it a railroad center. It is not possible that our great advantages should fail to excite a sure and continual growth in manufacturing pursuits.

The soil of Rochester is largely sandy or slaty, and not favorable for the highest agricultural success. In some parts, however, it yields good crops. The plains are easily tilled, and, with a large supply of dressing frequently renewed, will well repay the diligent farmer. The soil is specially favorable for pines. White pines, pitch pines, and Norway pines have always abounded. These with several varieties of oak, hemlocks, chestnuts, birches, maples, and larches are the principal trees. Shrubs and smaller plants are such as are usually found in the light soils where pine and white oak prevail.

Formerly, here as elsewhere, wild animals were numerous. Wolves, bears, deer, and moose fed or annoyed the early settlers, and busy beavers built their curious dwellings along the streams. They are now only traditions of the remote past. The level country

affording no rocky hiding-places, these larger wild beasts were sooner exterminated here than in many other places. The forests also being early cleared away, no shelter is left even for the larger birds. For the same reason, foxes and raccoons are fewer than in most New Hampshire towns. Mr. William N. Hastings, who has made a special study of microscopic objects, has found diatoms of forms apparently somewhat rare, such as are assigned by other investigators to distant localities only. On the whole, it must be said that neither the fauna nor the flora of Rochester presents any remarkable features.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN HISTORY.*

“Erewhile, where yon gay spires their brightness rear,
Trees waved, and the brown hunter’s shouts were loud
Amid the forest ; and the bounding deer
Fled at the glancing plume, and the gaunt wolf yelled near.

“There stood the Indian hamlet : there the lake
Spread its blue sheet that flashed with many an oar,
Where the brown otter plunged him from the brake,
And the deer drank ; as the light gale flew o’er,
The twinkling maize-field rustled on the shore ;
And while that spot, so wild, and lone, and fair,
A look of glad and innocent beauty wore,
And peace was on the earth and in the air,
The warrior lit the pile and bound his captive there.”

IF we knew nothing of the past history of Rochester, the names Newichwannoc, Squamanagonic, and Coheco would be sufficient proof that the Indians dwelt here before the white men came. It was their custom to give names to the mountains and lakes among which they dwelt, and the river falls and other places which they frequented for hunting and fishing. The rivers themselves they did not name, though the names they gave to the falls and other remarkable places are often applied now not only to the rivers but to the towns and villages upon their banks.

The Indians did not use arbitrary, unmeaning terms, but every name had some peculiar fitness to the locality to which it was applied. *Newichwannoc*, by which name the Salmon Falls river was formerly known, was two hundred years ago pronounced Ne-ge-won-nuck. It is found spelled in no less than nine different ways. It is difficult to resolve the word into its parts, although the last syllable, *ock* or *acke*, denotes the name of a *place*. From several sources worthy of credit it is interpreted to mean, “The place of

* In preparing this chapter, the author is largely indebted to Belknap's History of New Hampshire.

many falls," and was probably applied to the lower portion of the river, for which it is very appropriate.

Squamagonie, now abbreviated to *Gonie*, is analyzed thus: *Squam*, water; *an*, a hill; *a*, euphonic, merely aiding the pronunciation; *gon*, clay; *ie*, a place. Literally rendered, then, it means, "*The water of the clay place hill.*" Those familiar with the soil in that part of the town will regard this as a tolerably faithful description.

Cochecho has been variously spelled, *Cochecho*, *Cochechae*, *Quochecho*, *Keecheachy*, etc. It was first spelled *Cochecho* in the name of the Manufacturing Company at Dover, probably by accident. Its meaning is as follows: *Co*, falls; *che*, great; *co*, falls; that is, *falls* and *great falls*. The expression was probably applied by the Indians to the succession of falls in Dover, including the great falls in the city and the smaller falls a mile or more up the river. According to the dialect now used by the Indians in Maine, it is supposed the word should be written "*K'tchechoke*," in which case the meaning would be *great place*; that is, great place in the river, equivalent to great falls.

A curiosity may exist to know something of these people who inhabited this section before the white settlers, and thus fixed the names of these localities. What tribes dwelt here? Were the inhabitants numerous? Were there Indian villages in this vicinity? Such questions doubtless suggest themselves to others as they often have to the writer.

It should be remembered that the Indian population was very sparse. Here and there a tribe had a little village of a few hundred inhabitants at the most, and these villages were far remote from each other. They were not great travelers except in their hunting and fishing excursions and when on the war path, and the greater part of the country was little visited by them. They were so ignorant of geography as to suppose that New England was an island. Their usual route from the mountains and lakes to the white settlements was by the *Cochecho* and *Newichwannoc* (now *Salmon Falls*) rivers, and probably many a warlike band of both Indians and whites have passed along these rivers near where our beautiful village is now situated.

When our fathers came to New England they found within its confines five principal nations of Indians. In Connecticut were the *Pequots*; in Rhode Island, the *Narragansetts*; in Massachusetts, the

Massachusetts Indians. The Pawkunnakutts inhabited Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and Plymouth. The Pawtucketts constituted the fifth and last great sachemship. To this general division of Pawtucketts belonged the Pennacooks living upon the Merrimack river and in the central portions of this State. Several other smaller sachemships were also included in the national name of Pawtucketts, such as the Agawams, Naumkeeks, and Piscataquas. All these originally formed one great nation under Passaconaway, called the great sachem of Pennacook. The Pennacooks were probably the most powerful of these subordinate tribes.

When New Hampshire was first settled, the remains of two tribes had their habitations on the several branches of the Piscataqua river. One sachem lived at the falls of Squamscott, now Exeter, and the other at those of Newichwannoc, now South Berwick, Me.; their headquarters being generally in places convenient for fishing. Both these, with several inland tribes residing about Lake Winnipiseogee, acknowledged subjection to Passaconaway, the first great sagamore of whom we have any account. He excelled the other sachems in sagacity, duplicity, and moderation, but his principal superiority was his skill in some of the secret operations of nature, which gave him the reputation of a sorcerer, and extended his fame and influence among the neighboring tribes. They believed he could make water burn, and trees dance, and metamorphose himself into flame; that in winter he could raise a green leaf from the ashes of a dry one, and a living serpent from the skin of one that was dead. At a great feast of the Indians in 1660, Passaconaway, finding himself near his end, made a farewell speech to his children and people, in which, as a dying man, he warned them solemnly against quarreling with the English, as it would prove the sure means of their own destruction. He told how he had tried all his arts of sorcery against them, yet still they increased in number and their settlements advanced. Wonolanset, his son and successor, heeded his advice, for when, fifteen years later, King Philip's war broke out, in which were engaged all the other New England tribes, including even those upon the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, he withdrew his people to a remote place that they might not be drawn into the quarrel. But when in 1676 Major Waldron seized four hundred Indians whom he had invited to Dover, then called Cocheco, to witness a training and a sham fight, though all the Pennacooks were

dismissed unharmed, yet their Indian nature could not brook such indignity, and forgetting the advice of the dying Passaconaway, by resentment and thirst for revenge they were driven into war. From this time the Pennacooks, in common with the other tribes, became implacable foes to the white settlers.

A few months only after the capture of the Pennacooks by Major Waldron occurred an event in the history of Indian warfare which gave to a part of our town a name which it has ever since borne. In March or April, 1677, a famous Indian scout and sagamore named "Blind Will," who had been frequently employed by Major Waldron, was sent out by him with seven of his Indians up the Cochecho river, to learn the designs of the enemy. They were surprised by a company of Mohawks, who had been stimulated by the English to make war upon their ancient enemies, the Eastern Indians, and most of them were captured or slain. Blind Will himself was dragged away by the hair of his head, and being wounded perished in the woods "on a neck of land formed by the confluence of the Cochecho and Isinglass rivers." In the early town records this place always bears the name, "Blind Will's Neck," now contracted to the simple term "The Neck." Thus more than fifty years before the town was incorporated or known by any distinctive name, "The Neck" had been christened by this bloody incident.

In immediate connection with the story of Blind Will another Indian incident prior to the incorporation of the town finds an appropriate place. Horrible in the extreme, it fitly illustrates the savageness of this barbarous race.

The people living in the neighborhood of the Chestnut hills have probably heard with fear, in their childhood days, of the ghost of Rogers, whose grave is said to be near the camp-ground, or Trickey's ledge. Tradition says that Rogers, whom the Indians on account of his obesity nicknamed "Pork," being a prisoner, was unable to keep up with his captors, and therefore they put him to death in the most cruel manner, sticking pitch wood into his body and thus roasting him alive. He was literally barbecued. The place is still shown where his remains are said to be buried. Tradition has not exaggerated this account, but on the contrary has palliated the statements of authentic history.

In the year 1690 an expedition of twenty-seven French soldiers, and about an equal number of Indians under Hoodgood, a noted warrior,

was fitted out in Canada against the English settlements. They attacked Salmon Falls, and after an obstinate fight in which thirty of the brave defenders were slain, the garrison surrendered. Fifty-four prisoners were taken, and the atrocity above mentioned took place while on the retreat to Canada. The account is originally derived from Dr. Cotton Mather.

“Robert Rogers, a corpulent man, being unable to carry the burden which the Indians had imposed upon him, threw it down in the path and went aside into the woods to conceal himself. They found him by his tracks, stripped, beat, and pricked him with their swords; then tied him to a tree and danced round him till they had kindled a fire. They gave him time to pray and take leave of his fellow prisoners, who were placed round the fire to see his death. They pushed the fire toward him, and when he was almost stifled, took it away to give him time to breathe, and thus prolonged his misery; they drowned his dying groans with their hideous singing and yelling, all the while dancing round the fire, cutting off pieces of his flesh and throwing them in his face. When he was dead, they left his body broiling on the coals, in which state it was found by his friends and buried.”

After reading this we can the more easily imagine what anxiety fell upon the early settlers at the mere intimation that the Indians were lurking around their homes. The very word *Indian* became a terror. The people were haunted at every step by the fear of surprise, and at the slightest alarm families were hurried to the garrisons for refuge. We cannot wonder that they took their arms with them when they went forth to visit, or to work, to the shop, to the field, or to the church.

“The husbandmen, with muskets o’er them slung,
In danger and in watching held the plough;
Sadly and slow the fearful moments sped,
For savage men athirst for blood were nigh;
And when at eve they bowed the weary head,
They knew not but ere morn the war-whoop cry
Would reach their lowly roof, and call them out to die.”

In 1722 began the Indian war called “Lovewell’s War” on account of the bold and memorable exploits of Capt. John Lovewell. He made several successful expeditions against the Indians, but finally being ambushed by a superior force under the chief Paugus near Lovewell’s Pond, a long and bloody fight ensued in which he was slain, with many of his company, and the remainder escaped only through great suffering and hardship. This war fell with great severity upon the proprietors of Rochester, costing many of them their lives. The first victim was Joseph Ham, who was killed and three of his children taken prisoners. Soon after, Tristram Heard, another proprietor, was waylaid in the road and killed. Another,

James Nock, one of the elders of the church at Oyster river, was killed while returning on horseback from setting beaver traps in the woods.

The Provincial Council offered a bounty of one hundred pounds for every Indian scalp. The prospect of so large a reward encouraged Abraham Benwick to raise a company of volunteers, whose services were speedily called into requisition. In June, 1724, Moses Davis and his son, being at work in a cornfield, went to a brook to drink, where they discovered three Indian packs. Notice was immediately given to the company, and while guiding them to the spot they fell into an ambush and Davis and his son were both killed. The company fired upon the Indians and killed their leader, a half-breed Indian, supposed to be the son of the Jesuit priest Ralle, who was the chief instigator of the Indians against the English settlers. His scalp was presented to the lieutenant-governor in council by Robert Burnham, and the bounty was paid to Capt. Francis Mathews in trust for the company. All the men named above were proprietors of Rochester, and Capt Mathews was the first selectman chosen by the town.

Several families of Quakers, although conscientiously opposed to war even in self-defense, yet suffered among the others. Ebenezer Downs, one of this class, having been taken prisoner, was required to dance for the amusement of his captors, and upon refusal was grossly insulted and abused. Another, John Hanson, who lived in Dover and had a large family, adhered to peace principles so rigidly that he would not even remove to the garrison for safety. While he and his eldest daughter were gone to the Friends' weekly meeting, a party of French Mohawks entered the house, killed and scalped two small children, captured his wife with an infant, the nurse, two daughters, and a son, and carried them to Canada. When they were afterward redeemed, the Indians threatened that they would again capture them. A party came to Dover for this purpose, but failing of carrying out this design, lying in wait, they shot dead Benjamin Evans, wounded William Evans and cut his throat. John Evans being slightly wounded feigned death, and submitted to be scalped without discovering any signs of life. He lived for many years. Peace was finally concluded in December, 1725.

Peace was not, however, of long duration. France held the Canadas and Nova Scotia, and was ambitious to connect these with her

colonies in Louisiana, while England occupied only a narrow strip along the Atlantic coast, and saw with alarm the aggressive movements of her rival. Each jealously eager for the extension of her own domains, encroachments and wars continually ensued until the final conquest of Canada by the British brought permanent peace. An Indian war was invariably an appendage to a war between these two nations, and as invariably the Indians were engaged upon the side of France. This is not to be wondered at. The Canadian French were a roving, adventurous people, by their plastic nature well calculated to gain the friendship and alliance of the red man. They were themselves half Indian in manners, joining in the chase and the dance, building and living in wigwams, and training their children to the Indian mode of life. The French Jesuits traversed continent and ocean to carry their religion to these heathen tribes, and though they failed to civilize them yet they exerted over their passions a restraining influence, which was lost, however, as they withdrew from sight. These priests claimed to have converted great numbers; but their conversion consisted in wearing little crucifixes on their necks, being immersed in river or lake, and learning by rote a few formulas of prayer. It is not strange, therefore, that they acquired a powerful influence over these forest tribes. There were strong ties of brotherhood between the two races, and as the French always remained loyal to the home government, their Indian allies were easily stimulated to attack the settlements of the English enemies of France. The French furnished arms and ammunition for these hostile excursions, and found ample repayment in the large number of captives for whose redemption heavy ransoms were paid by their friends. The Indians were serviceable allies, wily and cruel foes. They dwelt at remote distances in the wilderness, whither they could be pursued only with great difficulty and expense. Making incursions in small bands, they fell unexpectedly upon the isolated settlements, showing little or no mercy to their victims. Their attacks could never be foreseen. Accustomed to forest life, quick in all their perceptions and motions, trained in the love of cruelty and bloodshed, and expert in every artifice to entrap a foe, they were a dangerous and dreaded race.

Although the settlement of Rochester was long postponed on account of Indian wars, yet for nearly twenty years after the settlement began, nothing occurred to interrupt its progress. At this time

there must have been nearly one hundred and fifty families, and being on the very frontier they were most helplessly exposed to all the horrors of the impending conflict. For a few weeks or months they might have neglected their work and lived in garrisons or engaged in active warfare, but as the contest continued year after year they were compelled to expose themselves in order to provide means of subsistence.

In 1744 the proprietors voted to give to the settlers all the mill rents then due, to be appropriated for building five block-houses or forts, —

“three on the great road that leads to Norway Plains, one at Squamanagonie upper mill, and one on the road by Newichwannoc river near the Widdo Tebbets’s, or as his Excellency should otherwise order,” —

and appointed a committee to carry out the vote. These forts were built, although the rents could not be collected to pay for them. Besides these public garrisons, many others were built at private expense, receiving the names of their owners. One such was built by Richard Wentworth, near where Thomas Fall now lives on the main road. The Rawlins garrison was not far from the same place. The Rev. Amos Main occupied a garrison house near the top of Rochester hill. The Goodwin garrison was on the land now owned by John Crockett, opposite the Bartlett place; Copp’s garrison, near where Mr. Crockett lives. The garrison at Squamanagonie stood where now is the garden of Col. Charles Whitehouse. The one upon Newichwannoc road was not far from Asa Roberts’s house. The only one of these forts now remaining forms the rear part of the present house of Edward Tebbets. The upper story having been removed and the lower covered with clapboards and painted, it would not be recognized by any outward appearance as a house built to protect the people of Rochester from the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the savage. Garrisons were built two stories in height, the lower story being of solid timber with strong window shutters fastening upon the inside. The upper story projected three or four feet upon all sides, so that water could be poured down to extinguish flames in case the house should be fired, while an enemy who came near was exposed to certain death. Loop-holes were provided large enough on the outside for a gun-barrel to be pointed through them, and hollowed or beveled upon the inside to allow the gun to be aimed in different directions. The second story was built

according to the fancy or ability of the owner. In the Richard Wentworth garrison it was made of thick planks dovetailed together at the corners like a chest, and without any frame, except a few braces. The cellars of the public garrisons were divided by walls into many apartments for the accommodation of different families; this was the case with the one at Gonic. As an additional protection, oftentimes the whole building was surrounded with a rampart or palisade formed of timber or posts set in the ground. To these fortified houses the men, when driven from their labor in the field, retreated; here they left their women and children when they went abroad; and here they were compelled to pass much of their own time in inactivity, while perhaps the cattle were being killed in the pastures near by, and the crops remained unharvested or were being destroyed by the enemy.

A few anecdotes will illustrate the cunning of the Indians and the necessary caution of the settlers. One day the cattle were discovered in the cornfield at Col. McDuffee's. The boys were starting at once to drive them out, when they were stopped by the Colonel, who said he knew the fence was strong, and the rascally Indians must have laid a plot to trap them. No one was allowed to move out of doors for a day or two, but when it was safe to venture forth, the place of concealment contrived by the Indians was discovered, and it was evident that they had broken down the fence, driven the cattle into the field, and placed themselves in ambush to kill or capture whoever came out. At one of the garrisons a large number of hogs were kept, which were suffered to roam about during the day to feed upon acorns and such other food as they could find, and were called home at night. One evening they were called a long time, but none made their appearance. In the night, when it was quite dark, the hogs seemed to return suddenly, and a grunting as of a large drove was heard all around the building. The family, however, were too wary to be deceived, and at once suspected the truth, that the Indians had dispatched the hogs and were now imitating their grunts to entice somebody out of the garrison. These are only a few out of the many tricks and treacheries of their crafty foes. More than once a hatchet was found sticking in the garrison door, as a token of threatening and defiance. That the imagination of the settlers sometimes magnified the real danger or excited needless fears is very probable. It could hardly be otherwise; for little

would be required to produce alarm after a few persons had fallen victims to these wily and savage foes.

A thrill of horror ran through the settlement when on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1746, by an artfully contrived and boldly executed plot, four men were murdered within sight of a garrison, and a fifth was wounded and taken prisoner. Their names were Gershom Downs, Joseph Heard, John Richards, and Joseph Richards. They were on the way to their work in the field, carrying guns and traveling in company for mutual protection. A band of Indians, having first sent one of their number forward to station himself behind a tree at a convenient distance on the opposite side of the road, had concealed themselves near where these men must pass. Having thus prepared a snare with the noted cunning of the race, they awaited the approach of their victims. When the workmen arrived at the ambush the solitary decoy suddenly stepped forth in full view and fired upon the company. "Face your enemies; fire!" was the instant order of Joseph Richards who acted as captain. All immediately discharged their pieces at the savage, who having thus drawn their fire, instantly disappeared and escaped unharmed. The remaining Indians springing from their ambush in the rear, immediately rushed forward with terrific whoops and yells. All the guns on both sides having been discharged, an exciting race ensued. The men fled down the road toward a deserted house owned by John Richards. The Indians followed with caution, lest some of the guns might still remain loaded. The flying party, except John Richards, who was wounded succeeded in reaching the house. Closing the door behind them, they planted themselves firmly against it and hastened to reload their guns. But before they could accomplish this, the Indians mounted to the roof, tore off the poles of which it was constructed, and falling upon the now defenseless men, dispatched them in the most brutal manner. The guns of the murdered men were afterwards found half-loaded; and an unfinished web which Mrs. Richards had left in the loom, was stained with the blood of her neighbors. John Richards, instead of following the others, directed his flight towards the garrison where his wife was dwelling; but before he could reach it, an Indian overtook him, and with uplifted tomahawk was about to take his life. Richards called for quarter and was spared. His wound not being dangerous, and being able to travel, he was carried prisoner to Canada. This

massacre occurred near the spot where a schoolhouse now stands, on the main road. The ambush was a short distance this side, near where Bidfield Meserve now resides. Taking the wounded Richards with them, the Indians, to escape pursuit, struck hastily into Whitehall swamp. After killing some cattle and cutting out their tongues and a few tidbits, they came out on the Salmon Falls road near Adams's Corner. Here a party of men were at work in the field, one of whom had stationed his son, Jonathan Dore, a boy of twelve years, on the fence to keep a sharp lookout and give the alarm if any Indians appeared. As in youthful innocence he sat whistling on the fence, the Indians suddenly came in sight. He gave the alarm and the men all escaped; but before he could get down from the fence the Indians had seized him. The father from his hiding-place saw his son captured and carried away, but knew that all attempts at rescue were hopeless.

The foregoing account of the capture of Richards and the slaughter of his companions is founded upon a few lines in Belknap's History. In order to form a more minute and connected narrative, incidents and particulars derived from tradition and other sources have here been added. The correctness of Belknap's history of the affair has been unjustly questioned by a great-grandson of Richards, who received a different version from his father Tristram. His account was published in a history of the Richards family by Rev. Abner Morse. The following is the account as given in Mr. Morse's book, and is, to say the least, *interesting*:—

"Richards and the other young man [doubtless meaning Dore] having arrived in Canada and appearing to be contented, were permitted to go out hunting with the Indians; and as they did not try to escape were, after about a year, allowed to go out alone. They then planned a way to escape. They found a large hollow log in the forest, and prepared it to hide in. As they passed that way they stowed a part of their provision there, and one evening crawled into the log out of sight. The Indians, finding that Richards and his mate did not come home at dark as usual, were soon searching for them, making the woods ring with their calls and answers, and many times passed over the log. After twenty-four hours' search the Indians gave them up and retired to their wigwams. Richards and his mate hearing no more of the Indians, then crept from their hiding-place and started for Rochester. Their scanty allowance was soon gone, and they began to suffer from hunger and fatigue. Richards's mate now gave himself up to die, as he could go no further. Richards, being loath to leave him, carried him some distance, but finding his own strength failing also, and the young man begging Richards not to die with him, but to save his own life if possible, he reluctantly consented to do so. They found here the entrails of a deer, which some hunter had left, and striking a fire, broiled it on the coals. 'This,' said Richards, 'was the sweetest meat that I ever ate.' He now left his companion, but had proceeded but a little way when he heard dogs barking behind him, and returning discovered

that some hunters had found his friend. They were from Rochester, and carried Richards and his friend home."

Not to dwell upon the improbability that hunters from Rochester should have been, in time of war, at such a dangerous distance in the wilderness in the enemy's country, *it is well known that Dore did not escape as related*. After careful investigation there is no doubt the following accounts are substantially correct. Belknap's general accuracy as a historian is unquestioned. He derived his information of this particular event from the Rev. Joseph Haven, at a period when many persons were still living who dwelt here when these events took place. Even Richards himself lived in the village after Mr. Haven's settlement here. The account also agrees with the tradition preserved and credited by the people in the locality of the tragedy.

Richards was kindly used by the Indians, and under their skillful treatment his wound was soon healed. After remaining a year and a half in Canada, he was sent by a flag of truce to Boston, and thence returned to his friends at Rochester. He bought the place now owned by a son of Hon. Jacob H. Ela, and here lived till 1792, when he died at the age of seventy. His son of the same name inherited the place, and for years was a miller in the Horne and Hurd mill, opposite where Dea. Barker's grist-mill now stands. He served through the Revolutionary War; was in the battle of Bunker Hill and at the surrender of Ticonderoga, where he narrowly escaped capture. He was also at the battle of Bennington and at the surrender of Burgoyne. He is remembered by many now living. The following lines are commemorative of Richards and his mill:—

"Roll on, fair river! yield your torrent still,
And turn with vigorous sweep Old Richards' mill.
While others sing the men and deeds of fame,
Be ours to consecrate Old Richards' name.
For oft the aged miller at his hearth
Detained our boyish troop with well-timed mirth;
Told us strange tales, nor waited to be pressed,
Laughing old man! he loved the tale and jest;
Strong was his arm, and while the mill went round,
He hooped his pails and tubs with clattering sound.
His long gray coat with dust was thick beset;
His broad-brimmed hat was hat and epaulette;
Nor was he all for jesting, — in a trice
He sober grew, and gave us sage advice,
With shake of head and keen emphatic eye
Descanting loud on truth and honesty.
But baffled oft to make his audience hear,
When wheels and tubs and hammer claimed the ear,
He raised his voice, and with its accents shrill
Defied the deafening clamor of the mill."

Nothing was heard of young Dore until the surrender of Fort William Henry in August, 1757, more than eleven years after his capture. This fort was garrisoned by British soldiers, among whom were recruits from New Hampshire towns. When compelled to surrender, it was stipulated that the French should protect the garrison from the Indians, who were ready to massacre them. But the French perfidiously abandoned the garrison, after they had laid down their arms and marched out of the fort, and one of the most horrible scenes of butchery recorded in American annals took place. The Indians were unrestrained, and nearly half of the garrison were murdered. Among the New Hampshire soldiers who escaped was a Dover man. On his arrival home he declared confidently that he had seen Jonathan Dore. Dore's father's house had been a stopping-place for teamsters who came from Dover to Rochester for the purpose of logging on the Salmon Falls river. This man had been there frequently, and knew Dore well when a child. He said that when the massacre became general after the surrender of the fort, he fled to the woods and was closely pursued by an Indian. When he found the Indian was within a few feet of him, having no way of escape he turned round and faced the Indian, to meet his unavoidable fate. The uplifted tomahawk was just descending upon his head when he recognized, amid the paint and costume of the Indian, the eyes of Jonathan Dore. The recognition seemed mutual. The Indian dropped his tomahawk by his side and walked slowly back to the fort. This story of the soldier gained little credit. It was not thought possible that the boy of twelve could be recognized in the man of twenty-three painted and dressed as a native of the wilderness. Nothing more was heard of Dore until December, 1759, when he suddenly made his appearance in Rochester, after an absence of thirteen years and a half. His story was substantially as follows:—He was treated kindly and adopted into the St. Francis tribe, to which his captors belonged. He married an Indian girl at an early age, and had several children. He acquired the habits and disposition of an Indian, and almost forgot that he was descended from another race. He bore a part in all the cruelties at the taking of Fort William Henry. A white man whom he was pursuing turned upon him just in season to arrest the descending tomahawk, and then Dore saw a face which had been familiar to him in the days of childhood. The recollection of his father's fireside and the

happy scenes of his boyhood instantly rushed upon his mind; his arm fell by his side; he walked back to the fort overpowered by the long-forgotten associations so unexpectedly and so vividly revived within him, and took no further part in that horrible tragedy. From that time he thought often of his boyhood home, but his wife and children bound him to the Indians with ties too strong to be severed. The village of the St. Francis tribe contained a mixed population of French and Indians. On the evening of October 3, 1759, a wedding was celebrated in the village, at which a French priest officiated. The principal warriors of the tribes were absent on a hunting expedition. During the wedding ceremonies persons were heard around the wigwam supposed to be Indians who had not been invited to the wedding. The result proved that they were spies of that noted New Hampshire ranger, Major Robert Rogers, who was seeking an opportunity to revenge the massacre at Fort William Henry, and discovered that evening that many of the warriors were absent from home. The dance went on, and the festivities did not end till long after midnight. Dore had some corn to husk a short distance from the village, and as it would soon be daylight, instead of retiring to rest he thought he would go into the field and husk his corn. Just before dawn he heard the sound of guns. He supposed some of the Indians, who like himself had chosen not to go to sleep after the wedding frolic, were shooting ducks. But soon, hearing a general discharge of muskets, he knew that an enemy was among them, and kept himself concealed. From his hiding-place he saw the women and children rushing into the water for escape, being there shot or otherwise killed. It was a horrid scene, equal to any Indian butchery. An hour or two later he saw the smoke and flames of their burning village, and after all seemed quiet he crept cautiously forth. A sad picture met his gaze. Of the beautiful village of the St. Francis tribe nothing but smoking ruins remained. Their richly ornamented church and all their dwellings had shared one common fate. The dead bodies of their old men and women and children were strewn in all directions. Such was the summary vengeance visited upon the St. Francis tribe by Major Rogers and his company of Rangers, for the massacre at Fort William Henry. After long search among the ruins, Dore discovered the bodies of his wife and children, and hastily deposited them in one grave. No living being met his eye. He knew not

where the remainder of his tribe had fled. The objects of his affection were buried. The ties which bound him to the Indians were all sundered, and his thoughts turned toward the home of his childhood. He soon returned to Rochester, and settled on a farm in Lebanon, Me., where he spent the remainder of his days. He married again, but having no children adopted a boy named John Dixon, who became heir to his farm which he occupied for some years. As might be expected, Dore was as killful marksman, being expert as an Indian in the use of the bow. He usually spent his winters in hunting, taking John Dixon with him. Upon his last excursion, being near the fork of the Kennebec, they met an Indian with whom Dore had a violent altercation, during which they pointed their guns at each other. Finally the Indian stepping backwards, disappeared without turning his face from Dore. Dixon witnessed this but did not understand its meaning, till Dore told him that the Indians were determined to kill him, that he should immediately start for home, and that he, Dixon, must make his way back as best he could. They then separated, and Dore arrived home in ten days, while his companion was two weeks in reaching the first white settlement in Ossipee. The Indian whom they met was a relative of Dore's first wife, and it is believed that the Indians accused Dore of betraying them to the whites on account of his sudden disappearance when their village was destroyed. On the subject of the loss of his Indian family Dore was reserved, and would enter into no conversation about it. He was often heard singing the song he was singing when the Indians took him on the fence. After his return he was always known as "Indian Dore." He died in Lebanon about 1816.*

The excitement produced by the atrocity of the twenty-seventh of June cannot easily be imagined. The suddenness of the attack,—its locality the most thickly settled part of the town,—the exciting nature of the struggle,—the death of so many of their friends and neighbors,—the capture of the wounded Richards and the youthful Dore,—and the escape of the enemy before pursuit could be made,—all must have roused the feelings of the people to an intense degree. It is apparent from the haste with which they adopted measures for

* Two somewhat different accounts are given by the author. They are here combined and reconciled as nearly as possible. The authorities cited are Judge Noah Tebbets, who "forty years ago interested himself in the remarkable history of this man," and T. M. Wentworth, Esq., of Lebanon, Me., "who was brought up near the place where 'Indian Dore' lived." Mr. W. gives the name of Dore's adopted boy as Jonathan Rankins. The other name has been given above because it is the one used by the author in the *later* sketch. [Editor.]

future security, that great anxiety prevailed. No sooner were the remains of the murdered men buried, than a petition was dispatched to the Governor and Assembly at Portsmouth, representing the dangerous situation of the inhabitants, and begging for a guard of soldiers to protect them. This petition —

“Humbly sheweth that the inhabitants are few in number, — in indigent circumstances, — living in a wilderness, — and are continually liable to the assaults of the barbarous Indian enemy, who have killed within the past week four men, and taken prisoners one man and a boy; — they have killed and wounded a considerable number of our cattle; — they are continually lurking about our houses and fields, and are seen by some of us almost every day; — we cannot go out or come in without being liable to fall by them, — and our families are suffering because we are not able to go to our labor. * * * Therefore, we pray your Excellency and your Honors to take our deplorable circumstances under your wise consideration, and extend to us your paternal care and affection by allowing us a suitable number of soldiers to guard us in our garrisons and about our necessary employments.”

The excitement had not subsided when another event occurred, which carried it to a still greater height, and added another life lost to the list of their calamities. Traces of Indians had been discovered in the sand near the Heath brook at Norway Plain, and, in expectation that a party were on the way to attack the settlement, a company of men concealed themselves at night beside the road, a short distance below Norway Plain brook, at the foot of Haven's Hill, intending to ambush the Indians when they came along. Upon the approach of the enemy, however, one of these sentinels, Moses Roberts, became alarmed, and began to creep through the bushes toward his neighbor, who seeing the bushes wave, fired upon him, supposing him to be an Indian. Roberts died the next morning, blaming only himself and justifying the man who shot him.

To support the petition of the inhabitants the Rev. Amos Main was sent to Portsmouth. His mission proved successful, for besides the assurance of soldiers to protect them, he brought back a very substantial token of the “paternal care and affection” of the authorities in the form of a huge cannon, — one of the iron guns of Queen Anne's time, — for the safe return of which, when demanded, he gave his receipt in a large sum.

Throughout the summer and autumn and a part of the winter, scouting parties of soldiers were stationed in the town, who went their daily rounds upon the most traveled roads near the garrisons, and from one garrison to another, occasionally making longer marches when special reasons required. These parties or squads

usually consisted of from twelve to twenty men, who were relieved every few weeks by fresh soldiers. When long marches across the country were to be made, the number was much larger. Upon report that a party of thirty Indians had killed a man at Pennacook (Concord), and were approaching Rochester, Gov. Wentworth ordered Major Davis with a detachment of forty men to march to Rochester, to scout about the town. Similar cases frequently occurred. It was doubtless owing to such precautions and the continual presence of soldiers that there was no further loss of life this year.

In the spring of 1747 the inhabitants again found it necessary to petition for a guard, and as a strong argument why this favor ought to be extended to them, they set forth that no less than twenty of their brethren were enlisted in His Majesty's service for the Canada expedition. Driven by distress and fear of the enemy, several families had already removed from the town. The petitioners confessed themselves unable to defend the settlement. Their only dependence for succor and relief was upon the provincial authorities, and while they acknowledged with hearty thanks the protection granted during the past year, yet unless the same could be continued, they said they must unavoidably move away and leave all their improvements to destruction by the Indians. Major Davis, with thirty men, was sent for their protection. Uncommon danger must have threatened the settlement at this time, for at a public town-meeting in the following October, the town voted their grateful acknowledgment to the Governor and Council for sending Major Thomas Davis with thirty soldiers, who by his prudent, diligent, and careful management, under Divine Providence, had been instrumental of defeating the enemy in their attempts against them, and so of preserving their lives. It is probable there had been an engagement, for on May 23, 1747, Samuel Drown, a soldier, had been wounded in the hip. The ball was never extracted, and he was for a long time taken care of at the expense of the Province. He died in 1795, aged 90 years.

Every one who has traveled the Neck road remembers the spring by the roadside, about half a mile below Gonic, between the Richmond Henderson house and Dudley Hayes's. On the seventh of June, 1747, three boys, John and George Place, and Paul Jenness, discovered a company of Indians lying in ambush near this spring. The Indians fired upon them, and John Place returned the fire,

wounding one of their number. Jenness presented his gun in a threatening manner without firing, and by keeping it aimed at the Indians prevented them from rushing upon them until a party of men at work in the field near by came to their relief, and the Indians were put to flight. The wounded Indian was traced by the stains of blood for a long distance.

A few rods from the road leading from Rochester Village to Gonic, and not far from the latter place, in a quiet spot half encircled by trees which line the high river bank; several rough, unlettered stones, indistinctly visible to the passing traveler, mark the resting-place of some of the early inhabitants. One of these graves is that of Jonathan Hodgdon's wife, who was killed by the Indians, May 1, 1748. The locality of her death is just beyond the "Great Brook," on the right hand side of the road, nearly opposite the place of her burial. She had gone out on a still Sabbath morning to find and milk her cows. A considerable party of Indians lying concealed upon Ham's hill, which commanded a view of Squamanagonic garrison, had been for several days watching all the movements of the settlers. Tradition says it was their plan to watch the fort until they saw the men depart with their guns to the church, and then surprise and capture the women and children left behind, and finally waylay the men as they should return,—a favorite stratagem of these tribes. But when they saw Hodgdon and his wife leaving the fort together, they determined to capture them. Mrs. Hodgdon was seized and the Indians endeavored to keep her quiet and carry her away as a prisoner, but as she persisted in screaming they killed her on the spot. Her husband, who was a short distance away, hearing her cries hastened to her rescue, intending, if she were taken by the Indians, to surrender himself also. He arrived at the instant of her death, while the savages were in the act of scalping her. Presenting his gun it missed fire, but he made his escape to the garrison.* The news spread rapidly. The old iron cannon upon the hill charged, it is said, with nine pounds of powder, thundered its note of alarm,—heard even at Portsmouth. Hundreds of people gathered from near and far. At two o'clock in the afternoon a company of light horse arrived from Portsmouth, and the country was scoured as far as Lake Winnipiseogee, but without success. It was believed that

*Jonathan Hodgdon married again and had in all twenty-one children. He died in 1815, aged 90.

the Indians concealed themselves upon islands in the river near our village.

Governor Wentworth had already ordered several well-known Indian fighters to raise men and to be constantly ready to protect the settlers. Under date of March 26, Capt. Job Clements of Dover had been directed —

“to impress or inlist into His Majesty’s service thirty-five effective men — and scout with them, in the neighborhood of Rochester, which scouting you are to repeat as often as you shall judge it for the safety and protection of the inhabitants.”

The pay of the men was £2 15s. per month. The seven first named on the roll came to Rochester, May 4, and were doubtless engaged in the search above related. The following are the names on the —

“Muster-Roll of a company of pressed men, under command of Capt. Job Clements, at Rochester and Barrington, in 1748”:—

John Hodgdon, Sergeant.	James Wilkson.	Ebenezer Jones.
John Howe.	Edward Man.	William Hill.
Samuel Toby.	Joseph Rawlings.	Edward Burroughs.
Nicholas Weeks.	James Perkins.	James Nute.
Edward Man.	John Huntress.	Moses Pinkham.
Joseph Downing.	Joseph Downing.	Abraham Plaiice.
Peter. negro belonging to	Daniel Bunker.	James Clements.
Greenleaf.	Aaron Bickford.	Benjamin Ricker.
John Huntress.	Daniel Conney.	Samuel Weymouth.
Daniel Allen.	Ebenezer Nock.	Jacob Allen.
William Johnson.	James Hall.	Ichabod Bickford.
John Leavitt.	Bryant Davis.	John McCoy.
Elias Tarlton.	Ephraim Ricker.	John Lewis.
Thomas Wentworth.	Joseph Downs.	Thomas Hamack.
Jonathan Ricker.	Moses Ricker.	
James Perkins.	Samuel Ham.	

The repetition of names doubtless indicates a re-enlistment after one month’s service.

The attack of May 1st was the last attempt of the Indians in Rochester. Such vigor of pursuit perhaps deterred them from subsequent attacks. Peace took place the following year, — a peace of short duration, for in 1754 the sword was resumed. In these later wars, however, the Indians were not so cruel and barbarous as before. Prisoners were so valuable for redemption that they secured as many as possible alive, and kindly cared for them, sharing their food with them in times of scarcity. The settlers also, through exposure and experience, had become better warriors, and understood better how to cope with their savage and wily foes. Heretofore the

English had carried on the war in a desultory and feeble manner, which encouraged their enemies to undertake these marauding and murderous expeditions. From this time the English displayed more vigor, and, fitting out formidable expeditions against Canada, largely relieved the eastern settlements from the calamities of the war. The British officers, however, sent press-gangs into the towns to impress men into their service. The people of Rochester petitioned to be exempted from the press, but it does not appear that the request was granted. When the press-gang visited the town, Jabez Dame concealed himself until the danger was past: but having informed the girl he was courting of his intentions, he volunteered the next morning.

The following are the names of some of the Rochester men engaged in His Majesty's service at this time: —

Lieut. John McDuffee.	Jabez Dame.	Ichabod Corson.
Daniel Alley.	Ensign Wm. Allen.	Gershom Downs.
John Copp, Jr.	William Berry.	Eleazar Rand.

The war was virtually closed in 1759 by the surrender of Quebec. The following year all the remaining French possessions in Western Canada were surrendered to the English, and the eastern settlements found a permanent peace from the ravages of the Indians.

CHAPTER III.

INCORPORATION AND CHARTER.

The New Hampshire Register gives but nine places incorporated before Rochester. An idea of the population and progress of the Province at this time may be formed from the following statement, dated ten years later.

Whole number of	ratable inhabitants in N. H.	.	.	.	.	.	2,946
"	"	two-story dwelling-houses	.	.	.	.	1,316
"	"	one-story dwelling-houses	.	.	.	.	606
"	"	acres of improved land	.	.	.	.	16,434

or less than one third of the present area of this town. This does not include several townships then recently granted, some of which had not been settled.

A few years prior to 1722 about one hundred families of Scotch Presbyterians with their four ministers, having "conceived an ardent and inextinguishable thirst for civil and religious liberty," arrived in Boston from the north of Ireland, where they had settled in the reign of James I. By permission of the colony of Massachusetts many of these families settled above Haverhill upon a tract of land which they called Nutfield. The town was incorporated in the same year with Rochester, and was named Londonderry, from the city in Ireland in which many of these settlers had resided, and where some of them had endured the hardships of a memorable siege. These people first introduced here the art of manufacturing linen, and the culture of the potato. Their spinning-wheels turned by foot were a great curiosity in the country. They were an industrious, thrifty people, and among their descendants have been civil and military officers of the highest rank, and men eminent for learning and every desirable accomplishment. Being among the early settlers of many places in New Hampshire and Vermont, an account of these people often finds a conspicuous place in town histories. It is known that some of them settled in Rochester, and among the family names

now familiar to us, are those which appear in the early records of Londonderry.

The settlement of these immigrants in Londonderry first gave a stimulus to the inhabitants of the older towns to prepare new plantations. They regarded the new-comers with jealous eyes. Had not they themselves fought the king's wars? Had they not endured the hardships and privations incident to the wilderness? And were they not therefore entitled to the choicest and most fertile lands in preference to strangers? Should they be restrained within the limits of the old towns? Thus reasoning they soon began to petition for new townships and grants of land. Special reasons founded upon conflicting claims to the lands, kept these petitions for a long time in suspense, but at length they were favorably regarded, and in May, 1722, Barrington, Chester, Nottingham, and *Rochester* were incorporated. The signing of the charters of these four towns was the last act of government performed by Col. Samuel Shute, his Majesty's governor of the colonies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Having once learned to evade all difficulties as to title, by inserting the saving clause, "*as far as in us lies*," other grants throughout the Province rapidly followed. The towns mentioned appear to have been named from distinguished British statesmen of that day. Viscount Barrington was brother to Gov. Shute. The Earl of Rochester was brother-in-law to James II., and was one of the most eminent men of his time. Macaulay says:—

"A statesman, who subsequently rose to the highest eminence to which a British subject can reach, soon began to attract a large share of the public attention.

Lawrence Hyde [Earl of Rochester] was the second son of the Chancellor Clarendon, and was brother of the first Duchess of York. He had excellent parts which had been improved by parliamentary and diplomatic experience; but the infirmities of his temper detracted much from the effective strength of his abilities. Negotiator and courtier as he was, he never learned the art of governing or concealing his emotions. When prosperous, he was insolent and boastful; when he sustained a check, his undisguised mortification doubled the triumph of his enemies; very slight provocations sufficed to kindle his anger; and when he was angry he said bitter things which he forgot as soon as he was pacified, but which others remembered many years. His quickness and penetration would have made him a consummate man of business but for his self-sufficiency and impatience. His writings prove that he had many of the qualities of an orator, but his irritability prevented him from doing himself justice in debate, for nothing was easier than to goad him into a passion; and from the moment when he went into a passion he was at the mercy of opponents far inferior to him in capacity. Unlike most of the leading politicians of that generation, he was a consistent, dogged, and rancorous party man, a cavalier of the old school, a zealous champion of the crown and of the church, and a hater of republicans and non-conformists. He had consequently a great body of personal adherents. The clergy especially looked on him as their

own man, and extended to his foibles an indulgence of which, to say the truth, he stood in some need, for he drank deep; and when he was in a rage, and he very often was in a rage, he swore like a porter."

Those who are acquainted with the style of this historian, know well with what exaggerated outline his characters are frequently drawn, rendering them in some instances mere caricatures, and will be able to make a proper allowance.

Rochester became exceedingly popular in England. During several reigns the whole kingdom had been violently agitated by questions of religion, Protestants and Catholics striving for the ascendancy with an alternation of success. James upon his accession endeavored to establish the supremacy of Popery. Protestants could not be retained in the principal offices of government. Rochester had for years held the exalted position of lord treasurer: he clung tenaciously to the office: he pleaded for delay: he listened to set arguments from the most learned of the papist clergy, who labored for his conversion; yet when neither evasion nor his relationship to the king could longer save him from a direct choice between his treasurership and his religion, he deliberately sacrificed his high office.

"The Old and New Testaments, the martyrologies of Eusebius and Fox were ransacked to find parallels for his heroic piety. He was Daniel in the lion's den, Shadrach in the fiery furnace, Peter in the dungeon of Herod, Paul at the bar of Nero, Ignatius in the amphitheater, Latimer at the stake."

Such was the admiration excited by his constancy. Doubtless the rigid Protestants of New Hampshire deemed it an honor to have the new town named after so distinguished a leader.

To be among the grantees of the new plantations was a privilege eagerly sought. The prospect of receiving, gratuitously, an ample tract of land, either a whole share of five hundred acres, or even a fractional part of a right, was certainly alluring to those who had been so long confined to the limits of the old towns. That all who signed the petition, however, did not become grantees, is certain. It is not so well known what qualifications were required for proprietorship, or for what reason some were selected to receive whole shares, while others had to be content with a half, a third, or a quarter. Upon examination of the schedule, however, it can hardly escape the notice of any one, that while the whole share proprietors include the Governor, Lieut. Governor, members of the council, and others whose consequence is indicated by such titles as Col.,

Lieut.-Col., Capt., Lieut., and Ensign, the smaller proprietors have no such prefix to their names. Evidently the poorer citizens, those who most needed the lands, were not the ones to receive them.

Most of the inhabitants of Dover, with persons from Portsmouth, Newington, and Oyster River (Durham), joined in the petition for the new township of Rochester. The following is from the Journal of the Council and Assembly:—

“PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

“At a General Assembly held at Portsmouth by adjournment May 3, 1722. The petition of sundry persons mostly of The Town of Dover, praying for a Tract of Land above The said Town, &c was Read at the board and ordered To be delivered To Col. Waldron and Capt. Wentworth, That They might Collect out of the said petitioners such persons as They Thought proper to be proprietors and present The same To The board for approbation.”

The lands had been surveyed to fix the limits of the proposed township: Col. Waldron and Capt. Wentworth had performed the duty assigned them, when “the Greatest part of s'd petitioners with sundry other persons,” meaning, doubtless, the Governor, Lt Governor and members of the Council, were incorporated into a body politic. At a Council meeting May 10, 1722,—

“Several Charters being prepared by order of His Excellency The Gov'r and Council for granting away sundry tracts of land in This Province and incorporating the Grantees, were This day laid before The board, and being Read were signed and sealed (namely)

1 Chester Charter, dated the 8th Instant

2 Nottingham)

3 Barrington } dated This day

4 Rochester }

Copy's of which Charters are on file.”

Fragments of the original Charter of Rochester, bearing the Provincial seal much obliterated, and the signature of Gov. Shute, remain in the Town Clerk's office. The writing is in the bold and beautiful hand of Col. Richard Waldron, clerk of the Council. The Proprietors' Book contains a copy of this important document, which will well repay a perusal. Its provisions are novel and interesting. As nearly as it can be copied in print, it is as follows:—

GEORGE by the Grace of God of Great Brittain France and Ireland King
Defender of the faith &c

TO ALL PEOPLE to whom these Presents shall come

GREETING :

KNOW ye That WE of our especial Knowledge and mere motion for the due encouragement of settling a new Plantation by and with the Advice & Consent of our Council have given and granted and By these Presents as far as in US lies do give and grant unto Sundry OUR beloved subjects whose names are enroll'd in

a schedule hereunto annexed in the Proportion and after the maner therein mention'd all that tract of Land lying and being between the river of Salmons falls and the Northeastern side line of Barrington being bounded at the Southeast end by Dover head line, and to run northwesterly into the Country and Southwesterly upon Barrington head-line—according to the discretion of a Committee which shall be appointed by the Proprietors to lay out the same not Exceeding the quantity of ten miles square together with all the waters rivers rivolets and appurtinances within (and belonging to) the same and that It be a Town Corporate by the name of Rochester: To have and To hold the s'd land with its appurtinances emoluments and Privileges unto the said Grantees in the proportions and the manner mentioned in the afores'd annexed Schedule (which is part of this Charter) and to their heirs and assigns forever upon the following Conditions.

1st That the Proprietors of every share (except Parsonage School and furst Ministers) build a dwelling house within three years and settle a family therein and break up Three Acres of Ground and Plant or sow the same within four years and pay his or their Proportion of the Town charges when and so often as occasion shall require the same.

2d That a Meeting house be built for the Publick worship of God within the s'd term of four years.

And if any Proprietors shall make default in complying with the conditions of this Charter on his part such Delinquent shall forfeit his Share to the other Proprietors which shall be Disposed of by a major vote at the then next legal Proprietors Meeting. But in Case of an Indian-war within the four years then the s'd Grantees shall have the same space of four years for performance of the above conditions after such impediment of settling is removed Rendering and Paying for the same to US OUR heirs and successors the annual quit-rent of one pound of turpentine in the said Town if lawfully demanded on the first day of July yearly and every year forever. Reserving also unto US OUR HEIRS and successors all Mast trees growing on the s'd Tract of land according to the Acts of Parliament in that Case made and Provided AND for the better order rule and Government of the s'd Town of Rochester WE DO BY THESE PRESENTS for OUR selves OUR heirs and successors grant unto the s'd Grantees to appoint and hold Town and Proprietors Meetings from time to time as occasion requires and to chuse all officers that are proper for the management of Town and Proprietary affairs with all the powers privileges & authoritys which any other Town within this Province hath enjoy'd doth enjoy or ought to enjoy according to the laws customs & usages thereof. IN TESTIMONY whereof WE have caused the seal of OUR said Province to be hereunto affix'd WITNESS Samuel Shute Esqr: OUR Cap't General and Governor in Chief in and over OUR s'd Province at Portsmo: the tenth day of May in the eighth year of OUR REIGN annoq Domini 1722

SAM^{LL} SHUTE.

By order of His Excellency
Ye Govr: with the advice
of the Council.

RICHARD WALDRON Cler: Cou.

The term "*quitrent*" used in the charter was applied to certain kinds of rent, because the tenants thereby went *quit* and free of all other services. The word came to be generally used to designate a small or merely nominal rent reserved. The pitch pines which abounded in Rochester might well have suggested *turpentine* as the most proper form of quitrent. In the Londonderry charter the annual quitrent was "*one Peck of Potatoes*," and, as we have seen, the settlers of that town first introduced the culture of the potato. The

quitrent for many other towns was "*one Ear of Indian Corn.*" The "*Mast trees*" mentioned were such pines as were judged suitable for masts to supply the royal navy, and which the English government was at that time expecting the American colonies to furnish. Surveyors were appointed to mark all such trees with "*the broad arrow*," and laws with severe penalties were enacted against cutting them.

On the back of the charter is the following: —

A Schedule of the names of the Proprietors of the Town of Rochester with their respective proportions ascertained being Part of the Charter.

First Whole Share Proprietors:

Col ^o . Richard Waldron	{ Whole } share. }	130	- L ^t Jon ^a Woodman	{ Whole } share. }	87
Cap ^{tt} Benj ^a Wentworth	Do	69	- Jos: Kent Sen ^r	Do	5
- L ^t Col ^o James Davis	Do	10	John Tompson	Do	66
Cap ^{tt} Sam ^l Tibbits	Do	33	W ^m Leathers	Do	37
L ^t Jos. Roberts	Do	132	Peter Varaney	Do	29
Cap ^{tt} Tim ^o Gerrish	Do	85	Eph ^a Tibbits	Do	94
Cap ^{tt} Paul Gerrish	Do	125	Cap ^{tt} John Downing	Do	126
L ^t Tristram Herd	Do	48	Benj ^a Bickford	Do	101
Cap ^{tt} Tho ^r Tibbits	Do	64	W ^m Furber	Do	18
L ^t John Ham	Do	52	John Dam Sen ^r	Do	92
Cap ^{tt} Paul Wentworth	Do	61	George Walton	Do	6
Ens: John Waldron	Do	106	John Usher	Do	95
Benj ^a Wentworth	Do	19	John Wille	Do	40
Eph ^a Wentworth	Do	36	James Gurgiu	Do	58
Gersh ^m Wentworth Jun ^r	Do	96	John Doe	Do	78
- Cap ^{tt} Step ^{lm} Jones	Do	24	Thomas Drew of Bay	Do	68
- L ^t Jos: Jones	Do	76	Jos: Jenks	Do	98
- Cap ^{tt} Franes Mathes	Do	32	James Bunker	Do	42
Sher: Benj ^a Gambling	Do	135	John Bickford Sen ^r	Do	15
Cap ^{tt} John Knight	Do	86	Thomas Robburts	Do	3
Ens: Isra ^l Hodgson	Do	60	Clem ^t Hughes	Do	44
Dea ⁿ Gersh ^m Wentworth	Do	46	Rich ^d Waldron Jun ^r	Do	105
Thomas Young	Do	53	Parsonage	Do	121
John Bussey	Do	7	Use of Gramar School	Do	39
Eben ^r Varney	Do	35	Furst ordained }	Do	23
• Eli Demerit	Do	1	Gospel Minister }		
- L ^t John Smith	Do	118			

Secondly Half Share Proprietors.

L ^t Jos. Beard	{ one share to be Equally divided betwixt them.	71	Henery Tibbits	{ one share to be Equally divided betwixt them.	43
& Son Plumer			Ens: John Tibbits Sligo.		
John Burnam	{	67	Nich ^o Harford	{	56
Rob ^t Burnam			John Kenny		

Thirdly Third Share Proprietors—

Thomas Hanson	{	one share to be Equally divided betwixt them.	John Sias	{	one share to be Equally divided betwixt them.
John Hanson			James Burnam		
Nat ^l Hanson			John Sias Jun ^r		

Tobias Hanson			Sam ^l Egerly		
Jos: Hanson	Do	22	John Egerly Jun ^r	Do	115
Benj ^a Hanson			W ^m Wormwood		
John Hayes			Jos: Daniel		
Peter Hayes	Do	49	Jos: Daniel Jun ^r	Do	112
Ich ^a Hayes			Jethro Bickford		
Sam ^{ll} Hayes			Moses Davis Jun ^r		
W ^m Hayes	Do	91	Tho ^s Wille	Do	110
Benj ^a Hayes			W ^m Jackson		
Job Clements			John Hall		
James Clements	Do	97	Tho ^s Hall	Do	45
John Clements			Sam ^l Carle		
Philip Chesley			Eben ^r Tuttle		
Ich ^a Chesley	Do	102	W ^m Twambly	Do	9
Jon ^a Chesley			Jam ^s Guppy		
Silv ^a Nock			Sam ^l Alley		
Tho ^s Nock	Do	27	Benj ^a Fost	Do	21
Zach: Nock			W ^m Fost		
Richard Hussey			Sam ^l Herd		
Job Hussey	Do	38	Jam ^s Herd	Do	109
Jos: Rankins			David Watson		
Gersh ^m Downs			James Hobs		
Thomas Downs	Do	26	Jos: Ham	Do	134
Eben ^r Downs			John Pearl		
Sam ^{ll} Downs			Eben ^r Garland		
W ^m Downs	Do	72	Jabez Garland	Do	20
Benj ^a Stanton			Tho ^s Wallingford		
Nath ^{ll} Perkins			Sam ^l Willey		
Sam ^{ll} Perkins	Do	120	John Norway	Do	73
Josh ^a Perkins			Edw ^d Whthouse		
John Rickar			W ^m Blackstone		
Meturin Rickar	Do	133	Rich ^d Hammock	Do	75
Eph ^a Rickar			James Hanson		
Jos. Rickar			Tim ^o Robinson		
Geo. Rekar	Do	41	Sam ^l Corson	Do	17
Jer ^r Rawlings			John Rawlins		
John Winget			John Drew		
Moses Winget	Do	59	John Cook	Do	30
Sam ^{ll} Winget			Benj ^a Pender		
Valentine Hill			Jos ^{ph} Stevenson		
John Nutter	Do	74	John York	Do	63
Jam ^s Nutter			John Ambler		
James Nute			J ^{mo} Aston		
Sam ^{ll} Nute	Do	77	Jon ^a Crosby	Do	100
Tho ^s Tuttle			Ens Jos: Chesley		
Dan ^l Horn			Jos: Chesley		
W ^m Horn	Do	62	Sam ^l Chesley	Do	111
W ^m Horn Jun ^r			John Williams		
Richard Pinckham			Salathid Denbow		
Sol ^o Pinckham	Do	70	Sam ^l Perkins	Do	107
Amos Pinckham			W ^m Clay		
John Tricky			John Renolds		
Tho ^s Tricky	Do	16	Job Renolds	Do	13
Hatevil Nutter			James Clark		
Edw ^d Evans			Nath Lummas		
Jos. Evans	Do	89	Jos: Wheeler	Do	54
Benj ^a Evans			Dan ^l Harvey		

Ens: Hatevil Nutter	Do	34	Moses Davis	Do	124
Henry Nutter			Jam ^s Huckins		
Eleaz ^r Coleman			Sam ^l Williams		
Tho ^s Laiton Sen ^r			John Williams		
John Carter	Do	93	W ^m Hill	Do	129
John Laiton back river.			Abr ^m Clark		
Peter Cook			L ^t . Abr. Bennick		
Tho ^s Starbord Jun ^r			Elisha Critchet		
Tho ^s Starbord	Do	14	John Moe	Do	12
Benj ^a Mason			Wil ^m Ellis		
Will ^m Dam			Geo: Walton Jun ^r		
Cap ^t John Leighton			John Macpheadris		
Nath ^l Randal	Do	117	Nich ^o Follet	Do	84
Sam ^l Randal			John Bucks		
W ^m Randal			John Conner		
Jos: Small			John Bantum		
Zach: Small	Do	83	Benedict Tar	Do	57
James Basford			Dan ^l Page		
John Bickford					
Eleaz ^r Bickford					
Jos: Bickford	Do	79			

Fourthly Quarter-share Proprietors.

John Twombly	one share to be Equally divided betwixt Them	90	Morris Fowler	Do	82
Jos: Twombly			John Hoit		
Benj ^a Twombly			Thos ^s Alden		
Sam ^l . Twombly			Benj ^a . Green		
Benj ^a Peirer	Do	28	Associates Admittd	Ditto	104
Eleaz ^r Wier			Gov ^r Shute for a home-lot & five hund ^d . acers		
John Connor			L ^t Gov ^r Wentworth		
John Hogsdon			Sam ^l Penhallow a whole share		
James Conner	Do	4	Marck Hunking	Do	116
Hugh Conner			Geo: Jaffrey		
Tho ^s Stevens			Shad ^a Walton		
Rich ^d . Rooks			Rich ^d Wibird		
John Gray	Do	108	Tho ^s Westbrook	Do	137
Abner Thurstin			Tho ^s Packer		
Thos ^s Westcot			Arch ^d Macpheadris		
James Nock					
John Munsey	Do	31		Do	131
W ^m Jones					
Jos: Eastice					
Sam ^l Bray					

Rochester Schedule being Part of the Charter and Contains one hund^d and twenty five whole Shares to be proportioned as herein Express'd amongst the Two hundred and fifty three Proprietors herein Mention'd

Certified

pr Rich^d Waldron Cler: Con.

By a subsequent vote of the Proprietors, Paul Gerrish changed his lot 125 for lot 80 which was called "bad land" by the committee. Joseph Jenkins Jun. who bought lot 124 of Moses Davis and others, was allowed to exchange for lot 2, also called "bad land."

CHAPTER IV.

PROPRIETARY HISTORY.

A PUBLIC notice issued by four leading Grantees, called upon the "Proprietors and Commoners" to assemble on the 9th of July, 1722, "at the meeting house in Cochecho to consider, debate, and resolve such matters and things" as were necessary for the performance of the conditions of the charter. Col. Richard Waldron was chosen Moderator, and Paul Gerrish, Town and Proprietors' Clerk.

The first condition of the charter required that within three years the proprietors of every share should build a house and settle a family therein, and within four years plant or sow three acres of ground. The right of those who failed to comply was forfeited. In order to facilitate the fulfilling of this condition, the following votes were passed :—

"Voted that there be a Committe forthwith Chosen to run the bounds & Lay out the lotts of the s^d Town according to the Charter and that they be allowed five shillings Pr day Each for their service —"

Voted That the s^d Committe Consist of seven persons | vi : | Lt. Col^o. James Mathes Cap^t. Tim^o Gerrish Cap^t. Sam^l Tebbits Cap^t. John Knight and Cap^t. Benj^a Wentworth who are (after they have Laid out and run the bounds of the s^d Town according to the Charter) to survey the land within the s^d Town and pitch upon the most commodious part of the s^d Town to be laid out in lotts with proper Roads and streets and also a suitable Train-field, and the houses required to be built by the s^d Charter shall be Erected on the s^d lotts soe to be laid out by the respective owners of the s^d lotts, and when the s^d Committe shall have Completed there work they are hereby Impowered to give Publick Notice to the Commoners to meet at time and place as they shall appoint to draw their several lott and pay the Committes Charge for the service they have don " —

The Clerk was directed to procure a "book consisting of three quires of paper bound up in parchment at the charge of the commoners," to keep the records in. The only result of this meeting was this three-quire book bound in parchment, a quaint looking, substantial, but time-worn volume, — still extant as a silent witness to the faithful services of the aforesaid Paul Gerrish, "Proprietor's Clarck."

The committee did not survey the lands. Indian hostilities had already broken out, and in less than a month war was declared, in which, as we have seen in a preceding chapter, many of these proprietors lost their lives. In anticipation of an Indian war already imminent, the charter had made provision, if such a war should arise to prevent the settlement of the town, that after the impediment should be removed, four years should be allowed for the fulfillment of the conditions.

Nearly a year and a half after peace was concluded, and about five years after the meeting above recorded, upon petition of eighty-four proprietors, directed to two Justices of the Peace, a meeting was by them called to be held on the 24th of April, 1727, for the purpose of consulting upon the best means to forward the settlement of the town which as yet remained an unbroken wilderness. Paul Gerrish was re-chosen Clerk, and continued to serve in this capacity till his death, in 1744. There were also chosen the first selectmen in the history of the town, — Capt. Francis Mathews, Capt. John Knight, and Paul Gerrish. They were instructed to call upon the committee appointed five years before, and request them to attend to the duty of surveying and laying out the lands according to the vote. So little interest was taken in the affairs of the new plantation that it was five months before the committee reported. They recommended a plan of division, which not being acceptable to the proprietors was voted to be “void and of no effect.” In place of this large committee, Capt. Robert Evans was appointed surveyor, with specific instructions how to proceed. One hundred and twenty-five lots, being one lot for each share, containing sixty acres each, were to be laid out in ranges from Salmon Falls river to Barrington line, beginning with land adjacent to Dover. All land not fit for settlement was to be passed over. Suitable roads were to be laid out through every range. The rivers were reserved, also twenty acres of land at every fall suitable for a mill. These mill privileges were for many years a source of trouble to the proprietors, and afterwards to the town, as it was found impossible to collect the rents. After making his survey, Capt. Evans was to prepare a plan and go and show the proprietors their respective lots. His wages were fixed at fifteen shillings per day, an instance of the care with which the proprietors guarded against difficulty in settling with their servants. It was common for them to fix the price of service whenever they ap-

pointed committees or agents. This was necessary in part, on account of the constant depreciation of the colonial bills of credit. At this time three pounds of currency were equal to only one of sterling. The drawing of the lots began at the meeting-house in Cochecho, upon the 13th day of December, and was completed on the following day, at Oyster River, whither the meeting had adjourned. Every proprietor was notified to bring or send to this meeting money to pay his proportion of the expenses thus far incurred, — twenty shillings a whole share, parts of shares in proportion, — delinquents to expect to be voted out. One member entered upon the record his “dissent” from the last requirement, on the ground of injustice in taxing for the expenses before any account of the same had been exhibited; a point well taken, as the lawyers would say. The Rev. James Pike was chosen to draw the lots. He was not a proprietor, and this, with the fact of his sacred profession, affording the strongest guarantees of impartiality, may have suggested his selection. This did not, however, prevent some dissatisfaction, for, at the request of ten members, an article was inserted in the call for the next meeting to see whether the proprietors would sustain the drawing or proceed anew. The drawing was confirmed.

This division of home lots comprised all the land between Dover and the Four Rod road which was laid out from Salmon Falls river to Barrington, and is the same road which crosses the common at the lower end of the village.

Another year elapsed before any permanent settlement was made. As in most towns, there is some question as to the claim of being the first settler. This honor has usually been given to Capt. Timothy Roberts of Dover. He was not a proprietor, but bought a quarter of a share of Samuel Twombly of Dover in November, 1728, for which he paid ten pounds. The deed of Twombly to Roberts is the first recorded conveyance of land in Rochester. He moved his family into town, Dec. 26, 1728. The lot drawn by Twombly was a part of number 90 in the first division, nearly opposite the farm below Gonic now owned by Hon. John McDuffee, and here probably Roberts first settled. Tradition says that he settled on the main road at the place now owned by George Varney. He may have lived there, but it was probably at a later date. The mill privilege at Squamanagonic was leased to him for ten years, by the proprietors in 1732, at a yearly rent of a little over seven pounds.

Jonathan Ham claims that his great grandfather, Eleazer Ham, moved into town a month or two before Capt. Roberts, but after stopping one night returned to Dover from fear of the Indians, and that he came back to Rochester on the same day with Capt. Roberts. He settled nearly opposite the Roberts place, the cellar being still visible near where George Varney lives, and died there at the age of 58 years. Jonathan Ham has a deed of the place dated in 1729. He says that he had this account from his grandfather, Ephraim Ham, who died in 1817 at the age of 83, and who was the third white child born in Rochester, the other two being his brothers who died of the "throat distemper," and were both buried in one grave. One was not named, the older was Nathaniel.

It is worthy of notice that the names now most common in town are those which frequently recur in the list of proprietors. Among these are Bickford, Edgerly, Evans, Foss, Ham, Hanson, Hayes, Horn, Hurd, Roberts, Tebbets, Varney, Wentworth, and Whitehouse. Although some of the settlers were of the Scotch-Irish immigrants, the town was settled principally by people from Dover where most of the proprietors lived. Yet the proprietors themselves formed no large part of the new settlers. Of the first sixty families, not one fifth part were of actual proprietors. To the original grantees the lands were rather a matter of speculation and profit than of occupation and improvement. In order to fulfill the condition of the charter requiring owners of every share to settle a family within three years, proprietors sometimes gave away a portion of their lands, usually the first division lot, to any one who would settle thereon, and thus secure their right in the lands yet undivided. In some instances the lands were given by the proprietors to their sons who settled them.

After the settlement was once begun, it progressed more rapidly, so that at the end of ten years there were sixty families in town, the names of most of which are ascertained. There would have been one hundred and twenty-five, had all complied with the charter conditions. Great indulgence was evidently granted in this respect. The records do not show that a proprietor was deprived of his right for *any* cause, though sometimes those who failed to pay their proportion of the charges were threatened with being voted out.

The lots thus far thrown open to settlement were comparatively small, intended as homesteads whereon the people might be encour-

aged to settle. Thus they would be near each other, until they were stronger in number, and would not only enjoy the pleasures of neighborhood, but be less exposed to danger from the enemy.

At a meeting of the Proprietors held in Dover, April 20, 1730:—

“Voted that there be two hundred & forty acres of Land Laid out to Each Whole Shiar in s^d Town as a second Division — that Cap^t. Robert Evans M^r James Nute M^r John Trickey Cap^t. Frances Mathowes & m^r John Downing be appointed as a Committe to Lay out the said Land in the Maner following Viz —

1st Each mans Lot or second Division is to Lay all to geather in one body or Place

2^{ly} To be Laid out in Raninges and the first Raing to begin upon the head of the home Lotts or first Division ———

3^{ly} the s^d Committe is to Leave such Land as they shall not think fit to settle by or between any of the s^d Division or Rainges as a Common for the use of s^d Proprietors until their further Order

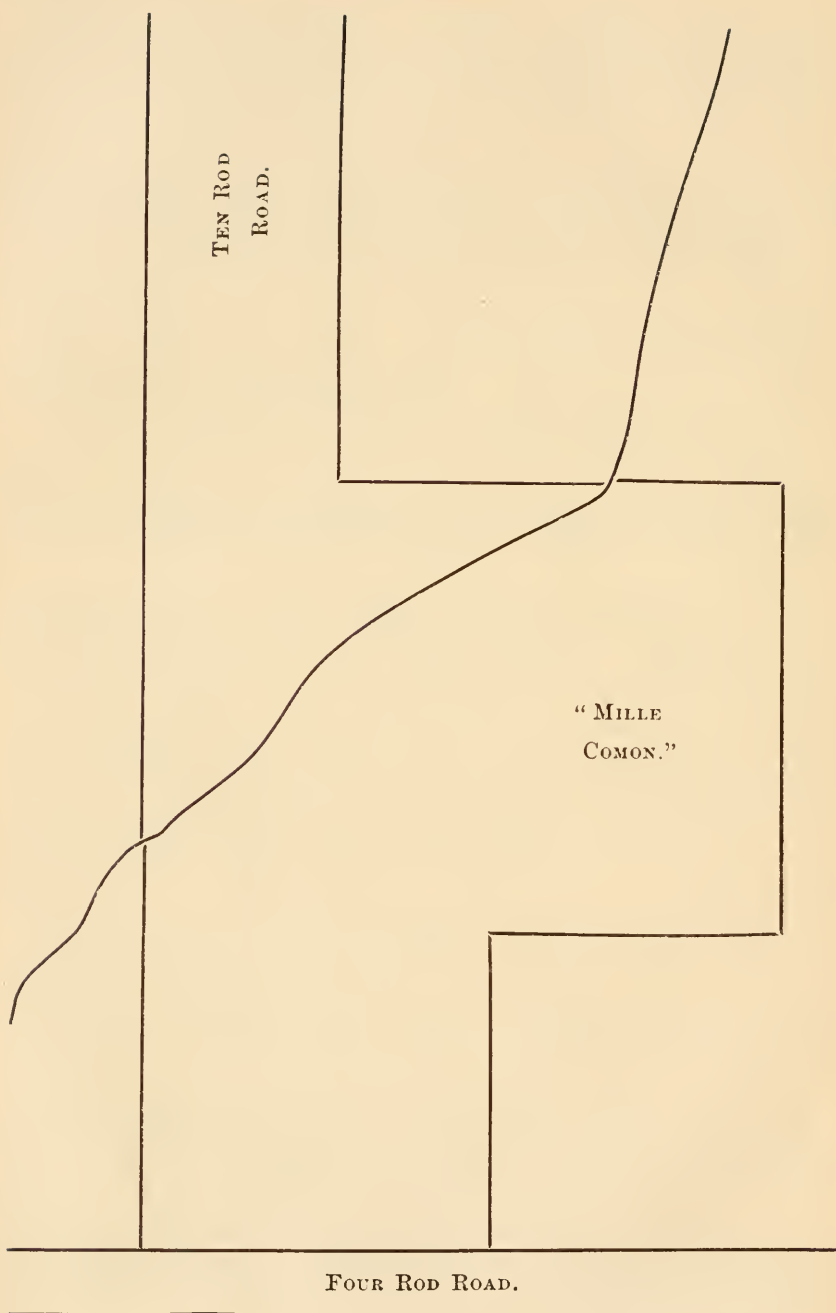
4^{ly} to Leave for highways & roads were it shall be tho^t Convenient ———

5^{ly} to make allowances for Rivers & ponds were any shall happen to be Laid out in any Lott.

6^{ly} that Each of the Committe be allowed ten shillings Pr Day for the time they shall spend in the woods for there service above s^d — and to agree with a survey^r & Chainmen to parfict the Laying out of said Land ———”

In the first and second ranges of this division was an extensive level tract to which was given the name “Norway Plain,” doubtless from the Norway pines with which it was thickly covered. In accordance with the vote of the proprietors reserving to themselves all mill privileges with a suitable quantity of the adjoining land, two hundred and fifty acres or more of this plain was left common. It was not numbered, as were the other lots, but simply marked on the plan “Mille Comon.” The diagram on the following page represents its exact form as copied from the plan of Capt. Robert Evans, the surveyor.

The curved line represents that part of the Cocheco river where the mills are now situated. The Four Rod road, which now crosses the common at the lower end of the village, as originally planned, ran from the brook behind Otis’s house, and joined the present road at the fork near Kelley’s, but this route was changed for a higher location. The Ten Rod road is the road still called by that name leading to Farmington, which, as originally planned, extended across the river to the Four Rod road, by the west side of the village, but the lower part was never opened. All who would enjoy a view of our beautiful village, as it appeared one hundred and fifty-five years ago, may find it here. A little exercise of imagination to supply the “silent sea of pines,” will render the



picture complete. If the spirit of Capt. Evans were permitted to revisit the scene of his earthly labors, he would find it difficult, even with his trusty compass, to ascertain the precise latitude and longitude of "Norway Plain Mille Comon."

A meeting for drawing the lots was held Dec. 14, 1730. At the same time a town treasurer was first chosen. Hitherto the selectmen had performed the duties of this office. To receive and pay out the money was not an onerous task, for the expenses were light, and only small assessments had ever been necessary; simply sufficient to pay for making surveys and dividing the lands. Now, however, business of greater importance arose, requiring a financial agent. To advance the settlement as rapidly as possible, and thus enhance the value of their lands, it was plainly the interest of the proprietors to furnish the settlers a meeting-house, a minister, and passable roads, that they might attend regularly upon Sabbath worship. Having built a meeting-house in 1731, at a meeting held there on the third of April, 1732, they voted that a minister should be called and settled, and appointed a committee for this purpose. They also voted that the Ten Rod road, running across the town by the meeting-house, should be cleared "fitt for man and horse to pass and repass," also the other main roads. An overseer was appointed with authority to hire men to carry on the work. The proprietors having almost absolute power over the settlement had also corresponding responsibilities. They must manage all town and ecclesiastical affairs, and supply the funds necessary for this purpose. An act of the Legislature April 1, 1737, took the management of all these affairs out of the hands of the proprietors, and conferred it upon the residents. It gave them the right to impose taxes upon non-residents; and collect the same by distraint upon the property, to choose necessary town officers, and to transact all business proper to be transacted by towns.

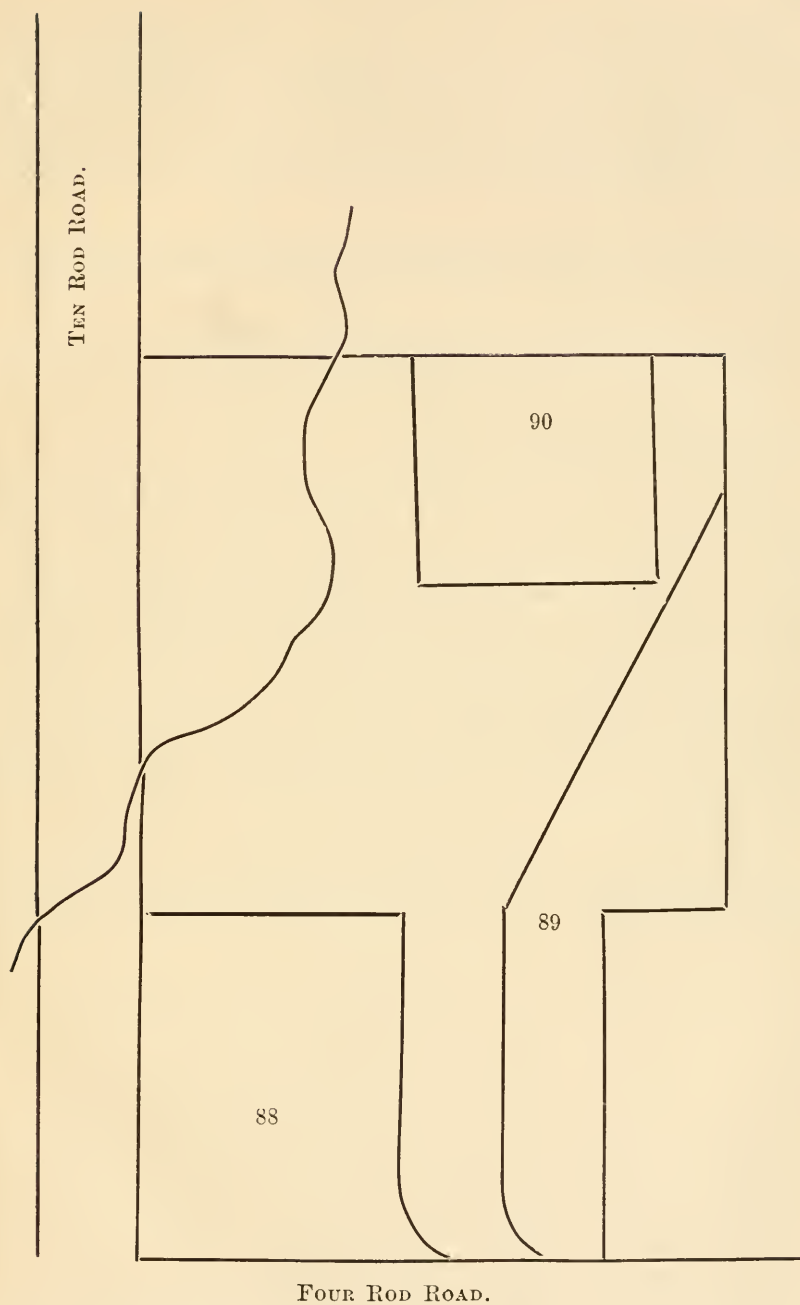
From the incorporation of the town, the proprietors had held the entire control. Their clerks, selectmen, commissioners, constables, and surveyors were the authorized officers of the town. From this date, however, their political importance rapidly declined. Their chief business, from the beginning, had been to divide the lands among themselves, and to make them as valuable as possible. The bulk of the land had now been divided. They kept up an organization and held occasional meetings until 1763, but their business was

restricted to matters concerning the propriety only, and is mostly without special interest.

Committees who were appointed to collect the mill rents were unsuccessful, and the Proprietors after passing a vote to give to the inhabitants what was already due, in order to build five block houses for protection against the Indians, on May 28, 1744, gave all future rents forever for the support of the ministry, to be equally divided if there should be more than one settled minister. They were thus relieved of what had been a source of continual trouble and annoyance.

At this period, lumber was the principal export of New Hampshire, consequently the preservation of timber on the undivided lands had always required much attention. It was found impossible to prevent depredations upon the unsettled lands. Even after the lands were divided, the proprietors found it necessary to associate together to protect their property, and agents to prosecute trespassers were chosen as regularly as selectmen.

October 21, 1751, the Proprietors appointed Walter Brayant, John Bickford, and John Leighton "to Lay out all the Lands . . . above the Second Division." This third division comprised a narrow strip of land at the head of the present towns of Milton and Farmington. The drawing began Aug. 28, 1753, and was continued on Oct. 1, and completed Aug. 1, 1754. There yet remained many lots called "bad land," large commons near the mill privileges, and various "nooks and gores" scattered through the town. William Allin, Joshua Winget, and John Plumer were chosen Nov. 4, 1760, to divide these lands, and were "allowed Twenty Shillings Each per day Except the Surveyor shall have Thirty shillings." The drawing of this fourth division was made Dec. 20, 1762. The lots were not of uniform size as in the previous divisions, but varied according to the quality of the land. The mill privilege at the Flume, in Milton, was sold at auction to Samuel Ham. From the mill common at East Rochester eight lots were carved out. Those who feel interested to follow the changes of the Norway Plain mill common, as it gradually passed from a wilderness to a village, will notice that in this fourth division it was cut into three lots; still leaving a large tract of land about the falls. The main street here appears for the first time. The diagram on the opposite page shows the manner in which these lots were taken out.



No. 88 fell to Lieut. Joseph Beard; No. 89 to Lieut. Jonathan Woodman; and No. 90 to Samuel Edgerly. Between 88 and 89 is the main street leading from the brook to the center of the village.

In 1769 James Horne owned No. 88. No. 89 was afterwards owned by Paul Harford, and is the lot referred to in the following town record in 1787:—

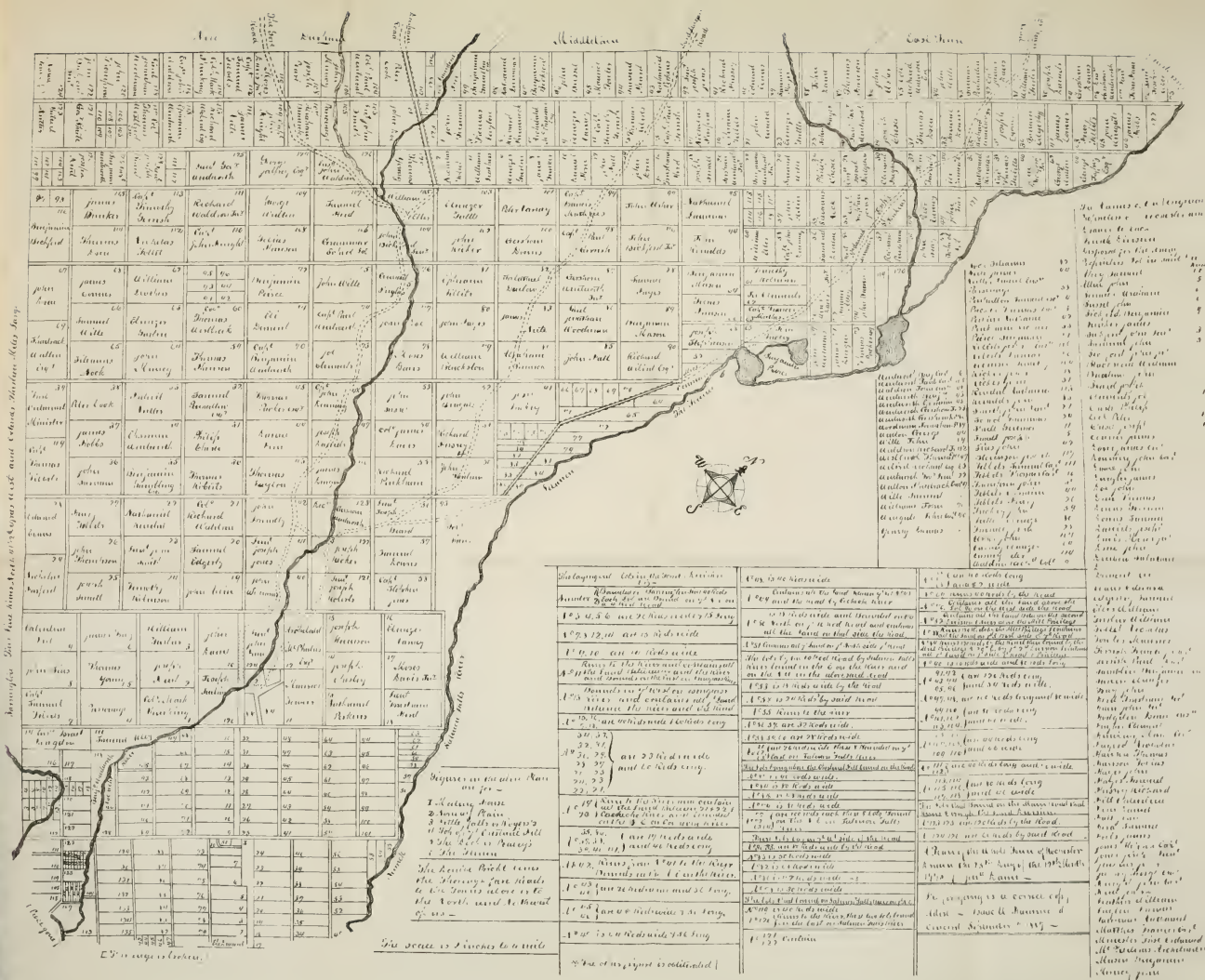
“ Paid for a part of the 4th Division Lott of Land of Collector Paul Harfords
Taken by Co^l Dame by Extent & Sold at vendue & bid off by the Selectmen
94 — 0 — 0 ”

The last record of Jno. Wentworth, the Clerk of the Proprietors, is dated Oct. 12, 1763, and contains the following:—

“ Voted the 120th Lot in the 4th Division be Given to the Clerk in full for his Services as Clerk & Treasurer to this day.”

After his death, the Proprietors' books and papers fell into the hands of the administrator of his estate, who bore the same name, and was probably his son. As he had no legal power to dispose of these documents, a number of the proprietors petitioned him as Justice of the Peace to call a meeting of the Proprietors, which he did. The meeting was held at Stephen Wentworth's house in Rochester, June 28, 1784. The Town Clerk was elected Proprietors' Clerk, all the books and papers were passed over to his custody, and the office was vested in him and his successors forever. The last record is by Josiah Main, Proprietors' Clerk, Sept. 28, 1785, being his receipt for —

“ a Record Book—the Original Charter—the Original plans together with attested copies of the same, and fifty-five loose papers Containing Notifications Accounts and Receipts.”



CHAPTER V.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

"What flower is this that greets the morn,
Its hues from Heaven so freshly born?
With burning star and flaming brand
It kindles all the sunset land:
O, tell us what its name may be!
Is this the Flower of Liberty?
It is the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty.

"In savage Nature's fair abode
Its tender seed our fathers sowed;
The storm-winds rocked its swelling bud,
Its opening leaves were streaked with blood, —
Till, lo! earth's tyrants shook to see
The full-blown Flower of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty."

UNTIL the Rebellion, the Revolution was regarded as the most interesting period of our nation's history. Its heroes, its battles, its great principles of equal rights and free government, have been the leading theme of the historian and the orator for more than a hundred years. Veneration for the patriots who took part in the stirring events of that day has been constantly increasing. Their wisdom and courage are more fully appreciated now than ever before. The grand results of that war are better understood. To-day the blessings flowing from the Declaration of Independence are prized as of inestimable value. It was the appreciation of these blessings that inspired the nation and prompted it to deeds of valor during the late civil war. The red battle-fields of the Rebellion attest, beyond language, the attachment to the principles for which the *Revolution* was inaugurated.

The interest in events of national importance during this period has caused merely local incidents to be too much overlooked, yet, it can not be uninteresting to know what services the citizens of our

own town rendered toward the achievement of Independence, what feelings moved them, how eagerly they sprang to arms, and what sufferings they endured in the camp and on the field of battle. The little that can now be rescued from oblivion is enough to gratify our pride, but not enough to satisfy our curiosity. It is enough to confer lasting honor upon the town. Her delegates were present at all the conventions called to co-operate with the other American colonies; she paid her proportion of the expenses of each Continental Congress; she cheerfully took her part in the responsibility of resisting British authority; her citizens shared largely in the feelings which animated the American people; they responded with alacrity to every call for soldiers, gave them liberal bounties, and provided for the support of their families. Their minute-men marched immediately when notified, and, at one time, when other troops withdrew from the field, Rochester responded to the urgent call of Washington for re-enforcements, and sent a company of militia to his army at Cambridge. Her soldiers took part in the capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga, and of Cornwallis at Yorktown; they were in the battle of Trenton, and shared the sufferings of Valley Forge. Some fell upon the field of battle; some died prisoners of the British army; many were cut off by the ravages of disease. Twenty-nine men were lost during the war,—no inconsiderable number, when it is remembered that the town had then less than half its population in 1866. The soldiers of Rochester were sturdy men accustomed to fatigue and inured to hardship. Some of them had seen service in the French and Indian wars, had been at the siege of Louisburg, and taken part in the conquest of Canada. They early caught the spirit of opposition to British tyranny and prepared for resistance. There was nothing hesitating or doubtful about the action of Rochester. The following record is from a copy of the New Hampshire Gazette of Feb. 4, 1774, preserved in the office of the Secretary of State at Concord.

“PROVINCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ROCHESTER RESOLVES.

In Consequence of the General Uneasiness in the opulent Towns on the Continent of North America, and a Letter from the Committee of Correspondence, led us in these bye Parts to consider seriously the Cause of it; and we find Taxation without Representation (which as Lord Cambden well observes is inseparable) is the Cause of it. We consider our Constitution, that our Fore-Fathers at last to prevent hard

Usage, left their Native Land, to enjoy that Liberty which they judged as freeborn Englishmen, they were entitled to. They then arrived on this then hostile Shore, which was a howling Wilderness, which was never purchased nor conquered at the Cost of Great-Britain, where they had to struggle with the Prospect of Famine, cold Season, besides combating an artful vindictive Enemy, and almost all other Difficulties that human Nature could surmount. When those Troubles were a little over, and the Sunshine of Prosperity began to arise, all hard Thoughts of the Mother Country's Behaviour vanished, and they surrender'd Jurisdiction and Sovereignty to the Crown of Great-Britain on Charters, with as strong Assurance as crowned Heads could give, that said Charters should be inviolably observed on both Sides; which Conditions were inserted in said Charters, by which we were to choose our own Representatives; to make and ordain Laws for the Regulation of said Colonies; raising Monies, and the like, not repugnant to the Laws of Great Britain. We have always cheerfully accepted the King's Governor, and he has a negative Vote in our Assemblies, as the King has in Parliament; and Men or Money have been requested for upholding Government, it was readily granted, and raised where the Subjects could bear it best. Therefore, after all this, for the Parliament of Great-Britain to take such a Step over all Charters, and the most solemn Assurances, as to tax when and as they please, to raise a Revenue to support a Number of Hungry Placemen, of what Denomination soever, that distress peaceable Subjects, and are a Pest to Society, that after all the Struggle in recovering the same, answers no other end but to alienate the Minds of the King's most dutiful Subjects from him, and run the Nation in Debt on a Ballance. Oh! when will the Eyes of Administration be opened: we think our Behaviour has merited a more generous Treatment.

Therefore in Consideration of the above unhappy Situation of our American Brethren in general. At a legal Town Meeting of the Qualified Voters of the Town of Rochester, assembled at the Meeting House in said Town, on Monday the 24th of this Instant January, A. D. 1774, to consider on the alarming Circumstances of this once free country.

1. John Plummer, Esq: chosen Moderator of said Meeting.
2. Voted unanimously that it is our deliberate Opinion that we are freeborn, and loyal Subjects of the Crown of Great-Britain, and as such depend on Protection, and not Slavery.
3. That the present King GEORGE the Third is our lawful Sovereign; and the Heirs of his Body, in the Protestant Line are so to remain; and as such promise to pay him all lawful obedience, agreeable to our happy Constitution, and that we will so render Tribute to him as his Due.
4. That as such freeborn Subjects, we will to our utmost be on our Watch that no artful designing Men of any Rank soever, may deprive us of our Privileges by creeping in at unawares, to undermine us of this Jewel Liberty, by setting up their Placemen to pray and sport with the same.
5. Voted that the Hon. John Plummer, John McDuffee, Ebenezer Tebbits, Esqrs; and Daniel Wingate, be a Committee to correspond with their Brethren Committees, in the neighboring Towns or any Three of them.
6. Voted that a Copy of this be sent to the Committee of Correspondence at Portsmouth, assuring them that our Hearts are Knit with theirs in the noble Cause of Freedom. And the meeting Dissolved.

JOHN PLUMER, *Moderator.*

A true Copy, from the Original Vote of the Meeting.

Attest, JOSIAH MAIN, *Town Clerk."*

Of the committee thus appointed, Ebenezer Tebbetts was clerk. Their work was exceedingly important and involved heavy responsibilities, so that it is not surprising that two days after the battle of

Bunker Hill by which the Colonies were irrevocably committed to the war, they requested an addition to their number.

"June 19, 1775 it was put to vote to see if the Town will add to the former Committee of Correspondents according to the desire of s^d Committee and Voted in the affirmative and Voted that the Committee shall Consist of thirteen Voted that Esn Ichabod Cosen Lieut John Brieuster Capt William Allen Esn James McDuffee Lieut William McDuffee Abner Dame Capt William Chamberlin Jabez Dame Cap^t David Place is Chosen a Committee according to the foregoing Notification —"

Early in the war similar committees of safety were appointed in most of the principal towns of New Hampshire. Nearly every town had some persons who had no sympathy with the colonists in the impending struggle. These committees were of special service by their vigilance and activity in marking out and reporting every one suspected of toryism. They carried on extensive correspondence with other committees, to secure a general concert of action, but exercised large discretionary powers, and did not hesitate to act independently and boldly when the good of the cause would be imperiled by delay.

In the fall of 1774, when Gen. Gage, who commanded the British army in Boston, wanted carpenters to build barracks for the troops against the approaching winter and could not hire them in Massachusetts, he applied to Gov. Wentworth of New Hampshire. The governor, who was as popular as a British governor could be, secretly dispatched agents to the back towns, in the hope of securing workmen. But New Hampshire was no more servile than Massachusetts. One of these agents visited Rochester, but the loyal men were on the alert. The following from the New Hampshire Gazette states the result.

"ROCHESTER, November 8th, 1774.

Strafford ss.

To show that we in these Parts of the Province are as warm Defenders of our civil Liberties as those in the Capital, and are as much on their Watch against aiding and assisting arbitrary Men in forging Chains to promote their Country's Ruin, according to their Ability:

Therefore when Fame sounded the Report in our Borders that a number of Artificers were gone from Wolfborough, Middletown, &c, to Boston, on the Errand of erecting Barracks for the soldiery there, we were much alarmed here, and at a Muster of the Companies of Militia here last Week it being suspected that Nicholas Austin of Middletown was an Accomplice or Agent somehow in sending them, our Sons of Liberty here would have marched directly to have paid him a Visit: but we fearing what might be the issue of the justly enraged People in such an Undertaking; Numbers of the most considerate warmly withstood it and proposed to send for him to meet us at some Time and Place that might be agreed on.

Therefore the Committee of Correspondence here wrote to him to meet us at the House of Stephen Wentworth Innholder in Rochester, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, at which Time and Place he attended, and before a Number of the Inhabitants of this and the neighboring Towns, met to hear his Defense, by Examination on his solemn Affirmation before John Plumer, Esq; that he only spoke to four of the Men, and gave them orders to go to the Governor, and speak to him, and that he did not let the Men Know that they were to go to Boston, but had a mistrust they were, by what the Governor said to him at his Return; he further says the Gov told him that the People would be dissatisfied when they came to know it, but he thought it would be for the best, and further declares he told the Men that the General of the Army would pay them their Wages And then on his Knees, when nothing less would satisfy, he made the following Confession.

‘ Before this Company I confess I have been aiding and assisting in sending Men to Boston to build Barracks for the Soldiers to live in, at which you have Reason justly to be offended, which I am sorry for, and humbly ask your Forgiveness, and I do affirm that for the future I never will be aiding or assisting in any Wise whatever in Act or Deed contrary to the Constitution of the Country, as Witness my hand.’

NICHOLAS AUSTIN.

This is the true State of the above Transaction before us and a respectable Number of Attendance from the Towns round us to see the above.

DANIEL WINGATE,	} Committee of Correspondence."
JOHN PLUMMER,	
JOHN McDUFFEE,	

The battle of Lexington was the signal for a general uprising of the yeomanry of New England. The excitement was intense. It has been paralleled in our history but once; when, eighty-six years later, the news flashed over the wires that Beauregard had opened fire on Fort Sumter. Each was the opening act of war. The excitement of April, 1775, can be easily imagined by those in whose memories the scenes of April, 1861, are still fresh. Men instinctively sprang to arms. The militia of New Hampshire immediately poured in to join the patriot army around Boston. In Rochester a recruiting office was opened, and men enlisted at Stephen Wentworth's tavern; over fifteen pounds was paid in bounties to volunteers; half a hundred of lead was bought at the town's expense; and, after the soldiers departed, blankets were forwarded to them by the selectmen.

The Provincial Committee of Correspondence, upon receiving news of the battle, had hastily sent notice to seventy-one towns, requesting delegates from each to assemble at Exeter, forthwith. Only three days after the battle delegates had arrived from all these towns. Commendable promptness! John Plummer was present from Rochester. The members being pledged to secrecy, the proceedings of the convention are not known. A Provincial Congress

had already been summoned to meet at Exeter on the 17th of May. The notification of the town meeting in Rochester to choose delegates to this Congress, implored "the serious and thinking party to attend," it being a day of "trouble and distress." James Knowles and John McDuffee were elected delegates. This Congress voted to raise three regiments, those New Hampshire troops still remaining around Boston to form two, and the third to be raised immediately. As the new regiments began to be formed, many of the volunteers who had hastened away under the first excitement returned home, and for some weeks the force about Boston was very small. John McDuffee, who had seen service in the French wars, had been a lieutenant of rangers at the siege of Louisburg, and had commanded a detachment of men under Wolfe at the capture of Quebec, offered his services to the Colony, and on May 20 was commissioned Lieut. Colonel of the third regiment under Col. Poor. This regiment was not fully organized at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill, but after the battle, was immediately ordered forward and went into camp with the other New Hampshire troops at Winter Hill.

The following Rochester men volunteered in this regiment:—*

(From a Roll dated June 2, 1775.)

"CAPT. WINBORN ADAMS' (*Durham*) COMPANY.

	Age.			Age.
Daniel McNeal,	Yeoman, 24 years.	John Walker,	Yeoman,	26 years.
Jonathan Hodgdon, jr.	" 20 "	Edward Rolings,	" 21 "	
John Richards, jr.	" 25 "	Ebenezer Horn,	" 26 "	
John Bergin,	Cordwainer, 30 "	Thomas Tolley,	" 27 "	
Thomas Furber,	Tailor, 26 "			

CAPT. JONATHAN WENTWORTH'S (*Somersworth*) COMPANY.

(Residence not given on the Roll.)

Samuel Nute, Sergeant,	entered May 28.
James Chamberlin, Corporal,	entered May 29.
Samuel Merrow,	" " 29.
Ebenezer Chesley, Private,	" " 29.
Nathaniel Perkins,	" " 28.
Daniel Alley,	" " 26.
Ephraim Alley,	" " 26.
Josiah Durgin,	" " 30.
James Wentworth,	" " 30.
Joshua Merrow,	" " 30.
Gershom Downs,	" " 28.

CAPT. BENJAMIN TITCOMB'S (*Dover*) COMPANY.

Jonathan Downing, Yeoman, 25 years old."

*In all lists of soldiers which may be given, it will be understood that the residence is taken from the rolls, unless otherwise stated.

This is the only one of this company, whose residence is given as Rochester. Another later roll gives a few names *probably* from Rochester, but their residence is not stated. In all there were twenty-six Rochester men in the army during this summer. Their term of enlistment was until the last of December, unless sooner discharged.

The 22d of June had been appointed as a day of fasting and prayer, and was duly observed in Rochester. The Rev. Joseph Haven, then preaching as a candidate, thus alluded to their gloomy prospects:—

“The times and seasons call for mourning. Our rights and privileges are invaded, and that by those we looked upon as our protectors. They have turned a deaf ear to all our petitions and remonstrances. The compassions of our King and Ministry are closed against us, and Britain has become a cruel monster, not forgetting her child, but seeking its ruin. We have once and again heard of the blood of our friends being spilled in the day of battle. Some have lately left us to go to the fatal field, there nobly to risk their lives for the defense of their country and religion. We wish them prosperity, and that they may do valiantly for their people. But who knows how many may ever return? Bravely have they gone forth and with honor may they return, but the hearts of their friends here are no doubt full of grief. It is a solemn day. My aged fathers, who among you can remember such a day? Let us unite to call upon the Lord. Let us not hold our peace till he hear and answer. Let us pray for our brethren who jeopard their lives continually for us in the field. And let us pray for a reconciliation with the parent State on terms constitutional and honorable to both, and that there may be a final period put to the war that is now begun between Great Britain and her Colonies.”—War was not the only calamity. The fruit of the land was cut off by drought.—“We are threatened with grievous famine. The fire devours our pastures and rages in the wilderness. Some of our habitations have been already destroyed and many more are exposed.”

These extracts show with what feelings our people entered into that unequal struggle, which after hours of victory and hours of defeat, days of thanksgiving and days of fasting, years of painful suspense yet of unfaltering determination, ended in the recognition of the United States as a free and independent nation.

Portsmouth, the capital of the colony, was liable to be attacked by British armed vessels at any moment. Alarms had already been several times sent to adjoining towns; and, indeed, the first act of armed hostility in the Revolution had occurred at Portsmouth. As early as December, 1774, a British ship of war being daily expected from Boston with troops to take possession of Fort William and Mary, John Sullivan and John Langdon put themselves at the head of a band of volunteers from Portsmouth and the neighboring towns, and before the British could arrive, captured the fort, made

prisoners of the garrison, and seized a hundred barrels of gunpowder which furnished the Colonists with ammunition for the battle of Bunker Hill. It is more than probable that Rochester was represented in this daring exploit, for she charged the State seventeen pounds for bounties "on the Sea-coast alarm at Kittery." Another and similar transaction in which she bore a part occurred on May 26. The British vessel above referred to had arrived with troops and taken possession of the fort. For a number of months they interrupted navigation, and seized several vessels coming into the harbor. In retaliation, a body of armed Colonists went to a battery on Jerry's Point, took away eight large cannon, and brought them to Portsmouth. In Rochester's account with the State, she charged sixteen pounds for bounties paid volunteers "to Jerry's Point after cannon." For powder and ball for these raids five pounds and twelve shillings were charged. Votes of thanks were passed by the convention at Exeter, to all those who had been engaged in seizing the powder at the fort and the cannon at the battery. But it was recommended, — perhaps to restrain the too great freedom of such acts, — that no movement of parties or bodies of men should be undertaken without direction of the Committee of Safety. Rochester adopted this recommendation at the next town meeting. No more such unlicensed expeditions occurred. After war had actually settled upon the land, steps were taken for the better defense of Portsmouth, and among other measures, the Committee of Safety ordered the selectmen of Rochester to deliver to Col. Evans a four-pound cannon for the defense of Piscataqua Harbor. This was, doubtless, the old iron gun, so famous in the Indian wars.

The necessity of having the colony prepared against any sudden attack by the enemy could not be overlooked. The Continental Congress had already given directions for raising companies of minute-men, — so called because they were to be ready to march at a minute's warning. Out of the twelve regiments of militia in New Hampshire, four regiments of minute-men were to be organized. Men were most urgently appealed to to engage in this service. "It was an important crisis," "all was at stake," and, for encouragement, it was promised that the companies should be relieved every four months, so that the duty might be divided as equally as possible among the whole body of militia. Upon the 18th of October, instructions were issued to officers of militia, selectmen of towns, and

town committees of safety, to use their utmost endeavors to raise their quotas of minute-men. Five days later came the startling report that a British fleet was about to attack Portsmouth. Washington, suspecting such a design, dispatched Gen. Sullivan to take command of the militia and defend the harbor. The call for men was promptly responded to by Rochester. The following is the roll of a company of Rochester men who marched to Portsmouth under command of Capt. David Place, and served from four to six weeks on Seavey's Island.

David Place, Captain.
Ebenezer Tebbets, 1st Lieutenant.
John Ham, 2d Lieutenant.
George Place, Ensign.
Paul Libbey, Sergeant.
Reuben Heard, Sergeant.
Joshua Courson, Sergeant.

John Marden, Sergeant.
John Woodman, Corporal.
James Wentworth, Corporal.
Jonathan French, Corporal.
Benjamin Taylor, Corporal.
Ichabod Rawlings, Drummer.
Samuel Place, Fifer.

PRIVATES.

Daniel Cook.
Samuel Goodwin.
George Heard.
John Rogers.
Amos Place.
Amos Spencer.
John Bickford.
James Rogers.
Mesheck Heard.
Samuel Robertson.
Ebenezer Courson.
Moses Drown.
John McDuffee.
James Coleman.

Joseph Berry.
Moses Hammet.
Daniel Watson.
Haniel Clark.
John Nute.
Robert McCreelis.
Thomas Chamberlain.
John Stanton.
David Wingate.
Joseph Plummer.
Jonathan Tebbets.
John Loughton.
Amos Hayes.
Jonathan Richards.

Joseph Richards.
Dudley Pike.
Solomon Clark.
Joseph Thompson.
Isaac Wentworth.
John Place.
Benjamin Furber.
John Rawlings.
Timothy Ricker.
James Berry.
Moses Furber.
Edward Rawlings.
John Bickford.

When the expected fleet failed to arrive, the excitement subsided, and attention was turned to the siege of Boston, where Capt. Place's minute-men found their next service. Six months of barrack life around Boston had dampened the ardor of many of the Continental soldiers. Their terms of enlistment were fast expiring, and new enlistments were obtained with difficulty. The first effervescence of patriotism was over. The troops whose time was out were rapidly marching home, and some Connecticut regiments hastened off before their time expired. Washington was surrounded with difficulties, and the camp was in danger of being left empty. In this exigency, Gen. Sullivan dispatched by express to the New Hampshire Committee of Safety a letter calling for militia. The committee met and

ordered out sixteen companies. The first on the list was Capt. Place's. *On the next day* the roll of his company was examined, allowed, and ordered to be paid. This service was from the third of December till the fifteenth of January. The names of the men have not been found. The record among the army rolls is simply this :

“Return of companies of New Hampshire militia in the Continental Army, December, 1775.

ROCHESTER.

Capt. David Place — Lt. Thomas Hodgdon — 2d Lt. Aaron Hanson — Ensign James Goodwin — 4 Sergeants — 4 Corporals — 2 drummers and fifers — 81 privates.”

Lient. Timothy Roberts and several other Rochester men engaged in the same service under Capt. John Waldron, of Dover. Neither of these companies was in any action. This closes the first year of the war.

Although the revolutionary spirit had been increasing in the Colonies for years, yet the prayer of good men still continued to be in the words of Mr. Haven, “for reconciliation with the parent State upon terms constitutional and honorable to both parties.” On the fourth of July, 1776, this hope was abandoned, and thenceforth the war was for independence. The first danger to which the new cause was exposed arose from the influence of the Tories, a numerous and powerful party, from whom more was to be feared than from open, armed enemies. Congress, therefore, recommended that measures be taken “*immediately* to disarm all persons who were *notoriously* disaffected to the American cause, or should refuse to associate to defend by ARMS, the Colonies against the British.” The New Hampshire Committee of Safety sent at once to the several towns printed forms prepared as follows : —

“*To the Selectmen of Rochester :*

COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In Committee of Safety, April 12, 1776.

In order to carry the underwritten resolve of the Honorable Continental Congress into execution, you are requested to desire all males above twenty-one years of age (lunatics, idiots, and negroes excepted), to sign to the DECLARATION on this paper ; and when so done, to make return hereof, together with the name or names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

M. WEARE, Chairman.

IN CONGRESS, March 14, 1776.”

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies *immediately* to cause all persons to be disarmed, within their respective Colonies, who are *notoriously* disaffected to the cause of America, or who have not associated and refuse to associate to defend by Arms the United Colonies against the hostile attempts of the British fleets and armies.

(Copy) Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sect'y."

"In consequence of the resolution of the Honorable Continental Congress, and to show our determination in joining with our American brethren in defending the lives, liberties, and properties of the inhabitants of the United Colonies,

We, the subscribers do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our power, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, with arms, oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies, against the United American Colonies.

Ebenezer Tebbetts,
Samuel Furber,
Benjamin Furber,
Barnabas Palmer,
William Trickey,
Daniel Hayes,
Ephraim Wentworth,
Richard Walker,
Benjamin Rollins,
Thomas Plummer,
Daniel Watkins,
Richard Wentworth,
Avery Hall,
Wentworth Hayes,
Isaac Libbey,
Mark Hartford,
John Brewster,
Daniel Kimball,
Moses Hammett,
Joseph Dame,
Joseph Haven,
Isaac Wentworth,
Josiah Main,
Paul Libbey,
Thomas Roberts,
Samuel Alley,
Stephen Jenkins,
Josiah Folsom,
Samuel Nute
Ebenezer Wentworth,
James Jackson,
James Deering,
Ichabod Rollins,
Moses Hayes,
William Jennis, Jr.,
John Knowles,
Moses Brown,
Caleb Jackson,
Ebenezer Place, Jr.,
George Place,
Jonathan Ham,

Daniel Wingate,
William Evans,
William Chamberlin,
Richard Furber,
Jacob Hanson,
James Foster,
Benjamin Fost,
Eleazar Coleman,
Dodovah Garland,
Bradstreet French,
David French,
Thomas Ham,
Henry Tebbetts,
Thomas Peevey,
James How,
James Chesley,
Daniel Garland,
Enoch Hoitt,
Benjamin Fost, Jr.,
John Trickey,
John Trickey, Jr.,
James French,
John Ham, Jr.,
Joseph Knight,
James Chamberlin,
William Knight,
Ebenezer Chesley,
Solomon Perkins, Jr.,
Joseph Plummer,
Jonathan Pinkham,
Jonathan Richards,
John Richards,
Thomas Furber,
Jonathan Morrison,
Joseph Page,
Aaron Jennis,
Elijah Varney,
Henry Allard,
Ephraim Ham,
Robert Walker,
Beard Plummer,

John Beargin,
Timothy Roberts,
Samuel Plummer,
Lemuel Bickford,
Jabez Dame,
William Allen,
Joshua Pearl,
John Plummer,
William McDuffee,
John Ham,
Ebenezer Ricker,
Stephen Berry,
Abner Dame,
John Cook,
Daniel Rogers,
John Woodman,
William Wingate,
Hunking Colebroth,
James Rogers,
James Rogers, Tertius,
Samuel Chamberlin,
James Downs,
Ichabod Hayes,
Nathaniel Watson,
Samuel Twombly,
James Wentworth,
Simon French,
David Jennis,
William Hodgdon,
Solomon Drown,
William McNeal,
Aaron Ham,
Richard Place,
Alexander Hodgdon,
Benjamin Hoitt,
Thomas Brown,
Moses Downs,
Zebulon Davis,
Nicholas Wentworth,
Elihue Wentworth,
Joseph Jones,

Samuel Drown,
Joseph Hayes,
Samuel Seavey,
Diamond Pearl,
Turner Whitehouse,
Thomas Davis,
Moses Hayes, Jr.,
Nathaniel Watson, Jr.,
Jonathan Twombley,
Job Clements,
Cornelius Jenkins,
Caleb Wakeman,
Benjamin Twombley,
Reuben Wentworth,
Peter Horn,
Ebenezer Horn,
Thomas Drew,
William Jennis,
James Knowles,
William Ham,
Solomon Perkins,
Samuel Merrow,
George Willand,
Samuel Merrow, Jr.,
James Horn,

John Heard,
Zebulon Dame,
Josiah Wentworth,
Jotham Nutter,
John Randall,
John Richards, Jr.,
Abraham Morrison,
Daniel Page,
Joshua Downing,
John Nute,
Moses Jennis,
Samuel Robinson,
Paul Jennis,
Joseph Tucker,
Joseph Drown,
Joseph Jiles,
Ebenezer Place,
Alexander Hodgdon, Jr.,
John Hammett,
Jonathan Bickford,
Samuel Twombly, Jr.,
Edward Tebbets,
James Rogers, Jr.,
Benjamin Hayes,
Joseph Walker,

Edward Lock,
Charles Knight,
David Leighton,
Samuel Jones,
Moses Horn,
Ithamar Seavey,
Ebenezer Garland,
James McDuffee,
John Jenness,
Richard Nutter,
John Place,
Joseph Walker, Jr.,
Richard Furber, Jr.,
Joseph Thompson,
Reuben Heard, Jr.,
Reuben Heard,
Moses Roberts,
Gershom Downs,
Lemuel Richardson,
Benjamin Copps,
Abraham Cook,
Edmond Tebbets,
Joshua Cossen,
Samuel Wingate, Jr.,
Thomas Brown, Jr.

The following persons refused to sign the annexed association : —

James Allen,
Ichabod Cossen,
Thomas Trickey,
Samuel Wingate,
Joseph Heard,
Tristrem Heard,
Benjamin Bickford,
Jonathan Hodgdon,

Jona Ellis,
Edward Varney,
Benjamin Dame,
John Witherell,
Morris Ellis,
Solomon Clark,
William Ellis,
Benjamin Heard,

Nathaniel Garland,
Abraham Pearl,
Samuel Downing,
Joshua Knight,
Stephen Wentworth,
Daniel Jenness.

The unnamed persons are of the Society of Friends, and do not choose to sign : —

Elijah Tebbets,
John Tebbets,
Joseph Tebbets,
David Tebbets,
Mordecai Varney,
Moses Varney,
Moses Austin,
John Cloutman.

Jonathan Dame,
Benjamin Meeder,
Jonathan Meeder,
Elijah Tebbets, Jr.,
Ezekiel Tebbets,
Muzzey Gould,
Robert Tebbets,
David Varney,

Moses Varney, Jr.,
Ebenezer Varney,
Thomas Cloutman,
Isaac Twombley,
Nathaniel Meeder,
Joseph Meeder.

ROCHESTER, 15th October, 1776.

By order of the Committee.

a true copy.

Attest

EBEN'R TEBBETS, Cl'k.

A true list of all the whigs and tories in the town of Rochester in 1776."

Thus, one hundred and ninety-eight persons in Rochester signed this agreement, twenty-two belonging to the Society of Friends.

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Continental & Navy Foot Command by Col^l James Reed Esq^r

“did not choose to sign,” and twenty-two others refused to sign. This placed every man as a friend or an enemy to his country, and informed the Committee of Safety what individuals to watch or disarm.

In re-organizing the army for 1776, three regiments were called for from New Hampshire. These were regular Continental troops, and must not be confounded with the militia companies, which were called into the field in times of emergency.

Captain David Place raised and took command of a company in the Second Continental Regiment, under Col. James Reed. The date of his entry is the first of January. On the opposite page is given a fac-simile of a pay-roll dated on the twenty-eighth of April following, which shows that fourteen of his company had then deserted, seven were absent on sick-list, and sixty-seven were present on duty. Only a small proportion of the men were from this town, and it is impossible to select their names with any approach to accuracy. Others, doubtless, enlisted in other companies.

During the preceding fall and winter, Arnold had led an expedition against Canada through the wilderness of Maine. Montgomery had advanced by way of the Lakes, and after capturing Montreal, had pushed on and united his army with the force under Arnold. A daring but unsuccessful assault had been made upon the city of Quebec, in which Montgomery was killed and Arnold badly wounded. The remnant of the army blockaded the city during the winter behind ramparts of snow. In the spring, it became necessary to withdraw these forces, and, as the British were much superior in numbers, the retreat was beset with danger. All the regiments which could be spared were sent to re-enforce the American army. Boston having been evacuated by the British, Capt. Place had gone with his regiment under Washington, from Cambridge to New York. Thence they were ordered up the Hudson and down the Lakes with the other New Hampshire regiments under command of Gen. Sullivan. These troops met the army retreating from Quebec, at the mouth of the Sorel, above Montreal. From that point the retreat was very rapid. So close was the pursuit of the enemy that the men could scarcely find time to cook their victuals, and the American force was so small that it became necessary to call out the militia. Many Rochester men hastened to the service, chiefly in the companies of Capt. Joseph Badger, Jr., and Capt. John Drew, of

Col. Wingate's regiment. Daniel McNeal of Rochester, who had served as a private at the commencement of the war, was a lieutenant in the latter company. The pursuit ceased at St. Johns, yet the army continued its retreat to Ticonderoga. This fort being strongly fortified, and large re-enforcements of militia having arrived, the enemy were unable to capture it. Here the troops remained during the summer. Dysentery, small-pox, and putrid fever broke out among them, and nearly one third of the New Hampshire men in the service died this year by sickness. Rochester lost fourteen.

The day when the survivors returned to their homes was one of mingled joy and sadness. On the Sabbath, December eighth, at the close of the sermon, they were publicly welcomed by Mr. Haven in these words : —

"I shall now use the freedom to speak a few words to those who have been far from their friends, — far from the place of their nativity. You have been engaged in the cause of your Country — a just cause, and one that I hope God will defend. You have undergone much hardship and fatigue, but God has carried you through, and you have returned to the habitations of your friends. You rejoice ; we rejoice with you. I now welcome you home. I trust I may speak for all this Congregation — I am certain I may do it in the name of every well-wisher to his country and friend to mankind. I congratulate you on your return. My heart rejoices ; but even now a sudden gloom comes over my mind. I can but drop a tear for the thought of the others who went forth with you. Will they return ? No ; for the King of Terrors has bound them. No less than fourteen of your once fellow soldiers and fellow townsmen are in the cold hands of death. Their eyes are closed and their bodies you have left in a distant land. Oh ye dear relatives of the dead, I am filled with sympathetic grief for you. The return of these your friends brings the dead fresh to your minds. Though you rejoice to see them, you can but rejoice with tears. Your friends are done with the cares of this world. They will no more be called into the field to oppose the soldiers of cruel tyrants. They have died for their country ; they could do no more. We trust God is rewarding them for the love they have shown to their country, and their sacred rights."

After warning those who had been preserved not to be guilty of the sin of unthankfulness, he turned to those who had friends still remaining in the army, and endeavored to give them encouragement. He did not fail to enforce the duty of prayer for all those who were still engaged in the defense of their rights and privileges that they might be prospered and returned in safety to their friends.

Let us now inquire who these were that were still absent in the service of their country. Besides the regulars of Reed's Continental regiment now with Washington at Trenton, there were two companies of Militia commanded by Rochester officers and largely composed of Rochester men, Capt. William McDuffee's Company, and Capt. John Brewster's Company. The former of these in Col.

Tashe's regiment was called out by order dated September sixteenth. They were mustered in, and marched to re-enforce the army in New York. They served about three months, during the whole of which time they were stationed at Peekskill to guard the passage of the Hudson. The Company numbered fifty-four men. Although the places of residence are not given, yet the names of twenty-four are found upon the town records of this period, and probably a still larger number belonged to Rochester. From the traditional accounts of their poaching raids upon the roosts and sties of the neighboring farmers, it is fair to judge that they saw more of the bright side of soldiering than the troops generally. It is even said that one Rochester boy gained a pension for a wound accidentally received in climbing a fence, as he was one night returning to camp with a good fat turkey under his arm.

Capt. John Brewster's Company of Col. Pierse Long's regiment was stationed at Newcastle, from August 7, 1776, to January 7, 1777.

The following Rochester men were in this Company:—

James Howe, M. D., Surgeon's Mate.	Enoch Burnham, Sergeant.
John Brewster, Captain.	Benjamin Hoyt, Corporal.
John Bergin, Ensign.	James Coleman, Corporal.
Stephen Berry, Sergeant.	Anthony N. Rollings, Drummer.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Richards,	Isaac Libby,	Amos Place,
Amos Spencer,	Moses Rollings,	Amos Hayes,
John Richards,	Charles Ricker,	Abraham Morrison.

This company marched from Newcastle, to join the Northern Army in January, 1777, and were stationed at Fort Independence near Ticonderoga. In preparing for the coming campaign,—the glorious campaign which ended in the surrender of Burgoyne's proud army,—Ticonderoga was the rendezvous of the New Hampshire troops. Besides Capt. Brewster's company, there were many other Rochester soldiers gathered here. Among these were the recruits lately enlisted to fill up the regular Continental regiments. In the second regiment commanded by Col. Nathan Hale, were the following:—

CAPT. BENJAMIN TITCOMB'S COMPANY.

George Downing,	19 years of age.	Samuel Forst,	21 years of age.
Jonathan Downing,	30 " "	Samuel Ryon,	25 " "
Joseph Pearl,	17 " "	Thomas Shaw,	24 " "
John Garlin,	18 " "		

Benjamin Nute of Rochester was afterwards a lieutenant in this company, and Joshua Merrow was ensign and still later promoted to lieutenant.

CAPT. F. M. BELL'S COMPANY.

Daniel Cook,	20 years of age.	William Palmer,	19 years of age.
Daniel Watson,	23 " "	Timothy Ricker,	19 " "
Eben. Chestley,	23 " "	Edward Rollings,	21 " "
Enoch Wingate,	24 " "	George Heard,	19 " "
Joshua Place,	16 " "	Paul Pearl,	28 " "
Thomas Chamberlain,	19 " "	Simeon Pearl,	17 " "
Daniel Wingate,	22 " "	Daniel Horn,	27 " "
Daniel Rogers, jr.,	30 " "		

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Henry Durgin.	Jonathan Doe.	Amos Place.
Samuel Alley.	Daniel Alley.	

Before leaving home, the volunteers were thus addressed by Rev. Mr. Haven:—

"I cannot close without a few words to my young friends who have enlisted and expect soon to go forth in the defense of their country. Brethren, I applaud you that you have engaged in such a noble cause. Be strong and of good courage, and may the Lord God go with you, and may he never fail nor forsake you. I hope you have more noble views than those of gain or worldly honor. I hope you feel a sympathetic grief for your bleeding country, and an ardent zeal of freeing her from the hands of tyrants, who sport with our miseries, and glory in their more than savage barbarity. Be strong and of good courage, for we have enemies, even among us, that would be glad to see you fearful and shrinking back. Remember that you are under the care of God, and that, though the arrows of death may fly thick, yet they cannot hurt you without a commission from Him. . . . Seek the best company and prize such highly when you find it. Bad company avoid when you can, as you would the plague. The wickedness of it is contagious. Watch over your morals, watch over your conversation. If there is anything good in what I say, pray remember it. It may be the last time I shall have an opportunity to give you counsel; for I may not live till the time is expired which you expect to be absent from home; or if I do, you may not live to return. Be bold, then, in the cause in which you are engaged. Our all is now at stake; our friends, relations, possessions, and country, all call for vigorous exertion. Therefore, I charge you, by all that is dear to you, that you act like men and like Christians."

Nothing worthy of note occurred at Ticonderoga or Fort Independence, where these troops were stationed, until the middle of June. At that time a strong English flotilla advanced to co-operate with Gen. Burgoyne's grand army. In a council of war, the Americans determined to abandon the Fort. A retreat was made with the American flotilla up through the Lakes. Arriving at Whitehall the troops disembarked, the vessels were blown up by Col. Long, and the retreat continued toward Saratoga. On the way, an engagement occurred at Fort Anne (July 6), between Col. Long's regi-

ment and the English Ninth, in which the English were defeated and compelled to retire. This closed the service of Capt. Brewster's company. The period of enlistment having expired, the whole regiment was discharged. Although great loss had been suffered in this hasty retreat, yet the other portion of the army retreating by land from Ticonderoga, fared even worse. Col. Hale's regiment formed a part of the rear guard. By reason of the great number of invalids and stragglers, they were unable to keep up with the main body. They fell back six or seven miles, and, contrary to Gen. St. Clair's express orders, stopped short at Hubbardton. They were overtaken by the enemy, on the morning of July sixth, and sharply attacked. The regiment fled panic-stricken, leaving their Colonel, Adjutant, three Captains, and two other officers, with from one to two hundred men, prisoners to the enemy. George Heard and Ebenezer Chesley, with others whose names are not known, were missing from Rochester. Three also of our soldiers died this year while prisoners in the hands of the British.

The surrender of Ticonderoga, with its numerous artillery, came like a thunderbolt upon Congress and the country. The New Hampshire Assembly had just finished their session and returned home. A summons from the Committee of Safety brought them together again. The militia was re-organized, and a large portion ordered to march immediately "to stop the progress of the enemy on our western frontiers." Capt. Daniel McDuffee raised a company of fifty-eight men, thirty of whom were of this town. They engaged promptly in the service and at once marched to the seat of war. The excitement throughout the Northern States was very great. Says a Rochester writer, of that day, referring to the alarm caused by the rapid advance of Burgoyne's army: —

"It was a dark day to our people, and added greatly to the weight of all our former troubles. While some were ready to sink under the feeling of despondency, others were fired with a spirit of noble revenge. Great concern for the safety of their relatives in the army fell upon many."

It was foreseen that a sanguinary battle must soon take place. In August came the good news of Stark's victory at Bennington. This was followed in a few weeks by the glorious triumphs over the invaders at Stillwater and Saratoga. To crown all, the surrender of the entire British army occurred in October. Alarm and anxiety were followed by universal rejoicing. Says the writer last quoted:—

"The surrender of the forces of a great general at the Northward is what we are ready to call the grandest thing that ever happened in America. It is difficult to moderate our joy or keep it within due bounds. We are a young people and not much used to such conquests, and it is to be feared that there will be now unreasonable joy as there was lately unreasonable sorrow. We are apt to go to extremes."

Capt. McDuffee's company had joined the Northern army at Saratoga in September, arriving in season to participate in these brilliant victories. From the roll of his company, which does not give residences, are selected the following names of Rochester men:—

Name.	Rank.	Entered.	Discharged.
Daniel McDuffee,	Captain,	Sept. 8, '77.	Dec. 15.
David Leighton,	Ensign,	"	"
Peter Glidden,	Sergeant,	"	<i>Died</i> Nov. 18.
Solomon Clark,	Corporal,	"	Dischg'd Dec. 15.
Jonathan Ellis,	"	"	"
Eben. Twombly,	Drummer,	"	"
James Wentworth,	Private,	"	"
John McDuffee,	"	"	"
Enoch Hayes,	"	"	"
Tobias Ricker,	"	"	"
John Richards,	"	"	"
Joseph Richards,	"	"	"
John Allen,	"	"	"
Amos Spencer,	"	"	"
Jonathan Dame,	"	"	<i>Died</i> Nov. 16.
Dudley Pike,	"	"	Disch'd Nov. 30.
Moses Rawlins,	"	"	"
Joseph Wingate,	"	"	Dec. 15.
Nicholas Wentworth,	"	"	Nov. 30.
Amos Hayes,	"	"	"
Richard Furber,*	"	"	Dec. 15.
William McNeal,	"	"	Nov. 30.
John Stanton,	"	"	Deserted Oct. 20.
John Nute,	"	"	"
Joseph Thompson,	"	"	"
John Bickford,	"	"	"
Stephen Starboard,	"	"	"

After the surrender of Burgoyne, the militia returned home, but the Continental regiments marched into Pennsylvania and passed the winter at Valley Forge. The sufferings of the troops at that place form a part of our country's history familiar to every one.

All danger of an invasion from Canada being now at an end, the theater of war was removed Southward. The militia of New Hampshire was no more summoned to repel the invader at their very door. Yet in the summer of 1778, an expedition was raised, com-

* "Gen. Richard Furber died in 1848, in the 95th year of his age. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived in that part of Rochester which was afterwards Farmington. He acted as an Adjutant at the surrender of Burgoyne." [*Dover Enquirer*.]

manded by Gen. Sullivan, to co-operate with the French to expel the British from Rhode Island. The co-operation, however, was not effected, the fleet being driven to sea by a violent storm. For this expedition Rochester furnished nineteen men, who served about six months in Col. Peabody's regiment. Again in 1779 six soldiers from Rochester enlisted in Col. Mooney's regiment, for the defense of Rhode Island, and served about six months, when, Newport having been evacuated by the British, they were discharged. Their names were: —

Joseph Ricker.
Tobias Ricker.

Samuel Rollings.
Thomas Carter.

Paltiah Stevens.
Isaac Hatch.

Thus far our attention has been almost exclusively confined to the fortunes of militia companies, or volunteers raised for special service. We have seen men leave their homes with words of encouragement and counsel, have traced them in long and difficult marches, have followed them in hazardous retreats, have seen them exposed to the dangers of battle and disease, and have listened to the tender words of welcome with which they were greeted upon their return. If more interest is found in the history of these brave bands than in that of soldiers in the regular army, it is owing to the excitement of the times when the former were called forth. A formidable enemy was invading their land, and they were alarmed at his rapid progress. They were obliged to act promptly and decidedly. The interest is greater, also, because they went forth and returned together forming distinct companies, or parts of companies, having their own officers, so that it is not difficult to discover what part of the common danger they shared. It remains to trace the fortunes of those who were engaged in the regular army. This can be done only by noticing the services of the regiments of which they formed a part. During August and September, 1779, they were in Sullivan's expedition against the Senecas. The object of this expedition was the capture of Niagara, and the destruction of the villages of the Indians, who had been guilty of great outrages upon the Americans. It was conducted through a region almost entirely unknown, and covered with forests, and the march was beset with unusual dangers and difficulties. Many villages were burned, orchards cut down, and crops destroyed; yet the main object was not accomplished, and the enterprise failed of beneficial results. Several engagements took place, the most severe of which was at Newtown, now Elmira, New

York, in which the enemy were led by the celebrated chief, Joseph Brant. The New Hampshire troops, under Poor, sustained the brunt of the battle, and behaved with great coolness and intrepidity. In 1780, the war was mostly confined to the Southern States. The New Hampshire troops were stationed at West Point and in New Jersey. In 1781, the three regiments were reduced to two, commanded by Col. Scammel and Col. George Reid. They marched to Virginia, and were present at the surrender of the British army under Cornwallis at Yorktown. The names of those who served in the Continental army are now given, with the history and fate of each man, so far as can be gathered from the rolls and documents still in existence.

COL. REID'S REGIMENT.

As Col. Reid commanded the regiment formerly under Col. Hale, the names already given of men in that regiment are here repeated to give a more particular account of each man.

JOSHUA MEADOW, *Ensign*. Engaged April 2, 1777. Promoted lieutenant July 12, 1780.

† JOSHUA PLACE. Engaged May 1, 1777 for 3 years. DIED August 7, 1777.

† SIMEON PEARL. Engaged Ap. 20, 1777 for 3 years. DIED Feb. 10, 1778.

† PAUL PEARL. Engaged Ap. 20, 1777 for 3 years. KILLED Oct. 7, 1777, at battle of Saratoga.

† GEORGE HEARD. Engaged May 1, 1777 for 3 years. MISSING July 7, 1777 in the retreat from Ticonderoga.

† JOHN GARLAND. Engaged May 10, 1777 for 3 years. Discharged May 10, 1780.

† SAMUEL FOSS. Engaged June 4, 1777 for 3 years. DIED Sept. 6, 1778.

† GEORGE DOWNING. Engaged Nov. 15, 1776 for the war. Promoted *Corporal* Ap. 1, 1781. Promoted *Sergeant* Nov. 13, 1781.*

† JONATHAN DOWNING. Engaged Nov. 15, 1776 for the war. Promoted *Sergeant Major* June 1, 1779.* George and Jonathan Downing thus enlisted very early, and for the war. They probably received no bounty. In 1788 the Town unanimously voted them \$50 worth of Stock and Lumber for services in the Continental Army.

† THOMAS CHAMBERLIN. Engaged May 10, 1777 for 3 years. Discharged May 10, 1780.

† EBENEZER CHESLEY. Engaged May 1, 1777 for 3 years. MISSING July 7, 1777 in retreat from Ticonderoga.

† DANIEL COOK. Engaged May 10, 1777 for 3 years. Discharged May 10, 1780. Re-enlisted for the war.* Was one of Washington's Guard in 1779.

† TIMOTHY RICKER. Engaged May 1, 1777 for 3 years. Discharged May 1, 1780. Was one of Washington's Guard in 1779.

† DANIEL ALLEY, *Corporal*. Engaged Nov. 11, 1776 for the war. Reduced to ranks Sept. 8, 1778. Transferred to Invalid Corps Feb. 1, 1780.*

† WILLIAM HARPER, age 25.

† MOSES ROLINGS. Engaged Nov. 13, 1776 for the war. Promoted *Corporal* June 13, 1777. KILLED Oct. 13, 1777, while the Americans were endeavoring to cut off Burgoyne's retreat.

DANIEL WATSON. Engaged May 1, 1777 for 3 years. Discharged May 1, 1780.

† WILLIAM PALMER. Engaged May 1, 1777 for 3 years. Promoted *Corporal* June 8, 1779. Discharged Ap. 30, 1780.

† EPHRAIM HAM. Engaged Ap. 10, 1777. Discharged May 1, 1780.

† ICHABOD HORN. Engaged Aug. 15, 1779 for the *war*.
 Appointed *Drummer* Dec. 16, 1779. Reduced July 12, 1781.*
 † JOHN ROGERS. Engaged Oct. 15, 1779 for the *war*. Promoted *Corporal*
 Oct. 1, 1780.*
 † ENOCH WINGATE. Engaged May 1, 1777 for 3 years. Discharged May 1,
 1780. *Died Aug. 4, 1828*.
 DANIEL WINGATE. Engaged May 10, 1777 for 3 years. Discharged May
 10, 1780.
 † JOSEPH PEARL. Engaged May 1, 1777 for the *war*.* Missing in retreat
 from Ticonderoga.
 † JOSEPH RICKER. Engaged Oct. 15, 1779 for the *war*.*
 MATTHIAS WELCH. Engaged Feb. 1777 for the *war*. Deserted Nov. 27,
 1778. Joined May 1, 1780.*
 DANIEL COOK, Jr. Engaged Ap. 10, 1780 for the *war*.*
 SAMUEL ROLLINS. Engaged Feb. 28, 1781.*
 † SAMUEL RYON. Engaged June, 1777.
 EDWARD ROLLINS. Engaged May, 1777.
 † HENRY DURGIN. Deserted. Captured.
 † JONATHAN DOE.
 SAMUEL ALLEY.
 † AMOS PLACE.

COLONEL SCAMMELL'S REGIMENT.

† THOMAS SHAW. Engaged Jan. 3, 1777. Deserted Ap. 5, 1781.*
 ROBERT ELLIS. Engaged Aug. 17, 1780. Discharged Dec. 31, 1781.*
 RICHARD COOK. Engaged July 15, 1779 for the *war*. DIED Oct. 8, 1781 at
 the siege of Yorktown.*

COLONEL CILLEY'S REGIMENT.

DANIEL ROGERS, Jr. Engaged May 11, 1777. DIED July 20, 1777.
 EBENEZER ALLEN. Engaged Ap. 15, 1780. Discharged Dec. 31, 1781.*
 DANIEL SARGENT. Engaged Ap. 9, 1780. Discharged Dec. 31, 1781.

REGIMENT UNKNOWN.

OTIS ALLEY. Engaged Ap. 6, 1781 for 3 years.*
 HENRY SMITH. Engaged May 1, 1781 for 3 years.*
 ABNER COFFIN. Engaged May 9, 1782.
 SOLOMON DROWN. Engaged May 10, 1782.
 WILLIAM C. PEAVEY. Engaged May 18, 1782.
 JONATHAN ELLIS. Engaged May 18, 1782.
 † PETER COOK. Enlisted Sept. 1779 for one year.
 EPHRAIM ALLEY of Rochester enlisted for Madbury, Sept. 1779 for one year.
 CÆSAR WINGATE. Engaged June 6, 1781 for 3 years.* He was Capt. Ham's
 slave.

There were many others who served their Country upon the seas,
 in privateering vessels. It is difficult to find even the names of
 these men, much more to learn any particular account of their ser-

* Claimed by the Town as in service May 13, 1782.

† These names are found in Vol. XV. of the State Papers on the return of the "1st Regiment in the County of Strafford whereof Stephen Evans is Colonel," as having enlisted from Rochester for three years. Daniel Wingate, Jr. and Daniel Walton are on the same list. Perhaps they are the same as Daniel Wingate and Daniel Watson. Thomas Ellis is also credited to Rochester, May 30, 1782. [Editor.]

† On roll of absentees from Col. Cilley's regiment at Valley Forge Jan. 10, 1778, is "William Sharper Left at Sopers. Deserted." Perhaps the same man. [Editor.]

vices and adventures. Among them were *Benjamin, Caleb, Joseph,* and *Timothy Roberts*, and *Isaac Hanson*, who sailed with the gallant Paul Jones. With them was *George Roberts* of Middleton. Benjamin served also in the army, and died in 1830 at the age of 76. George Roberts sailed in 1778 from Portsmouth in the *Ranger* and in 1779 in "*Bon Homme Richard*." *James Marden* was Drummer in 2d N. H. Regiment in Capt. James Carr's Company.

During the first years of the war, there was little difficulty in furnishing the town's proportion of soldiers. Militia officers were frequently called upon to raise men from their companies, and the town appointed a committee to co-operate with them. The term of service was not long, and scarcely anything was paid for bounties. The first bounty appears to have been paid in 1777, — £34 each to 14 men. After the hardships of the Canada expedition, which bore so severely upon the Rochester men under Captains Place, Brewster, and Daniel McDuffee, volunteering received a check. The first excitement was over. Enthusiasm had somewhat abated. It was found that the war was no pastime of a few months, but a business which would require years of determined and stubborn fighting. An appeal had been made to the town to abate the taxes of those men who suffered at Ticonderoga, and to repay those who had advanced money to hasten the enlistment of volunteers. The town at first refused to grant either of these requests. Repeatedly called on to furnish their quota to fill the Continental regiments for three years, or for the war, they satisfied themselves with voting to raise only nine months' men, offering \$100* bounty; but it was found impossible to raise them upon these terms. A recruiting committee was appointed, but at the end of one month they reported in town-meeting that they had been able to enlist only one man, though they had encouragement from others. "Encouragement" seems to have been the only result of their effort. The people now saw their mistake and began to retrace their steps. They presented to the selectmen a large petition for another town meeting. They then voted to repay the money which individuals had advanced to procure enlistments, to abate the poll taxes of men in Place's and Brewster's companies, and to pay every soldier who had served in the campaign of 1777, thirty dollars. These measures were attended with greater success. In 1779 the town was called upon

* This is the first time dollars is used to denote the currency, — Ap. 20, 1778.

for eleven men *for the war*. A recruiting committee was appointed with discretionary power to pay such bounties as were necessary, to enlist men *in or out* of town on as reasonable terms as they were able, to pay bounties in money or in produce, and to call on the selectmen to cash the bills. At this time the currency was rapidly depreciating, and bounties as rapidly rising. In 1780 twelve hundred dollars each was paid for six months' men. Volunteers preferred produce to paper currency, and in 1781 the selectmen charged the town for 1,033 bushels of corn paid the soldiers. Even the State preferred produce to its own bills of credit, for the town paid a State tax in 1780 with 13,425 pounds of beef, and in 1781 with 171½ gallons of West India rum. In 1780 five quires of paper for the use of the town cost sixty pounds, or about \$2.50 a sheet. Deacon Knowles was paid \$400 for expenses to Concord, *in part*, on town business. The price fixed for labor on the highway this year was fifty dollars per day, workmen finding their own tools. Not only was paper money nearly worthless, but the State was flooded with counterfeit bills. At first sight, one feels that it is little credit to the acuteness of the selectmen that they should charge \$832 counterfeit money in one item. Yet the sum does not look so large when reduced to a silver standard, seventy-five dollars in paper being only equal to one dollar in silver. It is not strange that prices were exorbitant, and the spirit of speculation prevalent. Nor is it to be wondered at that efforts were made to counteract this spirit and restrict the prices of necessities by legislation. Imitating the example of Portsmouth many towns — Rochester among others — appointed committees to regulate prices. It does not appear what measures the Rochester committee adopted, but prices continued at a high figure, in defiance of all their efforts. An idea of the rapid depreciation of the currency during the Revolution, may be formed from the following statement showing the amount of town expenses for each year: —

£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1774,	125	11	10	1779,	1153	3 10
1775,	145	13	5½	1780,	about 1152	50
1776,	245	13	7	1781,	1894	18 2
1777,	806	12	0	1782,	1005	2 2
1778,	3047	10	6	1783,	464	12 0

In 1780, when the depreciation was the greatest, £2,799 16s. 9d. was *in part* for Mr. Haven's salary, £10,000 for the meeting-house,

and the town's proportion of the State tax £34,943 5s. 7d. The new currency came into use in 1781, and affairs began to improve.

The recruiting committees appointed from time to time were as follows:—

April, 1778, {	William McDuffee, Lt. Ebenezer Ricker.	April, 1779, {	William McDuffee, Ichabod Corson.
July, 1778, {	John Brewster, Ichabod Corson.	1779, {	Ichabod Corson, David Leighton, Ebenezer Ricker.

Upon the proclamation of peace in 1783, there was naturally great rejoicing throughout the land. We cannot better close this chapter than in the words of Rev. Mr. Haven from —

Lev. 26: 6. "And I will give peace in the land, and ye shall lie down, and none shall make you afraid; and I will rid evil beasts out of the land, neither shall the sword go through your land."

"We have the confirmation of peace — a happy peace. It is one of the most joyful events in the memory of any among us. One of the most powerful and warlike nations in the world has taken up arms against us, and, in less than eight years, has been brought to comply with the very terms we proposed to them. Washington has obtained a great name in the earth, and perhaps is deservedly called the greatest general in the world — a man whose memory will be ever dear to his country — a man of whom even his enemies are obliged to speak well. The name of Washington has struck Great Britain with awe, and has hushed the clamors of war. We were poor and despised — we were looked upon as rash and imprudent, and as a people marked out to be crushed by the iron rod of oppression. But now the happy day has arrived in which we rank with nations of fame, and feel our weight among the kingdoms of the earth. Let us consider who are our benefactors. Let us give thanks to God who is our greatest benefactor. Then let us call to mind those heroes who have sacrificed their lives to secure the rights and privileges we now enjoy. Let the memory of the dead be precious to us, whether the fatal lead ended their days, or they died a natural death in the camp. Next let us bear in mind what our worthies have done who have lived through the war and now partake of that peace for which they have contended. Shall we not honor those who under God have been the defense of our country, and have out-braved British veterans? And now peace is restored let all animosities die. Let us be friendly to that country which we were once fond of calling our parent. No more would we be under her government, but we can extend to her the hand of friendship as a sister kingdom."

CHAPTER VI.

FIRST CENTURY OF CHURCH HISTORY.

“We know, and what is better, we feel inwardly that religion is the basis of civil society, and the source of all good and of all comfort.” — *Burke*.

OUR forefathers were a religious people, and prized, above all other institutions, the preaching of the Gospel. It was for religious more than political freedom that the pilgrims left the old world to find a home in the wilds of America. They established the closest alliance between the church and civil government, so that church membership became the essential qualification for the enjoyment of civil franchises. The settlers of New Hampshire were imbued to a large extent with these vigorous religious feelings. The first and heaviest taxes were for the support of the ministry; and although the burden was great, yet to maintain the institutions of religion was ever considered their first and chief duty. For nearly a century, the history of the town is bound up in the history of the church. The church might well be called the heart of the town. Town meetings, in many cases, related exclusively to the affairs of the ministry. The body of the people hired the candidates for the pulpit; invited to the pastorship; voted the salaries, which were raised by general taxation; called the councils; built the meeting-houses and parsonages; dismissed or buried the ministers; and performed many other acts of authority in relation to church affairs. The proprietors took the first steps some years before the inhabitants had gained a voice in town affairs. They voted April, 1730, to build a meeting-house, —

“forty feet long, thirty-five feet wide, and eighteen feet stud; to be well framed & Inclosed &c. Voted also that Capt. Sam^l Tebbets Paul Gerrish Esqr m^r John Wengit & M^r Joseph Jennes be a Committee to agree with any person or persons to build and Parfict the same.”

A tax of three pounds was laid upon each share. The meeting-house was erected the following year, at the fork of the roads near

where the late Gershom Horne lived. This was a spot well chosen, being near the middle of the settlement, upon high land, and easily accessible by roads from different directions. It soon became the most thickly settled part of the town, for everything at that period derived special value and importance from proximity to the church. This was the only place for every kind of public gathering. Here the people congregated weekly for worship. Here they met to discuss all questions which concerned the general welfare. It was the political, moral, and social, as well as religious center. From this, as the place of Sabbath worship—the house of God—went forth influences the most elevating, refining, and chastening upon the hearts of the people.

“A gentle life spreads round the holy spires,
Where'er they rise, the sylvan waste retires,
And aery harvests crown the fertile lea.”

Nothing was wanting on the part of the proprietors, so far as voting could do it, to supply the town with a settled ministry. The inhabitants had reason to expect the prompt fulfillment of their flattering promises. Perhaps they enjoyed occasional preaching; for Mr. Adams, Mr. Pike, and Mr. Cushing, ministers of neighboring towns, manifested much interest in the religious condition of the colony. They attended, and one of them sometimes presided over proprietary meetings when measures to supply the pulpit were debated. They also served upon committees to procure a minister. They would not be likely, therefore, to leave the people entirely destitute of religious instruction.

But a minister was not yet settled. To vote that it should be done, was not doing it. Differences arose between the proprietors and the settlers, as to which should bear the expense of supporting the Gospel. These differences increased from year to year. The proprietors being mostly non-residents, were dilatory, and paid their taxes reluctantly. The settlers were poor and unable to bear heavy taxation, and yet were suffering for want of a pastor. Recourse was had to the Provincial Assembly. The proprietors gladly availed themselves of an act passed May 10, 1731, by which the inhabitants were joined with them in being obliged to maintain the minister. They even voted to support a minister seven years longer than was required in the act. A year and a half passed away, and still they had no pastor. The people became uneasy. William Chamberlain,

a prominent settler, preferred a petition to the General Assembly, in behalf of the people of Rochester, for the support of the Gospel; and upon May 10, 1734, an act was passed, which provided that the lands of delinquent proprietors might be taken "in execution or by extents" and sold to pay the taxes. It confirmed to the proprietors the authority to choose selectmen and other town officers, but at the same time made it incumbent on them to call and settle the first minister and defray the charges. This law was to continue in force three years. About a year before its expiration the inhabitants again petitioned the General Assembly in the following language:

"The Petition of your humble Petitioners Inhabitants of the Town of Rochester in the Province afores'd, humbly sheweth,—

That we the Inhabitants of Rochester being persuaded that the Gospel & means of Grace is a rich & Invaluable priviledge; for which Reason we Can't but must Lament our Sad State while we live without s'd means; and seeing no Rational Prospect of obtaining them for some Considerable Time to Come without the help and assistance of the non-Resident Proprietors; Especially Considering our own Poverty & the Difficulties in Subdueing a wilderness, and hoping it may not be Deemed Unreasonable to Desire some assistance from them, In Order to our Injoying the Gospel among us; Since tis too Evident to need any proof That their Temporal Interest is greatly advanced by us; — that is, by our Settling in s'd Town — And withall persuading ourselves that this honorable Court will Reconsider our State & now doe Something for our Relief; — We, whose names are underwritten doe once more humbly Request The Legislative Power to passe an act whereby to Oblige the Proprietors of said Rochester to assist us, the Inhabitants, In supporting the Gospel in said Town of Rochester for the space of six or seven years Till tis Likely we may be able to doe it of ourselves; or for such a Term of Time as this Honorable court shall Think fit; as also that the Honorable Court would appoint Two or Three persons for Calling the Inhabitants of the Town together for the present Year for the Choice of Town officers &c. And your humble Petitioners shall ever pray as in Duty bound."

Benjamin Mellow,
Sam^l Richard,
Robbard Knite,
Joseph Heard,
Joseph Miller,
John Jenness,
Mark Jenness,
John Bickford,
Jonathan Yong,
James Lock,
Timothy Robberts,
Joseph Richards,
Clem^u Dearing,

Ebenezer Place,
Jonathan Cops,
Stephen Berry,
Joseph Richards,
John Wentworth,
William Chamberlin,
Solomon Clark,
William Elis,
Stephen Harford,
Phillip Dore Jun^r,
William James,
John Macfee,
Zebulun Dam,

John Bickford Jun^r,
Samuel Marrow,
Ebenezer Bruster,
Benjamin Forst,
John Garlen,
Eleazar Ham,
John Allen,
Paul Tebbets,
Joseph Richards Jun^r,
Benj^a Tebbets,
William Stiles.

Liberty was granted to bring a bill taxing each whole share fifteen shillings and appointing Rev. Jos. Adams, John Jenness, and William Chamberlaine to call a meeting to choose town officers for one year only. A bill so prepared is still in existence, but never passed,

and was probably never presented. It seems likely the terms were not so favorable as had been hoped.

The next year another petition was presented as follows:—

“The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Rochester, in s^d province, most humbly sheweth—

That your Petitioners have been settled here, some of them, seven years or thereabout, that we are now increased to the Number of about Sixty Families, & are as yet destitute of a Settled Ministry, & have no civil Order in the Town, having never had any power to choose town officers, or to act in town affairs, y^t your petitioners put in a petition to this Hon^{ble} Court at their Sessions the last Spring, praying for relief under our Difficulties afores^d and also that, in Consideration of our low Circumstances and the Inconveniences and Charges such new Settlements are exposed to, a tax might be laid on the Rights of the Non-resident Proprietors towards the Support of the Ministry here; but so it happened that the Matter was not perfected, so that your petitioners remain still in the same unsettled and uncomfortable Condition, and do therefore humbly & earnestly entreat your Excellency and your Honours to take their Case into your compassionate Consideration, and that a Committee may be appointed to call a Meeting in Order to choose Town officers for the Year ensuing, and that a tax may be also laid on the Non-resident Proprietors of twenty Shillings a right per Annum, for Seven Years, next ensuing, for and towards the Support of the Ministry—Or otherwise to do for us, as to your Wisdom and Goodness shall seem meet—And your humble petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray

Rochester March y^e 1736-7

John alon
Joseph Hard
Stephen Harford
Benjamin Merrow
Robard Night
John winford
Jack Busel
Joseph Richards
Joseph Hodgeon
John Bickford
William Eles
Samuell merrow
John Garlon
Richard wentworth
Jeams Busell
Jeams Lock

Gesom Downs
John Bickford
Samuell Merow
John Hardie
Thomas Perkens
Elsar Ham
Ebnesar Place
willam wolford
Joseph Berrey
Beimin Hayes
John ^{his} × ^{mark} Smith
Joseph Richards: sen
Timothy Roberts
John Mackfee
Zebulun dam

Benjamin Tebbets
Joseph walker
William Stiles
Stephen Beary
Joseph miller
Paul Tebbets
Jeams Cley
Solom Clark
will Door
will alen
Sam Richard
Sam Tombly
mathy mackfee
Jonathan Cops ”

“Mar 26; 1737 In the House of Representatives the within Petition read: and Voted: That Paul Wentworth Esq^r Cap^t Thomas Millet and Stephen Berry; be authorized A Comitte to Call the first Meeting to Chuse Town officers—and when such officers are Chosen, they to have full power to act as other town officers by the Law of the Province and they to have authority to Charge a Whole proprietors Share wth a rate of fifteen Shillings per annum towards paym^t of a Ministers Salary and so in proportion for y^t part of a Share or Right each propriator do possess or Claime: this rate to be made yearely for payment only while they have an orthodox Minister there; not to continue longer yⁿ the End of y^e yeare 1742; then to Support their Minister as y^e Law directs in other towns and that the Pet^{rs} have Liberty to bring in a Bill accordingly—

In Coun^t March 26, 1737 Read & Concured
Assented to March 26, 1737

JAMES JEFFRY Cl^r Ass^{ts}
R WALDRON Secy
J BELCHER ”

Unfortunately, only scanty material exists out of which to construct the history of the town during its connection with the support of the ministry. While many unimportant items are carefully preserved, questions are constantly arising upon matters of greater moment upon which there is no light. This is true to a great extent, through the whole history of the town: —

“For ’tis a common ordinance of fate,
That things obscure and small outlive the great.”

The people had already selected their minister, and only waited for legal authority to settle him. The Rev. Amos Main, who had for not less than a year preached in Rochester with acceptance, began to supply the pulpit regularly on the first of April, the date of the passage of the law. Paul Wentworth and Stephen Berry, who were empowered to notify the first meeting, called the people together April 26. At this meeting Mr. Main was chosen town clerk for the year ensuing, — a sure sign that he was expected to become a permanent resident.

At a subsequent meeting, May 9, called expressly for that purpose, it was voted “that Mr. Amos Main be the settled minister of this town.” Benjamin Forst, John Bickford, John Jennes, Benjamin Hayes, and Timothy Roberts were chosen to receive his answer, and agree with him upon terms of settlement. They were also, in case of his acceptance, to send out invitations to a number of ministers and churches for his ordination. It was voted to give Mr. Main “his heirs assigns, the privilege of a pew in the meeting house, on the right hand side of the pulpit, he to build it at his own proper charge and cost.” This was a favor enjoyed by no other family. It was more than fourteen years before the town disposed of the remaining pew privileges. It was further voted to give Mr. Main the use of some of the common lands for seven years. The agreement between the committee and the minister fixed his salary at one hundred and thirty-five pounds in current passable bills of credit, — equal to thirty pounds sterling, or about one hundred and fifty dollars, — *a part of which he should take in such articles as he had occasion for, at the money price.* The town was also to set him up a good house frame, forty feet long, twenty feet wide, and two stories high, wherever he might elect, and whenever he should call on the town for it. However scanty these provisions for the minister’s support

may appear at this day, they did not appear illiberal then. They illustrate the poverty of the people, in the matter of money. Their means consisted almost wholly in their farms. Moreover it must not be forgotten that, in addition to his salary, the first minister became a large land owner. In the division of the town among the proprietors, one whole share, exclusive of the parsonage lot, was reserved for the first ordained Gospel minister. In all township grants of that period the government wisely inserted this condition to encourage the early settlement of a minister. It is certain that considering the purchasing power of money, and the style of living deemed necessary to a minister's family, these early ministers were better paid than most of their successors. Mr. Main accepted the invitation "relying upon the town for a comfortable support and subsistence," and was duly installed into the pastoral office. Particulars of the installation cannot now be found. The church record opens as follows:—

"Sept. 18, 1737, Joseph Walker, Elizabeth wife of Eleazer Ham, and Mary y^e wife of John Mac Fee were admitted Into Full Communion with this chh."

A church writer of the third century, says that three may form a church, but not a church government; they are only laity. According to ancient Congregationalism seven persons being the least number by which the rules of discipline in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew could be reduced to practice, that number was held necessary to form a church government. These seven, who were called the "*seven pillars of the church*," being united by solemn covenant, admitted others to their communion. Accordingly at a meeting held in November of the same year, seven persons having been already admitted, Stephen Berry and Joseph Walker were chosen deacons. There is no record of any council called to organize the church.*

"At a Church Meeting In Rochester, March 22, 174 $\frac{3}{4}$.

The Chh voted Unanimously y^e following articles viz:

1. That y^e Principles of this Church as to articles of faith are agreeable to y^e Westminster Confession of faith & according to y^e Longer & Shorter Catechisms of y^e assembly of divines as they were drawn up at westminster &c — which Catechisms are Recieved among us.

2: We Profess & Declare ourselves to be a Congregational Chh as to Discipline according to y^e Platform drawn up by a Synod at Cambridge In New England Anno Domini.

*For list of church members, see Appendix.

3 : As to Articles of faith; we account y^e Contrary Principles to y^e Confession of faith & Catechisms aforesd to be Heretical & Erroneous & we Reject them as such.

4 : Voted that those who Hold to, & Propagate Principles or Doctrines Contrary to y^e aforesd Confession of faith & Assemblies Catechisms shall be deemed & accounted by this — Church Erroneous & Heretical, & shall be dealt with by this Chh accordingly &c.

5 : Voted That y^e Children of y^e Covenant & young People w^o also are Herein Included, shall be obliged to attend upon Publick Catechising on y^e Lords Days & at other Times when by y^e Pastor of this Chh Called thereto from time to time.

6 : Voted y^t Every Communicant belonging to this chh Pay four shillings towards Supplying y^e Lords Table with y^e Elements, for y^e year Ensuing — And that what is unpaid by y^e Communicants for y^e year Past be collected & laid out for y^e chh as they shall think Proper."

The deacons were directed to provide for the sacrament, one gallon of wine and five pounds of flour from time to time, and what was left over was to be given to the pastor. At a subsequent meeting, it was voted, that those who did not bring in their proportion for the four years past, before the next church meeting, should be dealt with as disorderly persons unless they should show sufficient reason for their failure. One of the many evidences of the poverty of the people is found in their inability to pay their taxes for supplying the communion table; often, individuals were excused by vote, for sufficient reasons; the time of payment was frequently extended, and action taken to hasten delinquents.

Like most of the early churches of New England, this little flock had many trials in the effort to keep its members in the straight path of Christian rectitude. Several instances of admonition are recorded, and many more of apparently voluntary acknowledgments, mostly for neglect to attend upon the church communion. Yet there were but few cases of punishment, even when the offenses were more aggravated. The following will serve for examples : —

" William C — Made Satisfaction to the Chh for what was offensive to them Heretofore In his Behaviour, & was by a vote of y^e chh admitted to occasional Communion with this chh.

" Rebecca y^e wife of Richard W — made an acknowledgment before y^e chh for y^e Vile abuses she had given with her Tongue — y^e chh Recieved Her to Charity ag^a as an occasional communicant—"

That "the tongue is an unruly evil which no man can tame" is as true now as when the words were penned by the inspired apostle. At several times this little member gave the church much trouble. It received their earliest attention, for the first vote was

“a vote to Prevent Lying & Tattling, &c” — “Voted by this Church That If any member of y^s chh do Raise or Spread a false & Evil Report of any of the Communicants of this chh or of their Neighbours, It shall be deemed matter of Scandal & offence, & y^t upon its Being made known to y^e Rev^d. Pastor of y^s church by Evidence such offender or offenders shall be & are by this Vote of y^s chh from time to time suspended from y^e communion of y^s chh untill that Publick Satisfaction be given to this Chh by y^e Person or Persons so offending—”

To present such particulars is not exposing the weakness of our fathers. It is rather a proof of their wisdom, in that they knew what an amount of mischief and misery is produced by slander,

“Whose whisper o’er the world’s diameter
Transports his poisoned shot.”

The discipline was not severe. The members labored rather by patient and persuasive means, by constant watchfulness over each other’s conduct, by calling each other to account for public actions, by committees of admonition, and by church votes, to keep all within the lines of duty. This was in strict accordance with the Cambridge Platform which had been adopted for the regulation of their conduct.

The church book, at this period, was made the record of baptisms and marriages, and in some cases of births and deaths. Nearly six hundred baptisms are recorded, many of them of infants.* At this time, the general practice of the New England churches admitted persons of serious and moral character to receive the rite of baptism. This was called the “half way covenant,” and was sanctioned by the synod of Boston in 1663 to obviate the difficulty arising from the fact that church membership was necessary in order to vote or to hold office. All baptized persons were recognized as church members, and their children were entitled to baptism; yet they made no profession of personal faith, and did not partake of the Lord’s Supper. Baptized children were considered members of the church, and a special guardianship was maintained over them. Slaves also were baptized upon the faith of their owners. These remarks are necessary to understand such records as the following: —

“Aug. 28, 1737. Simon Bussel Baptized upon his Parents acct —”

“May 16, 1756. Baptized Huldah Bickford so called Her master & mistress Jennes Bro’t Her to Baptism —”

“Sept. 5, 1756. Baptized Ralph Farnam son of Paul Farnam of Towow —”

* See Appendix.

“Towow” was the Indian name by which Lebanon, Me., was long called. Ralph Farnam was the old revolutionary soldier who died a few years since, aged over one hundred years.

In June, 1749, the church solemnly renewed their covenant, and observed a day of fasting and prayer “for the revival of religion, the outpouring of the spirit of God, and the advancement of the Redeemer’s Kingdom.” Many confessions were made, votes of satisfaction passed, and the offending members restored to their standing. The sacrament was administered on the Sabbath following. This was, perhaps, the first fast in the history of the town; a special day appointed by the church itself, religiously and sincerely observed; and not the idle form to which the public fasts of the present day have so nearly degenerated.

During all the years of Mr. Main’s ministry not a ripple of dissatisfaction that can now be discovered occurred between pastor and people. Many things show that he dealt with them in a very mild and affectionate manner. Small as his salary was, the depreciation of currency was so great during the Indian war, that he did not receive his just due. In a call for a town meeting, he caused an article to be inserted —

“to see what the town will do in relation to their agreement with Mr. Main, as he saith he understands there is uneasiness among some people about these things, and he desires that all the people belonging to his charge would meet together on this occasion, that both pastor and people may have a friendly conversation, and labor to settle the affair in the best manner they can.”

The people assembled, March 29, 1744, and after the “friendly conversation,” voted immediately to build him the frame house which had been promised when he settled with them, and for which he had patiently waited more than twelve years; and chose Capt. Timothy Roberts and Ensign Edward Tebbets a committee for that purpose. The amount due on his salary was settled upon terms of mutual satisfaction. Although the currency continued to depreciate, Mr. Main received it without murmuring, frequently giving receipts like this: —

“Received of the Selectmen of Rochester four hundred pounds old tenor on account of my salary for 1751, which sum *with what I frankly give in to said town I take for the full of my salary for said year.*”

AMOS MAIN was born in York, Me., Jan. 8, 1707 $\frac{7}{8}$, and died in Rochester, April 5, 1760. Of his early life little is known.

He graduated at Harvard College in 1729, and about the time of his settlement in this town, he married Elizabeth, the daughter of John White of Haverhill, Mass. It is related that she had several sisters, who were all brought up to attend to domestic affairs, while she alone was sent to the best boarding-schools in Boston. What is singular, she, at the age of seventeen or eighteen years, married a frontier minister and resigned herself to the hardships and deprivations of the wilderness, while her sisters all married men of wealth. The late Judge White of Dover, a lineal descendant, had in his possession a silk apron elaborately embroidered by Mrs. Main, while a school girl in Boston.

Mr. Main's last sickness was of few weeks' duration. His arduous labors and great exposure in attending to his diversified duties as the guide and support of the infant settlement, doubtless hastened on the consumption of which he died. At their annual meeting in March, the town took measures to supply the pulpit, and on the twenty-fourth of the same month he made a will in the usual lengthy and formal style of that age:—thanking God that though weak in body he remained of perfect mind and memory; giving, principally and first of all, his soul into the hands of God, who gave it, and his body to the earth, to be buried in decent Christian burial, nothing doubting but at the general resurrection he should receive the same again by the mighty power of God; and as touching the worldly goods with which it had pleased God to bless him, proceeding to bequeath them to the different members of his family. In lands he was rich enough to provide liberally for the maintenance of his wife, and also to give each of his children a good-sized farm. Of his personal estate he gave to his wife, his “negro man Pomp, two horses, three cows, and all his heifers.” To Josiah, his only son, he gave his oxen and steers for the common use of the family, also one horse and a cow. His library was to be divided equally among his wife and children. One half acre of land adjoining the church burying-ground, he bequeathed for a burying-place for his family forever.

The day of his death was a sad one to his people. For twenty-three years he had been their counselor and Christian friend; always earnestly devoted to their interests, rejoicing with them in every time of prosperity, and sympathizing with them in every

affliction. He had unflinchingly remained throughout the perils of the Indian wars. He had been their pastor, their teacher, their physician, their adviser in worldly affairs. Many of them he had married, and their children had grown up to look upon him with love and respect. He had baptized them; he had attended them in their hours of sickness, to administer relief to the body and consolation to the soul; and he had buried their dead. It was said of him truly, that

“he was a great blessing to the people of his charge and greatly encouraged them in their concerns spiritual and temporal.”

“The best portion of a good man’s life,
His little nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love.”

Mr. Main’s sermons which remain, are characterized by earnestness of style, and by elaborate division and arrangement of subject. They are filled with the most direct warnings and entreaties, justifying the epithet of Boanerges applied to him by Mr. Haven. He dwelt continually upon the danger and folly of impenitence, and it was evidently his one great object to lead sinners to repentance. His sermon number one, preached while a candidate, is perhaps a fair specimen of them all. It abounds in Scriptural quotations largely from the Old Testament, and, according to the custom of those times, is most methodically composed, consisting of an introduction, three principal divisions, eighteen subdivisions, and closing with practical remarks under the head of IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Main’s practice as a physician was very extensive. His books show many charges against people in Berwick, Durham, Barrington, Towow (Lebanon), Somersworth, Dover, and occasionally Greenland, Rye, Wells, and Stratham. As we look over his records, we can imagine this faithful Samaritan making his way on horseback over rough and lonely roads to some distant part of the settlement or some neighboring town. His gun ever ready against the surprise of Indian foes is supported erect upon his foot near the stirrup, while the barrel rests against the saddle. At one place he stops to set a broken leg; at another leaves a little liniment; here he writes an indenture or a will; here he baptizes some aged person, or an infant, or a man upon his deathbed; always making a note of such facts, and thus uniting

upon the same journey the duties of several professions. In payment for these services he received such as the people had to give, wool, flax, boards, beef, pork, labor, occasionally a pistareen, yet for the most part but little money. He often discounted their ministerial taxes for such articles as they furnished him, according to the agreement when he settled with them.

Though he carried his gun, yet the Indians had such a sacred regard for his character that he was never molested. These savages, at the close of every war, were in the habit of coming to the white settlements and boasting of their exploits, and thus the settlers often learned the circumstances of the capture or death of their friends. They would frequently come to Mr. Main's house, and give him an account of his travels about the country during the hostilities, relating minute particulars. They even told him when he walked or trotted his horse, and where he stopped; showing that all his movements had been closely watched. When he inquired why they did not kill him, their reply was, "You one good man; you same as one priest." Having a great veneration for the Jesuit priests who lived among them, this feeling was extended to Mr. Main whom they included in the same class.

After Mr. Main's death, tradition says his remains were kept fourteen days before burial, as it was necessary to procure many articles from Portsmouth, and make suitable preparations that he might be interred with the honors and dignity due to his high position. The town paid the expenses, and the following items appear in the account of that year:—

"Paid Enoch Hoeg for six rings for Mr. Main's funeral,	15—17—3
Paid Stephen Evans for rum for the funeral,	11— 5—0
Paid for things at Portsmouth for the funeral,	47—10—0"

The rings were mourning rings for the six daughters. He was buried in the family lot now included in the common burying-ground on Haven's hill. Just beyond this place stood the parsonage in which Mr. Main resided. Within a few years this family burial lot has been inclosed and a beautiful marble monument erected by his descendants, to the memory of the first Gospel Minister of Rochester.

A few days before the death of Mr. Main, after his recovery

was beyond hope, the town voted to hire a minister for three months. The Rev. Samuel Hill was selected for this temporary supply. At the expiration of the time, "his doctrine and conversation being unreprouable and he appearing to be a person able, learned and orthodox," it was decided to invite him to a settlement as pastor. Many formalities were observed, and all things proceeded according to exact system. A committee of *ten* of the foremost citizens, at the head of which were Dea. Berry and Capt. Roberts, were to treat with the candidate; a smaller committee to procure a parsonage lot of the proprietors; another, to draw up a covenant of agreement; and still another, to build a parsonage house. In the agreement they styled themselves a committee of "the freeholders and inhabitants of the town, church and congregation qualified to vote in town affairs." The contract with Mr. Hill was for fifty pounds sterling as a yearly salary, a house and barn to be built, the lot fenced, a well dug, and an orchard planted. All were to have a fair chance to pay their taxes in labor or in lumber such as was needed. Although the town was several years in building the house and fencing the lot, yet no time was lost in commencing the work. Sept. 29, 1760, the proprietors sold lot No. 25, of the first Division for the use of the ministry. Upon this lot was at this time commenced the parsonage house, still standing upon the very top of Haven's hill, and now known as the Gershom Horne place. As Mr. Main's house and land was his private property, this was the first parsonage owned by the town, and is still a respectable edifice, which the people, doubtless, then looked upon with much pride. While waiting for the house, the minister boarded at Mrs. Main's. The town bought him a pew, and omitted nothing which his necessity or comfort required. Nothing is known of his personal history or that of the church during his pastorate. He was cut down by death after a short ministry of four years, and the people were called a second time to mourn the loss of a beloved pastor. The loss of the church records of this period,—the shortness of Mr. Hill's residence in Rochester,—and the dispersion of his family have deprived us of the usual sources of information in regard to his life and character.

SAMUEL HILL was born Oct. 17, 1714, in Malden, Mass., where his ancestors settled early in the history of New England. He

graduated at Harvard University at the age of twenty-one, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Marshfield, Mass., July 16, 1740. Here he continued for nearly twelve years of successful labor, though somewhat interrupted by ill health. A revival occurred in 1742, resulting in eighteen additions to the church. No similar revival followed there till one hundred years later. Though his health incapacitated him for public preaching, his people were reluctant to let Mr. Hill go. He was sent on a trip to the eastward, but his health was not restored. A day of fasting and prayer on account of his weakness and inability to preach was observed by the church, and neighboring ministers were invited to attend. In February the church first met to consult in regard to the supply of the pulpit, but not till November was his dismission recommended by a council convened to consider this subject. Their advice was accepted, and his dismission occurred on the twentieth of March, 1752. His people gave him, as a parting present, a "preaching Bible,"—probably the one from which he had been accustomed to preach. He removed to Biddeford, Me., where he resided for a time in the house of Capt. Samuel Jordan, whose daughter Mr. Hill had married in 1739. He and his wife were received into the church there, of which Rev. Moses Morrill was pastor, who had also married a daughter of Capt. Jordan. In 1754 Mr. Hill was chosen representative of the town of Biddeford. In 1755 his wife died, and two years after he married Elizabeth Shapleigh of Elliot, Me. In July, 1760, he received a unanimous invitation to settle in Rochester, where he was installed the 19th of November following.

While at Marshfield, Mr. Hill acquired a passion for gunning, and was in the habit of hunting wild fowl, which were found in abundance at a place called Brant Rock. Upon one of these excursions to this rock he was wounded, by the accidental discharge of his gun.

The unpublished diary of the Rev. Josiah Cotton contains the following in reference to his dismission from Marshfield:—

"A more pitiable case has happened at Marshfield, namely,—the dismission of Rev. Mr. Hill from his ministry. A good man and a good preacher, but very crazy and infirm, and otherwise in poor circumstances. The Lord provide for him and his."

The *craziness* here meant is simply *bodily*: there is no intimation that his mind was affected. "A good man and a good preacher" is the testimony of his contemporary. It is eulogy sufficient. No odium rests upon his character, and as a preacher he was popular.

Probably his constitution was so much broken by ill health before his settlement in Rochester, that the labors of the ministry were too great for him to endure. He died of dropsy on the nineteenth of April, 1764, at the age of fifty. The town defrayed the expenses of his funeral, as in case of Mr. Main. His remains were interred in the burying-ground close by the church in which he had been accustomed to preach. No marble monument,—no lettered stone informs us of the spot of his burial. Tradition, even, does not attempt to point it out. Among the many *nameless* graves of the people with whom he made a brief sojourn, his ashes repose, "but no man knoweth of his sepulcher unto this day."

For a year and a half after the death of Mr. Hill, the church remained without a pastor. The people were lukewarm. Although frequently called together to consider ministerial affairs and urged "to attend for a short space and solidly debate these questions," yet they continued in a state of indifference. One minister after another was hired to preach "on approbation," and one after another failed to give satisfaction, or to excite any permanent interest. For weeks and months candidates supplied the desk, uncertain of the wishes of the people, and when a decision was demanded, it would be voted to "seek further for some orthodox man." Among those who preached was Rev. Mr. Bowen, who soon after became pastor of the New South Church in Boston, and who was father of Bishop Bowen of South Carolina.

At length, Nov. 6, 1765, an invitation to settle was given by the church to the Rev. Avery Hall, who had preached only a few Sabbaths. The town united in the call on the thirteenth of January following, and appointed John Plummer, Esq^r., Ensⁿ. Edward Tibbets, and Decⁿ. James Knowles a committee to present the same. Mr. Hall signified his willingness to accept, if they would make suitable provision for his support. They offered a salary of seventy pounds, which he thought insufficient. They increased the offer to seventy-five pounds, and the committee

“discoursed” with Mr. Hall; but he still thought the sum not “honorable.” They refused any further increase. Town meetings were continued by numerous adjournments during the next three months, till on July 7, 1766, it was voted “to give Mr. Avery Hall the Sum of eighty Pounds lawful Money as his annual Salary,” and Capt. William Allen, Deacon James Knowles, Jabez Dam, Lieut. David Cops, and Thomas Brown were appointed to treat with Mr. Hall and “perfix the time of Ordination.” His letter of acceptance is as follows:—

“To the Church of Christ in Rochester & to the Congregation in^d Town
Avery Hall sendeth Greeting.

Dearly beloved in our Lord Jesus Christ,

Where as in your destitute State, being deprived of a settled Gospel Minister, GOD in his Providence hath pointed out me, to preach y^e Gospel to you, & you have made choice of me (1. as y^e least of all Saints) to be your gospel Minister, To take the charge of your Souls; Seeing your Unanimity, & having implored y^e divine Guidance in this important Affair, & being moved as I humbly trust by the Spirit of God, I think it my Duty to accept the call; & I do freely accept y^e Call to y^e Work of the gospel ministry among you & stand ready to be introduced into y^e Sacred Office according to gospel Order in a convenient time, confiding in your Goodness that you will be ready to afford me all needful helps & Assistances, for my comfortable Support among you; expecting also that you allow me a suitable time for Journeying once a year to visit my Friends abroad.—& now I beseech y^e God of all Grace to bless us with all spiritual Blessings in heavenly things in Christ Jesus; and that y^e Word of the Lord may have free Course & be glorified among us.

This is y^e sincere Desire & prayer, of your Servant in Christ
Rochester, July 21, 1766.

AVERY HALL.”

“Sept. 2, 1766. Voted £15 to Defray the charge of Mr. Hall’s ordination to be Raised out of the Hire of the Parsonage Land in said Town for two years Past and Decⁿ James Knowles William Chamberlin Jabez Dam John Plummer Esq^r Cap^t Jon^a Ham chosen a Committee to Provide the Materials for the ordination and the choice of the Place where the Provision is to be made for Entertaining of the Strangers is Left to said Committee to say where it Shall be.”

The ordination occurred Oct. 15, 1766. The Sermon and the Charge were by Mr. Hall of Wallingford, Conn., probably a relative of the pastor-cléct. The Ordaining Prayer and the Right Hand of Fellowship were by the venerable James Pike who had been pastor at Somersworth for thirty-six years, and was Moderator of the Council. The Introductory Prayer was by Mr. Dame, and the Concluding Prayer by Dr. Langdon of Portsmouth. The Rev. Matthew Meriam present from Berwick, Me., was a classmate of Mr. Hall. “After singing a Psalm & the Blessing was pronounced, the large Assembly was dispersed.”

With some suitable sense of what was becoming to their improved

circumstances, the people commenced a work of renovation. Beginning with the meeting-house, the broken glass was mended, the pews were changed, a bucket for the well, and a lock for the parsonage house were bought. Such items as nails, lumber, glass, and "putte," again appear in the accounts. A spirit of reform seems to have seized the community. Some wanted to modernize public worship; and so, from mending the meeting-house, the town undertook to mend the singing,—a delicate matter,—somewhat hazardous at all times, and evidently, not without the common result, hard feeling, at this time. The town was asked to grant—

"the liberty of a seat, in some convenient place in the meeting house, to accommodate the singers to sit together:" And it was voted "that A. B. C. have the liberty to build, at their own expense, a seat before the front gallery, so as not to hide the sight of the pews and those that sit back."

A committee of five was appointed—two of whom were the deacons—"to choose out the best singers and say who should be the A. B. C." No sooner, however, was the seat built, than the subject was reconsidered. The town concluded to take away the seat, pay the expense of building it, and try to reconcile all parties by providing a place for the singers below. The authority to choose out the best singers was renewed to the deacons, and those whom they chose annually were to have the privilege of sitting in the singers' seat. Thus, the first step towards the formation of a choir was taken by the town in public town meeting. The church soon took control of the matter. A year later, they held a meeting in reference to the singing, and chose Richard Wentworth, Paul Libby, Samuel Chamberlin, and David Place "to be with Deacon Walker as Choristers to Tune the Psalm."

Having repaired the meeting-house, and formed a choir according to the approved manner of that day, the business of setting things in order extended to the parsonage. This building commenced for Mr. Hill six years before, had never been completed. It was one condition of the contract with Mr. Hall that it should be made fit for him to occupy, and be kept in good repair; yet, for another six years the work dragged slowly along, and at the end of that time the town was still deliberating whether or not the "ministerial house should be finished off."

The period of Mr. Hall's ministry is remarkable only for the sad divisions among the people of his charge. All the circumstances

attending his call and settlement were inauspicious, and foreshadowed the troubles which followed. The lack of interest, the long delays, the difficulty of agreeing about the salary, all show that the congregation had suffered so long for want of a spiritual teacher, that it was in ill condition to receive one. To the general apathy which prevailed at his settlement, a state of passion and excitement succeeded. Disputes arose which divided the church and people into angry factions. Accusations led to counter accusations, and bitterness took the place of harmony. When the contest was at its height, the estrangement between the members of the church was so great that those of one faction refused to partake of the sacrament with those of the other. The deacons were on opposite sides. To increase the discord, the parties were very nearly equal, the strongest party in the church having a majority of only one vote upon all test questions. It is impossible, at this day, to write a complete history of this church war; even the causes of the troubles can not be fully ascertained. Written charges were brought against the pastor, but no record of them has been preserved. It is alleged that both the doctrine and the conduct of Mr. Hall were unsatisfactory to the people. The facts which are now known, lead to the opinion that the charges against his doctrine related to his position on the "half way covenant," while the charges against his conduct referred to the manner in which he conducted the controversy.

The "half way covenant," as it was called, had been sanctioned by the practice of the New England churches from an early date. Persons who had been baptized in infancy, upon arriving at maturity with a good moral character and outward conformity to the requirements of religion, were received into covenant, and were entitled to have their children baptized; yet they did not partake of the sacrament, nor make a confession of faith. This practice sprung in part from the tenderness which the church cherished towards its children. But a more powerful reason was found in the fact already mentioned, that church membership was necessary to entitle a person to vote or to render eligible to civil office. Union with the church, therefore, being sought for political objects, the door was gradually opened to the unworthy, whereby the church could not but suffer dishonor. The "half way covenant" was devised as a partial remedy for this evil, by giving moral men the civil standing conferred by church membership, while not admitting them to the full spiritual privi-

leges of those who professed conversion. They were however subject to some degree of discipline, as seen by the following vote.

"July 13, 1749. Voted by this Church that Such Persons as are In Covenant with y^s Chh w^o have not Joyned in full Communion with y^e chh Shall be Dealt with from time to time In case of Publick Scandal or offence by y^e chh Equally with those in full communion."

There were, therefore, two classes of church-members; those in full communion, and those in covenant. A strong feeling of dissatisfaction with this state of the churches had already arisen in many parts of New England. The great revival which swept over the country in 1741-2, did much to increase and extend this discontent. Jonathan Edwards, the most distinguished theologian of the country, had taken a decided position against the half-way covenant;—a position which involved him in difficulties with his people, raised an intense opposition to his preaching, and finally resulted in his dismissal from his pastoral office in Northampton.

In the third year of Mr. Hall's ministry, Dec. 7, 1768, a church meeting was called especially to confer upon the question —

"whether any should be received into covenant, that did not come into full communion, and the greater part gave in that they ought not to be received but into full communion, *but it was not passed into a vote.*"

From this time members began to absent themselves from church meetings, and from the communion table, and those who were in covenant ceased to attend upon public worship. Committees were appointed to reason with the delinquents, and urge them to return. At a church meeting, July 1, 1772, having been pressed to give their reasons, they openly avowed their dislike to Mr. Hall's ministry. Mr. Hall, as moderator, checked them, forbidding them to enumerate particular causes of complaint, until they had sought private satisfaction. A paper containing charges against the pastor, (prepared, as the record states, by the wife of one in covenant,) was presented by Deacon Knowles. The pastor refused to read it, and insisted that it should not be read. "A clamor was raised." The church being determined to hear it, the moderator was overruled, and the paper was read, but no further action was taken. An attempt to settle the difficulties in a private way proved unsuccessful. At the next church meeting, Dr. Langdon of Portsmouth was invited to act as moderator. After the subject had been dis-

cussed at length, it was voted, by one majority, that the answer of the pastor to the charges was unsatisfactory. At a subsequent meeting a vote was taken upon the same question with the same result, the vote standing "nine against eight." "A Christian conference" was called Aug. 12, 1773, at the pastor's house. The dissatisfied party were strongly urged to say what would satisfy them, but refused to do so. Then the observance of the sacrament was suggested, but the aggrieved members declined to participate. "So y^e Meeting was brook up." The town took up the matter, and voted that they were dissatisfied with Mr. Hall's doctrine and conduct, and that he should not supply the desk until he had cleared up his character; but when the question of hiring another preacher came up, they hesitated, and declined to act. When a town by the concurrence of a majority of its legal voters had settled a minister, he had a life tenure in his office, and could not be removed except by action of a council or by legal proceedings. It was therefore no easy matter to get rid of an objectionable pastor. To the vote of dissatisfaction already passed, twenty-six voters entered an elaborate protest, founded upon technical objections to the notification, and want of power in the town. The town was still legally bound for the support of Mr. Hall. He continued to receive his salary, and maintained undivided possession of the pulpit.

All attempts to settle difficulties in a private way having failed, a council was proposed with the approval of all parties. But how should it be called? Mr. Hall's friends demanded a *mutual* council called by the concurrent action of church and pastor. The other party insisted that as they were in the majority, the council should be called by the church, "*as aggrieved with their pastor.*" It being impossible to agree, the dissatisfied party claiming to be the church by reason of having one majority, called a council in the name of the church. All the minister's friends could do was to remonstrate. When the council met, however, they allowed the remonstrants to invite an equal number of ministers and churches of their own selection, to unite with them; and so the council became mutual. The result of their deliberations was made known April 21, 1774. It advised that the pastor should ask a dismissal, and that the town should pay him two hundred dollars as a compensation. Anxious to be freed from their minister on any terms, the town immediately accepted the result and voted the compensation. Mr. Hall declined

to receive it. His friends claimed that he was not yet legally dismissed, and alleged that unfair means were used to get the town to vote the compensation. They styled the charges against Mr. Hall cruel and unjust, and appealed to the result of council to show that they had not been proved. They accused their opponents of assuming the authority of the church when they were only a minor part of it; of appointing church meetings and calling in the assistance of mere *covenanters* to vote Mr. Hall's dismissal; and charged them with thus amusing the people and keeping them in a rage to answer their own ends. They proposed another council, but the proposition was instantly rejected. Each party claimed to be the church and held its church meetings. One of these self-styled churches had voted the pastor's dismissal. The other did not accept the result of council, but "signified their minds in writing, and desired the pastor to continue with them." The refusal to accept the decision of the council aroused the town. They appointed a committee to prosecute Mr. Hall, if he attempted to preach, and to hire a candidate to supply the pulpit. One of this committee was Deacon Knowles, an influential member of the church, and one of the most able and respected citizens of the town. More than one hundred persons protested against the proceedings of this meeting, and the votes were not carried into effect. In spite of all these measures, Mr. Hall continued to preach in the meeting-house for more than six months longer. He then proposed to ask a dismissal on condition that the town should give him "one year's salary, one hundred pounds lawful money, the use of the parsonage house, lot and barn, and a lot of land adjoining, and exempt him and all his interest from paying any public taxes in town during his natural life." The town met this offer with an emphatic negative, followed up by a vote to lock the meeting-house against him. A "stock lock" for this object is one of the charges in this year's account. The meeting-house locked against him, and a candidate hired to preach in his pulpit, Mr. Hall concluded to make the best terms in his power. A year had elapsed since the meeting of the ecclesiastical council which recommended his dismissal. He now received sixty pounds as a compensation, and agreed to ask that dismissal. The following record of a church meeting, April 10, 1775, is the last record made by the hand of Mr. Hall.

"Some unhappy Disputes having arisen in this Chh relative to your pastor, & disaffection in the Minds of many towards the Pastor still subsisting, to the great grief of your Pastor, & it having been advised to by an Ecclesiastical Council that I should ask a Dismission from my pastoral Relation to this Church, I now ask a Dismission of you ; If it be your Minds that my pastoral Relation to you, brethren, be now dissolved, & that I should commend your Souls to God who has committed them to my pastoral Care, the Dismission is not from Office, but only from my pastoral Relation to you, please to signify it, &c., & it passed in y^e Affir^e by one."

After endeavoring for two years to break the bonds between minister and people, the town, in the end, succeeded only by hiring the minister to ask a dismission. The conclusion of this unfortunate controversy and the final reconciliation of the parties in the church did not occur until the time of Mr. Hall's successor in office. Soon after the ordination of Mr. Haven, the church voted to hear the aggrieved brethren as to their grievances, — the words, "aggrieved brethren," being now reversed in their application, and meaning those who had supported Mr. Hall. By the consent of all parties, the subject was referred to the Rev. Mr. Lancton of York, the Rev. Mr. Hemenway of Wells, and the Rev. Mr. Spring of Kittery, all in Maine. They met at the pastor's house, May 28, 1776, and continued their sessions two days. Upon the announcement of their report, which is not recorded, —

"The church unanimously voted to own and acknowledge the Rev. Mr. Avery Hall (their late pastor) as a brother of this church, and to recommend him to preach the gospel wherever requested." Shortly after it was voted "that persons, who are thought to be prepared, be admitted to own the covenant, and have the ordinance of baptism administered to their children, if they labor under such doubts and fears that they are afraid to come up to the table of the Lord."

The half-way covenanters had finally triumphed. If it be true that these troubles sprang from Mr. Hall's attempt to establish a more rigid discipline by overthrowing the half-way covenant, not only is the fact creditable to his theological attainments, but the subsequent history of the churches shows that he was in the advance of religious reform. There were, however, other causes of dissatisfaction. His unpopularity was increased by a feeling that he was somewhat avaricious. He was censured also, for having accepted the invitation to settle, while there was so great indifference to his preaching. Mr. Haven regarded this prevailing indifference on religious subjects as the chief source of the whole controversy.

The Rev. Theophilus Hall was the first pastor of the church which

he had gathered in Meriden, Conn., where he died in the thirty-eighth year of his ministry. He was said to be "a man of strong intellectual powers, a faithful advocate of civil and religious liberty, much respected and beloved by his people." Several of his sermons were published; among them one preached at the ordination of Mr. Meriam at Berwick, Me. AVERY HALL, his son, was born in Meriden, Conn., Dec. 2, 1737, and graduated at Yale College in 1759. During the year 1761 he taught the Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven, Conn., while pursuing his theological studies. He was ordained at Rochester, Oct. 15, 1766. As a preacher Mr. Hall was moderate and monotonous in his manner, and had not the faculty of communicating his ideas in a way to command the attention or excite the interest of his hearers. This no doubt contributed to his unpopularity in Rochester.

He is said to have been a man of considerable wit. Calling upon a friend one day, according to custom he was invited to drink. Offering him a diminutive glass, "this," said his friend, "is very old spirit, and very nice." Raising and scanning the glass thoughtfully for a few seconds, Mr. Hall replied, "Well, it seems to me it is very small of its age."

During all the controversy with his parish, there seems to have been nothing brought to impugn his moral character. Several aged persons who have died within the last twenty years remembered Mr. Hall well, and testified that he was a man respected for his exemplary habits, of good sense and judgment, and of very even temper, seldom known to be in a passion.

After his dismissal he removed to Wakefield, being among the early settlers of that town. He preached for a short time at Effingham, going and returning upon the Sabbath, but soon left the ministry and devoted himself to agriculture. He, however, was very useful in rendering kindly offices to the sick, visiting them often, and praying and conversing with them. After a church was formed in Wakefield, he officiated as deacon, as long as he was able to perform the duties of that office. He was a successful farmer, managing his large tract of land with profit. In those early days he was almost the only man in town to write legal instruments. Holding the office of justice of the peace for many years, he was known as "Squire Hall," and as a magistrate gave judgment upon many cases at law.

His first wife, Mary Chesley of Dover, died in Rochester, and he married Abigail, daughter of Rev. James Pike of Somersworth.

Mr. Hall died Aug. 5, 1820, at the age of eighty-two years, having entirely lost his faculties.

During the time when the meeting-house was locked against Mr. Hall, Joseph Haven was employed to preach as a candidate. He was then twenty-eight years of age, and had just finished his studies at Harvard University. In September, 1775, the church invited him to become their pastor. Soon after, the town united with the church in its invitation, offering the same salary and privileges which had been granted to Mr. Hall. Mr. Haven was evidently not well pleased with the state of feeling among the people, and had much hesitation about settling in Rochester. Before replying, he addressed a very plain letter to the inhabitants of the town, alluding to their troubles and expressing the belief that they would never get through with them so long as their indifference to religion existed. He regarded the fact that they had been already deprived of three ministers as a sore judgment, and said that they might take his answer as a decided negative, unless they manifested a more general interest in the question of his settlement. He begged them to come out and vote for or against him, that he might know what course to pursue. The town immediately renewed the invitation with such unanimity that he at once accepted, in the following terms : —

“Mr. Haven’s Answer to the Chh & Congregation in Rochester.

The sovereign of the universe governs all things, & by his providence orders them as shall be most to his honor & glory. He often brings about things contrary to our expectations & even wishes : But where he calls to a thing there must be a cheerful resignation to his will, & we must be ready to go in the paths he has pointed out for us.

After great divisions & sore trials among you (the cause of which I hope none will now look abroad to find, but to his own heart) you have seen fit to give me an invitation to settle in the gospel ministry in this place, & to take the care of this chh & people upon me ; which is a great undertaking & what I am, of myself, utterly unable to go thro’ with : Yet when I see that you are so well united (which is far beyond all expectation, & must be ascribed alone to the Lord) with an humble reliance upon him, I must think myself bound in duty to yield to your solicitations, as being called thereto by the great head of the chh & bishop of Souls. The prayers of this chh & people I do earnestly solicit, that I may be directed & prospered in so great & arduous an undertaking : That I may be made a faithful minister of Jesus Christ, & a successful laborer in this part of his vineyard ; that I may be the means of winning many souls to him ; & that I may not fear the face of man, so as to leave any part of the business allotted me to do undone.

And that the great head of the chh may bestow choicest of heavens blessings

upon his flock in this place, & upon the whole town, shall be the constant wish & prayer of a hearty well wisher to your souls, & your humble servant

JOSEPH HAVEN.

As an addition to what you have proposed for a support, I shall expect that the parsonage house be put & kept in good & decent repair during my ministration among you.

It has been proposed that the fence around the lot upon which the house stands be made good by subscription: this I shall likewise expect.

And as God has seen fit in his infinite wisdom to bring great troubles & distress upon this land, the burden of which will fall heavy upon almost every person; to testify my readiness to suffer with my brethren, & reposing my confidence in God, I do freely remit a tenth part of my first years salary (which is eight pounds) to the town.

Rochester Nov^r. 25th; 1775."

The town voted Mr. Haven's call Nov. 20, 1775, and appointed the following committee

"to Prosecute the above business as the Case shall require, Cap^t William Allen Barnabas Palmer Cap^t William Chamberlin Ens Richard Furber Joseph Pearl John Plumer Esq^r Dea^{cm} James Knowles.

"Dec. 25, 1775, Chose Jabez Dame Barnabas Palmer Cap^t William Allen a Committee to Procure Materials."

"Paid Committee for going after Mr. Haven 1—18—6½."

"Expences of Mr. Haven's ordination 12—10—4."

The ordination occurred Jan. 10, 1776. The churches represented in the Council were the First and Fourth in Dedham, Mass., the First and Second in Berwick, Me., and the churches in Somersworth, Dover, Barrington, and New Durham.

"Chose Rev^d. Mr Haven Moderator. Rev^d. Mr. Foster Clerk. Rev^d. Mr. Porter made the first prayer; Rev^d Mr. Haven preached a sermon; . . . Rev^d. Mr. Foster made a prayer with laying on of hands; then he gave the charge; Rev^d Mr. Merriam gave the right hand of fellowship; Rev^d Mr. Belknap made the concluding prayer; a Psalm was sung & the assembly dismissed with the blessings being gave."

Thus happily commenced the relation of pastor and people, which continued for nearly half a century. The parsonage was again repaired, but the meeting-house was almost beyond mending. Mr. Haven omitted no opportunity of urging the importance of a new building. He frequently illustrated the uncertainty of life by pointing to the shattered old building in danger of falling at every brisk gale of wind. After three years of patient continuance with no more prospect that the house would fall of itself, he gave them a discourse which is a good example of his style of "plain preaching."

1 Corinthians, 11:22. "What, have ye not houses to eat and to drink in? or despise ye the church of God? . . . What shall I say unto you? shall I praise you in this? I praise you not."

He told his hearers that it was a mark of declension in religion to see God's house

going to ruin. "I hardly need make any closer application, for this old rack of a building, which is going to decay without any repairs, and which, by our conduct, we seem to think good enough to worship God in, seems to make application enough. This, which is called the house of God, is become a by-word to passengers. The season is coming on when a great many of you will excuse yourselves from attending public worship, because you expose your health in such a house. Do you think that if you have convenient houses yourselves to dwell in, it is no matter how God is turned off? Why should there be such neglect? Why do you show so little regard to God and religion? Is it not plain that you have not much regard for either?"

Before the breaking out of the Revolution, the necessary votes had been passed for building a new house, committees had been appointed, some of the large timbers had been cut and hauled, and the town had been divided into parishes. The house was to have been for the accommodation of the first parish, which consisted of one third of the town lying towards Dover, and although the whole town was to be taxed for this purpose, yet it was agreed that when the upper parish should build a house of their own, their proportion of the present tax should be refunded. Moreover, the meeting-house was intended to be a great honor to the town in its style of architecture, for it was voted that it should be of the same dimensions as that at Dover "where the Rev. Mr. Jeremiah Belknap now doth preach," which was doubtless regarded as a model in those days. The old house was far from the center of population, and to avoid any difficulty about location, Esquire Chatburne and Captain Rogers of Berwick, with Dr. Thompson of Durham, were chosen a committee to "perfix a place" where the house should be erected. The work was scarcely begun when it was interrupted by the war, and the crazy old building on the hill continued to be the capitol of the town, where the peace of the Gospel was preached on the Sabbath, and the war of Independence was discussed on week days. Associated so intimately as it had been with the history of Rochester as a royal township, it was fitting, perhaps, that it should remain an emblem of decaying despotism, until its place could be supplied by an edifice which should be a worthy representative of free government.

Mr. Haven's philippic at last roused the people to action. The building of the new house, — the present Congregational Church, — was commenced in 1780. The building committee consisted of Jabez Dame, Col. John McDuffee, and Capt John Brewster. The committee who were to "perfix the place" selected the common below the present village. The land belonged to Mr. James Horn,

and the town gave him in exchange a part of the planned ten-rod road adjacent. So much of the old house was to be used as would be profitable, and tax-payers were allowed to pay in labor or material at the market price. The upper parish, contrary to the original plan, was exempted from all tax for this house. The currency was now at its greatest depreciation, so that ten thousand pounds were voted for the material and for framing the building, and twenty-five dollars a day wages for the workmen. Eleven hundred and fifty-seven days' labor were expended in getting out and raising the frame, and the committee bought for the raising, thirty-four gallons of rum, eleven pounds of sugar, one barrel of cider, two and one half bushels of meal, thirty-eight pounds of salt pork, one hundred and sixty-eight pounds of veal, one bushel of peas, one peck of beans, nine pounds of butter, and two bushels of potatoes.

What a raising! Imagination only can picture the scene. No record nor even tradition has preserved the doings of that eventful day; nor with the most minute knowledge of particulars could any description do justice to such an occasion.

As soon as the frame was raised, the pew privileges were sold at auction to get means to continue the work. A plan for the pews, presented by Jabez Dame, was adopted by the town. Purchasers were to build their own pews. None were allowed to purchase except those concerned in building the house. "All pews of the same denomination to be built in a similar manner." One fourth of the price was to be paid on demand, and eight months was allowed for the payment of the remainder. One half of each installment was to be paid in good merchantable white-pine boards, and the other half in current passable money. As the value of currency was constantly changing, the actual amount of money to be paid was to be estimated by comparing the market price of white-pine boards at the time of payment, with that at the time of the auction. The house was at length completed, and the seat of government, of religion, of fashion, and of trade was lost to Rochester Hill and descended to Norway Plains.

The town was now territorially divided into two parishes, but as yet no division of the church or society seems to have been made. By an arrangement voted by the town, Mr. Haven continued for many years to preach in the upper parish a certain number of Sabbaths every year, in proportion to the taxes paid by that part of the town for his support.

Hitherto we find no record of a refusal to pay the tax for the support of the minister. Its lawfulness and propriety seem to have been unquestioned. In 1780, however, John Jenness, Joseph and Solomon Drown, and Elijah Varney were arrested and imprisoned for refusing to pay their ministerial taxes. Joseph Drown brought an action for trespass against the town, and succeeded in recovering execution. The town then appointed a committee to examine the other cases and report, special care being taken that none of their personal friends should be on the committee. In accordance with their report, the town settled with the complainants by paying the charges of their imprisonment and abating the obnoxious tax.

This marks the beginning of the struggle by which, during Mr. Haven's ministry, the quasi-connection hitherto maintained between Church and State was entirely abolished. The ferment of the Revolution extended to religious affairs. Freed from the odious tax by a foreign power men began to chafe under taxation for the support of a ministry whose instructions they disbelieved or disregarded. But not yet for many years was the yoke thrown off. Still towns were authorized by law to tax all the citizens for the maintenance of a gospel ministry. And these taxes could be collected by process of law in the same way as any others.

In 1791 the town voted that accounts which particularly belonged to the Congregational Society should be kept separate from other accounts which concerned the town at large. June 3, 1799, the town instructed the Selectmen to petition for a charter for the Congregational Society for "the purpose of incorporating the Society by the name of First Parish, that they may have power to transact all necessary parish business separate from the town." The petition was accordingly presented, signed by Richard Dame, Beard Plumer, and Joshua Allen, the selectmen of that year. But nothing seems to have come of it. At least, no record has been found of any legislative action upon this petition. The Congregational Society, however, seems to have maintained an existence separate from the town.

In Rochester, as in many other towns, the lands set apart for the support of the minister occasioned more or less difficulty. Mr. Haven, who was by no means quarrelsome or avaricious, brought a suit against the town in 1814, for trespass on the Parsonage Lot. March 27, 1815, the town appointed N. Upham, M. Hale, and Jacob McDuffee to confer with Mr. Haven in regard to his claim. They

reported a proposal from Mr. Haven dated May 11, offering to relinquish his salary and all due him to the 29th inst., on condition of receiving \$1,500 in money or acceptable notes, with exemption from all taxes, also to relinquish the parsonage lots after the following March, provided they should be leased only to hire a preacher "of good moral and religious character and approved abilities." The town refused to accept this offer, and he appears to have received his regular salary till 1819, when the act of the legislature fully divorced church affairs from the control of the town. At the next annual meeting in 1820, an article to see if the town would vote to raise a salary for Mr. Haven was dismissed. Both Mr. Haven and the town seem to have considered the contract between them still in force, for in April, 1822, Mr. Haven stated that he had long since expressed his willingness to release so much of the contract as related to his "yearly salary of 80£ of the late lawful money to commence Nov. 19, 1819," but with the condition that this should in no other way affect his contract with the town. This offer was accepted by vote of the town. In October, 1824, Mr. Haven proposed to the Congregational Society to relinquish "the parsonages" into their hands, they to pay him \$25 quarterly for "the second division parsonage lot," and he to quitclaim the "main road parsonage lot." The Society accepted this proposition and voted to sell the same "by quitclaim in lots with good security, interest annually, and proceeds to be invested for a permanent fund for benefit of the society." Very naturally, the town, or rather the voters supporting other denominations, did not permit "the parsonages" thus to lapse into the possession of the Congregational Society without claiming their share. The Selectmen having refused when requested, to call a town meeting to consider this subject, a petition was duly presented to J. H. Woodman, Justice of Peace, and a meeting called by him was held Feb. 19, 1825, to see "what method the town would take to preserve its right in the parsonage lots." A Committee of one from each religious society was appointed to consider the matter and report at an adjourned meeting. The Committee were representative and leading men in their several Societies: — David Barker, Jr., Congregationalist; Charles G. Dennett, Methodist; Joseph Cross, Universalist; Jonathan Dame, Friend; Meshach Robinson, Baptist. They reported *unanimously*, that the parsonage property was designed for religious uses, and recommended that the Selectmen and their

successors in office should be trustees of the fund derived from said property, and report annually to the town its condition; also that the incomes from this fund —

“be distributed annually among the different religious societies which are or shall be recognized as religious societies, according to the taxable polls and estates of the several members of the said societies at the time of taking the inventory in said town, and those persons who do not belong to either of said societies shall designate at the taking of the inventory in each year, to which of said religious societies their proportion shall be paid, and if any person shall refuse or neglect to designate to which society shall be paid his proportion of said income, it shall be distributed among the said several societies, according to the polls and estates of the members composing each.”

They recommended also that the sales of the property which had been made be confirmed by the town and that the selectmen receive of the Congregational Society their transfer of the notes, mortgages, deeds, and moneys arising from said sales, excepting so much as had been paid to the Rev. Joseph Haven for his acquittance, and the necessary expenses of the sales. This report was adopted, and the Selectmen were subsequently instructed to give quitclaim deeds to previous purchases of parsonage lands, if desired. The Congregational Society voted a committee to transfer the parsonage funds to the town, and also to confer with the other societies about dividing the same. The lands in some instances came back to the hands of the town, from the failure of the purchasers to pay or from other causes, so that it was several years before the lots were entirely disposed of. In 1827 two lots are mentioned as “bid off” by Isaac Pearl. In 1830 the Selectmen were a committee “to sell or let the parsonage land which has reverted to the town;” and the year following it was —

“Voted to sell that part of the parsonage land that was formerly Daniel Hussey's, and that trustees receive proposals for sale of other parts of parsonage land of which they have taken possession and report.”

With the disposal of the parsonage funds the whole connection of town and church affairs ceased. And this was nearly coincident with the closing of Mr. Haven's ministry.

No history of Rochester could be regarded as approximately complete without a prominent record of the life and services of the Rev. Joseph Haven. He was for many years the only religious instructor of the people of Rochester, Farmington, and Milton, and his pastorate was more than double the length of that of any other

minister here. It should also be noted that his ministry extended over the most important periods of the town's history. The Revolution, the adoption of the Constitution, and the inauguration of both State and National Governments, the transition from a Monarchy to a Republic, the War of 1812-15, the separation of church from civil authorities, all occurred during his ministry. Nor was he by any means a silent looker-on, but as became his position he was a leader of public thought and sentiment, not hesitating to speak his opinions plainly and forcibly on all public questions. His father was a shoemaker in Hopkinton, Mass., and afterwards in that part of Dedham which is now Dover, Mass., where he was deacon of the Congregational Church.

JOSEPH HAVEN was born in Hopkinton, Mass., May, 1747, and graduated at Harvard University in 1774. He studied theology with a clergyman of his own name in Dedham. As already seen he was ordained at Rochester, Jan. 10, 1776. For forty-nine years excepting when prevented by sickness or the infirmities of age he continued to preach the gospel, having the assistance of a colleague the last two years.

Though the settlement of Mr. Haven gave general satisfaction to all parties, yet the troubles and dissensions which had been so long rife did not at once cease. Mr. Haven sometimes alluded to them publicly, endeavoring thus to bring to a sense of shame those who would not harmonize together in the social meetings. He was several times on the point of leaving, and would have gone but for his sympathy for their sad condition. After a time the parish became harmonious and prosperous.

It is difficult, in these days of multiplied churches of almost endless variety, to realize the grief and anxiety with which the pastors of old time saw the new *isms* creeping into and dividing their parishes which had been co-extensive with the town. It is easy for scoffers to say that their salaries were in danger, and hence sprang their earnestness. But although these ministers like all others were human, the charge is on the whole grossly unjust. The anxiety of such a man as Mr. Haven arose far more from an earnest love of his people than from any self-interest. He sincerely believed that the practices and teachings of these various denominations were on the whole dangerous to their spiritual welfare. As a faithful watchman it was his duty to warn the flock. This he did faithfully.

The Quakers or Friends were the earliest on the ground, and though not many of his people were drawn after them, save from curiosity, yet he admonished them very plainly against even occasional attendance. The following is from a sermon preached March 29, 1778:—

“John 4: 23. But y^e hour cometh & now is, when y^e true worshippers shall worship y^e father in spirit & truth; for y^e father seeketh such to worship him.

. . . . This is a text often abused, being bro't to prove y^t God does not now . . . require or regard external worship but y^t of y^e spirit only. . . . To affirm, as some do, that y^e worship of God under y^e gospel should be purely spiritual, without there being anything external required, is not only contrary to y^e practice & experience of y^e Xtian religion in all ages, but to y^e ordinances of y^e Gospel itself. . . . If baptism was only spiritual, why was water used in y^e days of X & his apostles, as it is evident beyond contradiction it was? If it be said y^e spirit is meant by water, it may be ansr'd that can no ways be y^e case at all times. . . . And so it is of y^e sacrament of y^e Lord's supper; that of giving & receiving bread & wine; for it will be very difficult to tell how this can be made only spiritual: for when do we find y^e spirit compared to bread or wine? Or how can we break y^e spirit as bread is broken? . . . It is plain y^t in y^e apostolic age, y^e outward ordinance of y^e sacrament was practiced; yⁿ how can any pretend that this & baptism are only spiritually performed? . . . I would not have you think I am pleading for external performances as tho' they were in y^e least meritorious; no, nor yet that they will avail anything without y^e spirit. . . . But why do I plead that there must be external duties, seeing there are none who deny it? I say none; for if any pretend it, even they are more formal than any others & seem to depend more upon their forms. . . . The prophet asks this question, What doth y^e L'd require of thee but to do justly, & to love mercy, & to walk humbly with thy God? Now are not all these things external in some measure at least? But w^t is it to walk humbly with God? Is it not to pay a strict & reverential regard to all his commands & ordinances? There can nothing savour more of pride than to set up a way of worship not appointed in God's word: it is preferring our wisdom to y^t of God; there is nothing of humility in it, nor can there be a walking with God. . . . It is y^e spirit of God, that makes any worship truly acceptable, & not our renouncing outward ordinances, & pretending to have our worship in spirit only. This sort of worship is no more likely to be spiritual than any other. . . . Where worship is purely spiritual in y^e manner some pretend, w^t is y^e preached word good for? Where any pretend to worship in a social manner, & yet there is no appearance of worship, how can it be in spirit & truth? And how is it profitable for any to attend with such people? Is a sabbath spent well where there is nothing either to edify or instruct? . . . Where any meet & y^e whole time is spent in silence, & there is nothing to keep one's tho'ts from roving, & being upon vanity, would it not be better to worship in private; or in private to be studying God's word, or some pious author? Is it a proper time for any to attend such meetings out of a vain curiosity? I mention these things because there are some who attend meeting where they expect nothing profitable; I mean attend at some particular times. Is it right for us to assemble where there is no marks of the father's being worshipped in spirit & truth, or where y^e ordinances are not only neglected but denyed? I say, is it right upon y^e L'd's day, w^{ch} should be spent in his worship? Did the primitive Xtians assemble to be silent? Did they deny y^e ordinances? Was not water baptism practised in y^e days of X & his apostles? And did not X appoint y^e ordinance of y^e supper, break bread & give to his disciples, & also pour out wine for 'em to drink, & at y^e same time command 'em to do that in remembrance of him? . . . Let me warn all not to forsake w^t they know to be y^e worship of God. It is of importance that

we be in y^e right way; therefore let us not be led out of y^e way by those whom we have cause to look upon with pity, as they must be strangely ignorant or blind or they could not so far forsake y^e worship of God."

About 1806 Methodism was introduced and in a few years created a great excitement drawing away many from the old church. People of the present day have very little idea of the excesses in language and methods then employed. No description can adequately portray the scenes which our fathers beheld. Mr. Haven did not fail to speak his mind plainly. In fact, he was forced to speak in self-defense, as the new-comers openly attacked the church, and the record of his ministry, in unsparing terms. The following is from the closing discourse of a series on the last petition of the Lord's Prayer. It was preached Jan. 10, 1810.

"Math. 6: part of 13th Verse. 'Deliver us from evil.' 1st The evil of sinning. 2^d The evil of suffering." Under the first head, among other sins are named: — "a *pretended* heated zeal in religion with or without knowledge. Dishonesty in religious pretences: & pride & ostentation in religious worship, as tho' we were y^e only holy people on earth, & best favorites with heaven; assuming y^e judgment seat in order to pass hasty sentence upon those we suppose good or bad; — condemning all as heretics but ourselves, as tho' there was no true religion till ours came in fashion; pretended dreams & visions to deceive; — Dying for y^e sins of others; pretending to raise y^e dead; whether really or fictitiously dead; — Pretended secret prayer, when y^e design is to be heard & applauded of men: — & superstition of ill founded enthusiasm."

Among various items under the second head, he considered: — "what we may suffer by divisions & strife in families, in neighborhoods; in, Towns; in States, societies or nations. There may be divisions from religious political or other views, or they may be merely accidental. Divisions have been common in y^e ☉; but y^e first was a religious one, when Cain rose up & slew his brother Abel; & for no other reason than worshipping G'd in y^e most rational & approved way, when Cain, no doubt by an innovation expected to receive y^e divine approbation & reward. — A false worship was always y^e most apt to inflame y^e passions of mankind, & to be attended with y^e most heat and zeal: this I could easily point out from history, sacred & prophane. Where divisions are made, it has been common to call it a reformation, let y^e sect be w^t it may; & all have been certain they were right, had G'd on their side & y^t he helped in carrying on y^e mighty work; & y^e last sects always affect to be y^e best & only right ones. But aged people can witness in some measure, how many towns have had these reformations, & their consequences; seldom have they been of any lasting benefit, but have laid a foundation for irreligion; a multiplicity of opinions, lasting confusion, & long divisions. The very remarkable reformation as some call it w^{ch} has taken place in this Town, as well as in other places, lately, is matter of wonder & surprise to many, but mostly to y^e young who have seen no such thing before. The effects have been good in some things. It has been the cause of introducing family religion into some houses, & at least to check prophane swearing with a number. And if it be a benefit; it has y^e appearance of uniting y^e converts in y^e strongest bonds of friendship; but to cause 'em to stand aloof from others, as tho' their evil habits were dangerous and their morals pernicious. If apparent zeal is a proof they are right; if boasting of their great success, in their instructors; if of

their humility & love; & if a multiplicity of meetings, of forms & ceremonies; of prayers; of dreams; of religious spasms are evidences in their favor, they have all these. And if it is a proof in their favor, y^t they are liberal in censuring others; if in saying there has been no reformation here for more than thirty years, the palm is yielded to 'em. Whether they shew any pride, spiritual, or of any other kind, let others judge. But as to a reformation in y^e space of time mentioned, the wisest & best have observed there has been one of consequence. That there has been much less of dissipation; of intemperance; of fornication, w^{ch} has become apparent; of idleness; of gambling & of some other vices, w^{ch} have too much prevailed. This is a reformation w^{ch} y^e wise are ever pleased with, as a tree is known by its fruits, & not by y^e fairness of its leaves. But as to religious zeal, none pretend but it has been too cold, & now it may have got to y^e other extremum with some, & may end in all y^e vices we have mentioned; w^{ch} may G^d prevent, & cause all to turn out well.

It is more than 34 years since I have been with this people; I have feelingly taken part in all your joys & sorrows; no favor has been bestowed, but I have wished gratefully to remember, & thankfully to acknowledge. I think I have not sought yours, but you. To promote your temporal & spiritual interest; I have endeavored to visit y^e afflicted & to pour y^e oil of consolation into y^e wounded heart. Yet I boast of nothing; w^t I say is only in self defence at this period of trial. But I must in justice to many, notice their increased kindness, when it appears most necessary. I dread y^e future consequences of y^e present divisions, to y^e town, when motives w^{ch} may now be only suspected will be more fully developed. That there are a number sincere in their professions, none will doubt, tho' they may [fail] of correct information in y^e true principles of our pure, holy & rational religion; yet let all endeavor to cultivate charity as far as reason & religion will authorize."

One who understands the condition of affairs can but feel that Mr. Haven was very moderate in his language concerning those who were so actively endeavoring not merely to build up a new sect, but seemed to be even more zealous to tear down and destroy "the standing order." And yet this movement was doubtless on the whole for good. The new sect was called out by Providence just when it was demanded by the general religious deadness of the times. Possessing what has been called "the enthusiasm of humanity," the great essential of practical religion, it grew rapidly and became prosperous. Its follies—and like all great reformatory orders and sects, in its beginnings it had its share—were corrected by time, its errors were rapidly outgrown, and when the law was repealed which taxed the people to sustain one denomination, Methodism began rapidly to absorb the religious population.

The Baptist Society soon followed, also drawing off large numbers, so that toward the close of his ministry Mr. Haven surrounded by new and vigorous sects, and involved in controversy with the town concerning the parsonage property, found his meeting-house growing empty of hearers. He was now too old to create any counter sensation, or arouse any fresh enthusiasm. He was never clo-

quent of speech, and now seemed dull to the younger people. Younger preachers had come in, — not so intelligent, not so educated, not so talented perhaps, — but more zealous, more attractive, and representing ideas considered more progressive and answering a growing demand in the community.

Many good qualities combined to render Mr. Haven a popular man; but that which particularly predominated was his social and genial spirit, — his inexhaustible humor. The society of those persons is apt to be most courted, who are able to bring to the dinner or tea table the best supply of fresh and racy anecdotes. When the more sober and substantial virtues have long been forgotten, witticisms will not cease their rounds. A good story is remembered longer than a good sermon. A hearty laugh is better appreciated than money or wisdom, for there are more who share in its enjoyment. Few of the humorous sayings of Mr. Haven will bear recording, their pith consisted so largely in the peculiar quaintness of his manner. The following will answer as illustrations.

Walking in his garden with a friend to whom he was showing the varieties of fruit which he cultivated, they came to a tree laden with apples fair and inviting to the eye. Mr. Haven picking one of the finest handed it to his friend, saying, "There, I recommend you to *try* that apple." With expectations excited and mouth watering, the friend took a generous bite. Instead of the rich, juicy flavor he expected, he found only astringent bitterness. As he was recovering from the effect, Mr. Haven looked good-humoredly into his puckered face and said, "They need recommending *don't* they?"

Measuring some land one day, he carried one end of the chain while a young man of his acquaintance carried the other. Just as they were drawing the chain tight, the young man quoted the old adage, "The Devil can go only the length of his chain." "Pull, pull," instantly replied Mr. Haven, "and we will see." Such things were not studied, but were the spontaneous outflow of a healthful spirit of humor.

The genuineness of the following story is not vouched for, but it has often been related of Mr. Haven and is probably true, though it is not likely the device was original with him, as it is one of those old stories that are ascribed to many different sources. One of the boys had been guilty of a grave misdemeanor, and it was difficult to ascertain which was the guilty party. But Mr. Haven assured them

that he knew of a way to discover the truth. Accordingly he caught the old crower and put him under the brass kettle in a darkened room. Each boy was then required to go into the room alone and touch the kettle with his finger, with the assurance that when the guilty boy touched it the rooster would certainly crow. One after another passed in and returned with trembling, but no crowing was heard, and they began to think the test had failed, and that the penalty would be escaped. But not so easily. Mr. Haven said he was certain the guilty boy had not touched the kettle, for the old crower had always told the truth. So he required them to hold up their hands, and sure enough, one and one only had clean fingers. Of course this was the culprit, whose fears kept him from touching the kettle lest his guilt should be discovered.

Often were the younger members of the family where Mr. Haven visited, astounded to observe him leave off abruptly in the middle of some story, — perhaps a witch story more laughable than refined, — to ask a blessing over the tea-table, resuming the story so suddenly that the thread of the narrative remained unbroken.

We are liable to misunderstand the true character of such a man. The reputation of being an excellent joker or story teller, or even of being fond of lively and mirthful company, is not considered the most desirable for a clergyman. Where there is such an irrepressible vein of humor exhibiting itself on all occasions, a deeper vein of religious sentiment may escape our attention. Not these lighter traits surely, but far nobler qualities made up the character of this excellent man. Not only by nature but on principle, Mr. Haven was affable and cheerful. He regarded cheerfulness as a Christian duty. In his severest trials and afflictions, of which he had a large share, he exhibited extraordinary calmness and cheerfulness.

He was a man of great wisdom and shrewd common sense, which enabled him to manage all sorts of people with peculiar success. Much superstition was prevalent in his day, and he was specially fitted to expose its absurdities, by both ridicule and reason. People then generally believed that witches had power to torment and injure the souls and bodies of those who offended them. Many believed that departed spirits had no better employment than to return to the earth to vex and frighten terrified mortals. From his house on the common, Mr. Haven could frequently see not only youths and maidens, but men venerable with years and reputation,

making a wide circuit by the meeting-house to avoid passing the house of old Jenny Cook. Many foolish stories were afloat concerning her power for evil. It was said that Col. McDuffee had promised her, if she would let her husband go to the army in the Revolution, and he should be killed, he would marry her himself. When her husband fell in battle the Colonel refused to fulfill his promise. So the story went that she bewitched his horse till it became necessary to cut off the horse's tail and burn it to drive out the witch, and that as the tail ascended the chimney it actually took off the bricks. Such stories and many like it were continually circulating and widely believed. Mr. Haven was well skilled in meeting such superstitions. When some ignorant sufferer from an overloaded stomach would tell how the witches rode him off by night and hitched him in the woods to stand till near morning, and then rode him back, Mr. Haven would suggest some odd and original plan to discover where the witches had their hitching-post,—some plan always sure both to cure the patient and afford the community a deal of fun over a good story.

When Mr. Haven lived in the parsonage on the hill close by the graveyard, he often heard the clattering hoofs go by in the night as if Tam O'Shanter himself were on the road, and more than once stopped the frightened traveler and led him back to the graveyard to convince him that the ghost which had terrified him was only a white rock on the wall with a bush waving behind it. Mr. Piper of Wakefield once requested an exchange with Mr. Haven in order that he might exorcise an evil spirit in a bewitched family of his parish. Always ready to do what he could to relieve the suffering Mr. Haven accepted the invitation. He found one of the daughters and a vagrant girl living in the family, so badly bewitched that the touch of silver or the proximity of a Bible would throw them into fearful paroxysms. The daughter was confined to her bed, and without exciting her suspicions Mr. Haven managed to rub one of his silver knee buckles against her hand. It produced no paroxysm, neither did the Bible which he always carried in his pocket cause her any distress. He thus exposed to the family the folly and wickedness of the imposition, and then advised the father to send away the vagrant girl who had so effectually duped them all.

Mr. Haven was a man of great benevolence of feeling. It was a common saying that he was a friend of the sick and the poor. No

one could long be confined to the sick bed before he learned it, and his presence with his kind and enlivening voice was often better than medicine, indeed his long experience had given him an understanding of human ailments equal to that of most physicians. He thus secured a general attachment and regard, and aged people, at his death, recalled his kind attentions with heartfelt gratitude and warm affection. His labors and perseverance, his love for his people, and his zeal for his work among them were constant and unwearied. We thus see that his affability of manner sprang from his heart,—the source of all true politeness. He never passed even a boy or girl on the street without bowing and raising his hat, a compliment sure to be acknowledged by bow or courtesy in return. It was said that he had worn a hole through his three-cornered continental by these frequent salutations.

Few men devoted more time to reading and study, or investigated important questions more thoroughly than Mr. Haven. He seldom came into the house without taking a book or paper to read before he sat down. Literary in his own tastes he desired to help others in the same direction, and it was largely through his efforts that the Social Library Association was formed and achieved its lasting success.

He was a man of great native independence of mind and thought. On almost every subject he had an opinion, not received from the authority of others, but formed by his own investigation. He thought for himself, and did not hesitate to avow his conclusions. His independence was not narrow and bigoted, the result of ignorance, but was broad and enlightened, because it was founded on a basis of intelligent information on almost every subject. To have acted the hypocrite by denying or concealing his convictions, in order to secure public or private favor, would have been impossible to the nature which God gave him.

Though well versed in theological lore, he took little pleasure in doctrinal discussions. "Foolish and unlearned questions he avoided, knowing these do gender strifes, and as a servant of the Lord he sought rather to be gentle unto all men, apt to teach, patient, in meekness instructing." Unlike many clergymen of his day he avoided "dark and metaphysical disputes" about questions of election and predestination and the like, which he thought only served to "darken counsel by words without knowledge." So he

preached to his congregation that they should follow righteousness, faith, charity, peace with them that call on the Lord out of a pure heart. The extracts already given show that his sermons were eminently practical, and as plain as they were practical. None could misunderstand his meaning. He thus hoped to deliver his own soul from the curse denounced against the careless or unfaithful watchman. So he rebuked the sins of the people, and used great plainness of speech in reference to their individual offenses. Did some wild fellows rob his orchard or his melon patch? They heard the next Sabbath these words from the pulpit:

"What shall I call you? Shall I call you thieves? This would affront you. Shall I call you friends? A thief is hardly worthy to be called so by any, for he may soon rob him whom he call his friend. I will call you poor deluded souls. You may think that custom sanctifies theft, and that because it has become a custom among some — a pack of low-lived villains — to rob orchards, vineyards, and the like, that therefore it is no sin."

If the behavior of the boys in church was disorderly, he rebuked them in this style: —

"I am sorry to tell you my young hearers that some of you have got to such a pitch of rudeness in this house, that you disturb many in the worship of God. What if God should now call you out of the world, do you think that your low cunning, or your pretty wit, as you consider it, could save you? It is shocking to think what you are, some of you, both in and out of God's house. And there are some, if they will not take warning which is friendly, will find to their surprise and shame that the laws will be put in execution against them. This indecency and rudeness is not confined to young people alone. While the benediction is pronounced there is too commonly a noise and stir in every part of the house, but young people in particular are rushing from the house of God, as though they were rushing from a place of confinement. It is some time since any fatal, destructive distemper has in general spread among youth. It is remarkable to see the large number of children and young people there are among us. It is a most pleasant and delightful sight, when they behave themselves well. But have you, my young hearers, no cause to fear that God will soon send some fatal, raging disorder among you that you may be swept as with the besom of destruction?"

Mr. Haven's religious experience was deep and thorough. When about eight years of age, his elder brother reproved him for some wrong act, reminding him that God would punish such conduct. His heart revolted at the suggestion, and in the mad impulse of the moment he exclaimed, "I wish God was dead." But very quickly he was filled with horror at the thought of his impiety, and had a distressing view of the sinfulness and misery of his heart. This anguish of mind never left him till he found relief

in the hopes of the gospel through the blood of Christ. In this early experience sprang up the impulse to lead others to the same Saviour in whom he had found deliverance from the burden of sin. He was a man of devout spirit. In the morning, long before others were astir, he was in the habit of rising for private devotion and study. One who resided several months in his family says, "I have often seen him by morning candlelight with a large Bible and commentary before him, poring over their contents." His last days were peaceful and happy, giving the most satisfactory evidence of his being a true and sincere Christian. When asked, a short time before his death, if he felt resigned to the will of God, "Perfectly resigned" was his answer. And though very feeble and unable to speak much, he repeated the lines,

"How long, dear Saviour, O how long
Shall that bright hour delay?
Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time,
And bring the welcome day."

He thus passed peacefully and joyfully to his rest January 27, 1825, and lies buried among the people of his charge. A plain white stone marks his grave with the following inscription:—

Rev. Joseph Haven
born May 14th old style 1747,
died Jan. 29, 1825.

CHAPTER VII.

LEADING MEN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

“ With moistened eye
We read of faith and purest charity
In statesman, priest, and humble citizen.
O could we copy their mild virtues, then
What joy to live, what blessedness to die!
Methinks their very names shine still and bright,
Apart, — like glowworms on a summer night,
Or lonely tapers when from far they fling
A guiding ray, or seen like stars on high.”

HON. JOHN PLUMMER.

JOHN PLUMMER was an active and useful man in our town for many years before and after as well as throughout the Revolution. Interested in public affairs, and possessing a sound judgment with considerable energy of character, he gained an influence with the people, so that his opinion was authority on important questions. His business experience caused him to be elected to many local offices. No man in the history of the town has been so frequently chosen moderator of town meetings. Nearly sixty times was he elected to this office. He was also selectman for several years, and seldom was an important committee appointed, of which he was not a member. At that time few persons had sufficient education or business experience to qualify them for responsible offices. The people were almost exclusively engaged in farming, while the schools afforded no such advantages as at the present day. The education even of the leading men of that time would be regarded very limited now. Their success depended more upon native force and good judgment than upon knowledge derived from books. This fact must not be forgotten in estimating the character and abilities of men of that generation. Mr. Plummer was the first magistrate appointed in the town, “and by his remarkably conciliatory conduct was able to settle most disputes that

came before him in an amicable manner, and was worthy to be called a peacemaker." This expression well illustrates his character. His benevolent disposition was constantly manifested in acts of kindness to the poor. By assistance, as well as good advice, he gained their friendship and esteem. He was well known beyond the limits of the town, holding acquaintance with the influential men of the State. He was a friend of Gov. Wentworth, who showed his appreciation of his worth by appointing him Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1773. Though perhaps somewhat restrained by this friendship of the British Governor, from *radical* opposition to the royal government, yet his loyalty to the American cause is unquestionable. He was hardy and athletic, with an iron constitution. Witty and humorous, he was very fond of company, especially that of the young. After the Revolution, his house was much frequented by his old companions in arms who always found a hearty welcome and hospitable entertainment, and many hours were spent talking over the events of the war. He was a man of much popularity, for his kind-heartedness made him beloved by the whole community. No person's feelings were more easily moved in behalf of the poor and distressed, whose sufferings he was ever ready to relieve. If the corn crop happened to be cut off, the poor for miles around knew who had a goodly store left over from which their wants would be freely supplied. He often pleaded the cause of the poor in court, without fee or reward, and sometimes volunteered his services in defense of the unfortunate. In such cases, he was listened to with marked attention, and seldom failed of success. The town manifested its confidence by choosing him the first member of the Committee of Correspondence. He hastened away — a volunteer delegate — to the Convention at Exeter immediately after the battle of Lexington, and rendered various services to the Committee of Safety during the war. When an independent State Government was established in 1776, such reliance was reposed in his patriotism and integrity, that he was re-appointed to the Judgeship. He retained this office until his voluntary resignation in 1795, at which time he was Chief Justice. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1778. As a farmer he was successful, and was a stock-raiser upon a large scale. His affairs were managed with economy and skill, and he acquired large tracts of land which

were inherited by his children. He died Nov. 19, 1815, at the advanced age of ninety-six years.

Of Judge Plummer's ancestry little is known. His parents resided at Dover Neck, from which place he came with several brothers and settled in Rochester. Descendants of these families are now quite numerous in this and neighboring towns. Judge Plummer's natural endowments, benevolent disposition, and patriotism, rather than his moral character, gave him position. He whose duty it is to enforce the laws, ought to set the example of obedience. But Judge Plummer was no Puritan. The town treasury received frequent accessions by his numerous fines for breaking the Sabbath. Even to-day, tradition recounts his notorious amours, the memory of which is preserved as faithfully as that of his revolutionary services.

Judge Plummer's first wife was Elizabeth, sister of Col. Titcomb of Dover, a distinguished and gallant officer in the Revolution. After her death he married Lydia Dennett of Portsmouth. The following amusing account of his courtship is from "Brewster's Rambles about Portsmouth":—

"Like a good housewife in those days, when no factories were in operation, the widow Dennett kept her flock of sheep, and attended to the various processes of converting their product into cloth, and her fame extended beyond the limits of the town. Near the house is a good spring which still flows as of old. It was a time of wool-washing. Laying aside her widow's weeds, dressed in a leather apron, a man's broad-brim hat and other apparel to match, she was washing her wool at the spring, when a stranger on horseback approached and inquired for the residence of widow Dennett. Nothing daunted she pointed to the house, directing him to the front door, while she stepped round and entered the back way. He was not long in waiting before the lady of the house in comely apparel appeared. The gentleman introduced himself as John Plummer of Rochester. He had heard of her good reputation, said perhaps it was too soon to come a courting, but would ask the privilege in proper time of proposing himself to her favorable consideration. In due time Judge Plummer came again, and they were married. They lived happily together many years, and their gravestones in Rochester record the ages of each at about ninety years. Whether he ever inquired who it was he found washing wool at the spring, we have never been informed."

LT. COL. JOHN McDUFFEE.

The parents of *Col. John McDuffee* were among those Scotch families that had been settled in the north of Ireland in the reign of James I, and who emigrated to America to obtain freedom from Popish laws, and from the rents and tithes with which they were burdened. This son was born in 1724, soon after their arrival

in this country, and the family were among the early settlers of Rochester.

Col. McDuffee entered upon military life in the French and Indian wars. In the Earl of Loudon's Expedition against Crown Point, he was commissioned a lieutenant in March, 1757, by Gov. Benning Wentworth. In January following he received a similar commission in William Stark's company of Rangers, and was authorized to fill up the company in any part of the Colonies. The soldiers of New Hampshire were so expert in Indian warfare, and so inured to fatigue and danger, that valuable services were expected of these rangers. They were raised by express desire of Lord Loudon, to be employed in winter as well as summer, and proved so useful in skirmishing and procuring intelligence that they were kept in service till the close of the war. They sailed in the expedition to Louisburg and were engaged in the siege of that city until its surrender. Lieut. McDuffee with his rangers was employed in scouring the island, making prisoners of the French, men, women, and children, in accordance with an order from Gen. Whitmore detaching him for this special service. In the battle which resulted in the surrender of Quebec he commanded a considerable detachment under Gen. Wolfe. He spent the following winter in that city, where he became enamored of a young French lady of aristocratic family, and was very devoted in his attentions. His addresses were not encouraged by the parents, however, and the family secretly removed from the city in order to interrupt the acquaintance. This disappointment was the reason of his remaining unmarried through life. So says tradition. After the conquest of Canada he returned home, and in 1762 was chosen Representative to the Provincial Assembly, being the first person chosen to this office in Rochester. He was frequently employed by the government in making surveys of public works. In 1768, in accordance with an act passed by the Assembly, he was engaged in laying out a highway from Durham Falls to Coös. In 1786, on petition of John Stark, the Legislature appointed a committee, of which Col. McDuffee was one, to run out the lines of Mason's Patent. Upon the basis of this survey a settlement was made with the Masonian Proprietors, finally disposing of a question which had been a source of trouble, vexation, and expense from the first settlement of New Hampshire. On

the approach of the Revolution he took an active part in behalf of the Colonies, and throughout the war was a zealous and enthusiastic friend of independence. In 1774 he was appointed one of the town Committee of Correspondence, and was delegate to the first Provincial Congress at Exeter, May, 1775. War had by this time become unavoidable, and this Congress was principally occupied in devising measures, raising men, and collecting munitions, for the defense of the Colony. He gave to this object not only the influence of his voice, but the force of his example, for on May twentieth, only three days from the opening of the Congress his name was enrolled as Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment commanded by Col. Enoch Poor. As he was at that time one of the Selectmen, a town meeting was called to fill his place. His regiment was not fully organized at the time of the battle at Bunker Hill, but hearing the cannonading in the morning of that day, he mounted his horse and left his home in Rochester arriving at the field of battle the same evening. He remained at Camp Winter Hill and Cambridge during the siege of Boston, then went with the troops to New York, and thence up the Hudson to Mount Independence, where many New Hampshire troops were stationed, and where he filled the office of Brigade Commissary or Paymaster. As his name occurs frequently in the town records during the latter part of the war, it appears that he left the army about the close of the year 1779. He was a representative to the State Legislature in 1782. He was two years a member of the State Senate under the new Constitution, occupying the position of "Senior" Senator by which title the chairman of that body was then called. He was also for four years a Senator under the revised Constitution. His life was mostly spent in public service. He retained his faculties remarkably until a few months before his death, which occurred Oct. 15, 1817, at the age of ninety-three.

Col. McDuffee was a man of noble form and commanding appearance, six feet two inches in height, of large frame, yet not corpulent. With a high sense of honor, he was firm and independent in the maintenance of his opinions. When the first pension act was passed, he was advised to apply for a pension, but he spurned the suggestion with indignation, saying that it was sufficient reward to him to see the object accomplished for which he had fought. Impetuous in his feelings, he had no patience with

any kind of oppression or injustice. His passions were especially violent against the enemies of his country; and in the last years of his life he might frequently have been heard muttering imprecations against tories and redecoats, for, from being many years a soldier associating with rough companions, he had acquired so fixed a habit of profanity that he seemed to be utterly unconscious of the vice. The "New Hampshire Gazetteer" says, "He was a man of strong mind and memory, of extensive information, and a sincere friend of his country."

DEACON JAMES KNOWLES.

James Knowles was born in Hampton in 1720, and came to Rochester in 1749. Little can be said of his life, further than to mention the positions he filled. Frequently moderator of town meetings, member of nearly every important committee in town during his active life, Representative to the Old Provincial Assembly, when that body was convened for the last time by the British Governor, delegate to most of the conventions which fostered the spirit of revolution, Representative for six years to the new Assembly under the independent State Government, member of the Constitutional Convention of 1778, and also of the Convention of 1781, muster-master in the revolution, a magistrate of the town, Selectman for several years;—such were some of the offices he was called to fill. As servant of the people, he spent a large part of his long life in unambitious yet useful public labor. In the church, taking the office of Deacon upon the death of Stephen Berry who had honorably filled that position from the organization of the church till his death in 1762, he zealously and with religious fidelity discharged its duties for a space of forty years, until his own death at the beginning of the present century. To his patriotism were added the virtues of a calm and peaceful Christian character. He was one of the pillars of the church, and at the same time was always earnest in every cause which concerned the welfare of his country. As large a share of public responsibilities fell to his lot as to that of any one during this period. He died in 1802, aged eighty-two. Few are the names that come down to us, around which cluster so many pleasant and honored associations. In a sermon upon his death, Mr. Haven says:—

"As a friend he was to be trusted; as a neighbor, benevolent and respected; as a magistrate or citizen he was for order and government; and his general deportment was that of a sincere Christian,—not ostentatious in his worship, but steady and firm in his religion. As an officer of the church, he dignified his office. The church has cause to lament his death, though he died in venerable old age. He lived beloved and died lamented, and we trust his memory like that of the just, will be sweet."

DR. JAMES HOWE.

Among the patriots of the Revolution the name of James Howe should not be omitted. His pedigree runs back to James Howe who was a freeman at Ipswich, Mass., in 1637. One of his sons removed to Andover, and afterwards to Methuen, where *his* son Deacon James Howe was born in 1695, and died Dec. 22, 1771. *His* son James was Deacon with him in the same church. This Dea. James Jr. was born Nov. 7, 1723, and died 1805 or 1806. He was married to Jemima Farnham Feb. 6, 1752, and had six sons, as follows:—Jonathan, *James*, David, Jacob, Isaac, and Farnham; all of whom served their country in the Revolution, from Bunker Hill to the close of the war.

James Howe was born at Methuen, Mass., March 23, 1755, and died in Rochester Oct. 13, 1807. He married about 1784, Lucy Fisher of Needham, Mass., a sister of Mrs. Haven. She died in Boston, Mass., June, 1836. They had eight children, as follows:—
1. Lucy born Sept. 7, 1785, married first Ephraim Dennett of Portsmouth who died in 1831. She afterwards married Josiah Vinton, Esq., of Boston,—no children. 2. James born May 11, 1787, and died in Boston May 12, 1832. He was a man of much energy and usefulness. He conducted a large business at Haverhill, Mass., and afterwards in Boston, in the wholesale dry goods trade with his brother Hall Jackson Howe. He had three sons and one daughter, who are highly respected residents of Brooklyn, N. Y. 3. George is a farmer in Needham, Mass., and has four children. 4. Hall J. born Feb. 12, 1791, first settled as a dry goods merchant in Portsmouth, where he married Eliza P. Waldron. He removed to Boston, where he died August, 1849, leaving a large and highly respectable family. 5 & 6. Willard and Mary died in infancy. 7. Calvin Whiting born July 13, 1796, retired from business in 1857, and resides in New York city. He married Dec. 1, 1825, Charlotte Atwell. They have three daughters and one son, who served as surgeon in the Army of the Potomac.

8. Fisher born Sept. 3, 1798, was in business at Haverhill, Mass., from 1809 till 1820, when he went into company with his brother in Boston for sixteen years. Subsequently he resided in Brooklyn, N. Y. He married first June 16, 1825, Matilda Saltonstall, who died in Brooklyn May 21, 1831, leaving one daughter. He was again married Oct. 1, 1832, to Elizabeth Leavitt, who had three sons and two daughters. In 1849 he visited Europe and the East. He wrote occasional sketches of travel which were gathered into a volume and published.

Dr. James Hoire studied medicine with Dr. Bodwell of Methuen, Mass., and came to Rochester about 1776. His name appears on the Test Association. He became Surgeon's Mate in Col. Pierce Long's Regiment, and was one of the sufferers in the Canada expedition of 1777. He was esteemed as a man and a physician on account of his great natural talent, and his benevolent disposition. His largeness of heart endeared him to the people far and near. It is related that being called, at one time, to the bedside of a poor woman, he found the family so destitute of clothing that he repaired to the barn, took off his shirt which he left for their use, returning home shirtless to tell the tale of wretchedness he had been called to meet. He was emphatically a man of good deeds. For many years they formed his only creed. It was his ambition that his good deeds should overbalance his evil ones. Hence it became a favorite maxim with him to make the rich pay for doctoring the poor. In his later years, he kept no accounts, paid nothing, and charged nothing; but when he needed anything for his family use, he applied to his rich neighbors. The sound of a farmer's dinner-horn was sufficient invitation for him to walk in and take a seat at the table, where he was always welcomed. Though a man of great eccentricities, and perhaps great failings, yet "even his failings leaned to virtue's side." His intemperance scarcely needed an apology in those days when abstinence was by all regarded a meanness and not a virtue, and his improvidence was but too large a generosity. The duties of the medical profession did not allow much time for other pursuits, yet the town elected him delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1791, and sent him for three years to the Legislature. By the toils and exposures of his profession, a constitution naturally strong was early impaired, so that he did not live to great age. Near

the close of his life, renouncing his dependence upon good deeds, he sought a more enduring peace by reliance upon the merits of a Saviour, and died in the triumphs of Christian faith.

Pre-eminent among the honorable names of this period is that of the *Rev. Joseph Haven*, a full sketch of whom is given in the chapter on Church history. There are doubtless other names worthy of special mention. In fact almost every man, save the few tories of infamous record, was a patriot and a hero in those days "that tried men's souls." But the personal history of only a very few can now be obtained. With this short but brilliant list we must close the record.

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY SETTLERS:—THEIR HARDSHIPS AND MODE OF LIFE.*

“The ambushed Indian, and the prowling bear:—
Such were the needs that helped his youth to train;—
Rough culture:—but such trees large fruit may bear,
If but their stocks be of right girth and grain.”

Our ancestors were a hardy race whose sufferings as pioneers in the wilderness it is difficult for us to realize. At present, emigration proceeds with more system, and when the gold-seeker drops his pack at some rich *lead*, the comforts and even luxuries of life are not long in overtaking him. Flourishing cities exist to-day where only a few months ago not even the emigrant's shanty was to be seen. Not so in the early days of New England. When Timothy Roberts moved his family into Rochester in mid-winter, the prospect must have been cheerless. Not for mines of gold and silver did he come, but for a home,—a farm which by hard and diligent labor might afford sustenance to himself and family. Others followed seeking the same object. The settlement progressed but slowly for many years. How great the privileges they had to renounce! Dearest to them was the preaching of the Gospel, and though their charter promised them this blessing, yet more than eight years elapsed before a minister could be sustained, and the numerous petitions to the Assembly praying for assistance show how difficult was the task even then. For more than twenty years there was no school. Four years after the establishment of the church, there was no grist-mill in the town, although, as the inhabitants themselves state, Indian corn was their chief support. For several years their crops were cut off by frost and drouth. The people were poor and distressed but not discouraged. Then what labor was required in subduing the

* This chapter is taken mainly from an address by the author, delivered before the Rochester Social Library Company, in the Congregational Church, Thursday evening, April 4, 1867. [Editor.]

forest,—in breaking up the land,—in making roads! What exposure in dwelling in cabins,—in the toils of logging and hunting! What deprivations of social enjoyments! What a life of self-denial and toil! Scarcely had the war with the wilderness begun to turn in their favor, when war with the Indians burst forth calling them to new dangers and exposures. Their mills built, their farms subdued, their orchards grown, their houses provided, and the church established, they lived for many years in constant alarm lest not these only but their own lives also should suddenly be destroyed. Yet at such a time, by their courage and discipline, they became a terror to their foes. These trials developed strong traits of mind, inflexible habits, and iron frames. The men were distinguished for hardihood, boldness, industry, and economy. As their circumstances tested all the energies of their character, so their character was schooled and molded to combat with circumstances. Their children brought up with coarse food, coarse clothing, and hard lodging,—trained to the use of arms and accustomed to danger, were preparing for the contest of life,—to become themselves pioneers at still more remote distances in the country. Notwithstanding their hardships many of these first settlers lived to a great age. Of those who died between 1776 and 1792, one was over a hundred years old, two between ninety and one hundred, fourteen between eighty and ninety, twenty between seventy and eighty, and four between sixty and seventy. Of those living here in 1792 one was between ninety and one hundred, nine between eighty and ninety, and five between seventy and eighty.

The houses or rude cabins of the settlers were usually constructed of poles or logs so placed that by means of notches in the ends, the whole was firmly bound together. Then crevices or chinks were filled and plastered over with clay or stiff earth, mixed with moss or straw. The roof was made of bark or split boards. Something resembling a chimney or fire-place was built of stones, within which the fire was made upon the ground. A hole in the roof allowed escape for the superfluous smoke. In warm weather the smoke was desirable rather than otherwise to drive away the mosquitoes and other insects with which the woods abounded. Ovens formed of choice stones well plastered with clay or earth were built a short distance from the houses. Of course,

after saw-mills were erected and better materials could be procured, these temporary cabins gave place to more substantial houses.

As families began to settle in remote parts of the town the necessity of making new roads was one of the heaviest burdens. As their dwellings were widely separated, the roads were long and the labor of keeping them in passable condition, great. Still, they complained not, as long as the roads were for their own people. But when new settlements were formed in the back towns, especially in New Durham, Watertown (Wolfeborough), and East-town (Wakefield), the burden could no longer be silently borne. Great efforts were made to keep these roads clear through Rochester, then including Farmington and Milton, but in vain. At one time the town instructed the surveyors to warn men "to lay out two nights and work three days" to clear the road to New Durham. After performing more than five hundred days' work on this road, the town did not escape indictment. They petitioned the General Assembly, however, that a tax might be laid on the proprietors' lands to pay these expenses, representing that there were no inhabitants for seven or eight miles on this road, "neither were they in a capacity to take packs and travel sixteen or eighteen miles into the country to do so much labor as was needful, while their families suffered at home." In spite of the opposition of the non-resident proprietors, the prayer was granted, the lands taxed, and the inhabitants largely relieved. These days were dark and gloomy, as the record attests. His Excellency Gov. Wentworth, to manifest his sympathy and benevolence, made the town a present of nine pounds, for which they passed a vote of thanks. The heavy tax for new roads continued for many years. When absent from home, at work on the road, the men often camped out for days or weeks together, and at inclement seasons of the year. For shelter at night, they built a hut of poles or bark with one side open to the air. Wrapping themselves in blankets, lying with their feet towards a large fire in the center of the hut, they rested comfortably and rose refreshed for their day's labor. The roads were of a very primitive order. Little more was done than to cut away the trees and bushes close to the ground, and build rough bridges where streams could not be forded. The food of the workmen was salted pork and beef with Indian corn bread, and their drink largely spirit. It was their custom to invite

passing travelers to drink, expecting some gratuity in return. Alcoholic drinks were then freely used, especially upon such occasions as funerals, weddings, huskings, raisings, and trials at court. *Watering the jury* was well understood by those who had much law business. The farmers early planted orchards, and the apples were largely made into cider which became their common beverage. While the men engaged in these outdoor labors, the women spun and wove the flax or wool, and attended to the clothing of the family.

In addition to the afflictions of the husbandman already enumerated, wild animals were numerous for many years, and often pillaged his crops and robbed his sheep-fold. They sometimes ventured into the most thickly settled parts of the town. Mr. Main once discovered near his dwelling a very large black bear, which was killed and brought in by the assistance of his neighbors. To check the depredations of these animals a bounty of ten shillings was voted in 1751, to any inhabitant of the town who should kill a grown bear or wolf, *within the bounds of the town*, to be paid upon his producing the head of the animal with both ears on. During the first year, bounties were paid, under this vote, for "bar's heads" to John Place, Daniel Wingate, Matthew Macafee, Charles Rogers, John Mialles, and Samuel Wingate. Other bears were killed in years following, and within a short period bounties were paid for five or more wolves. Besides the town bounty, the Provincial Assembly allowed a discount upon the Province tax to every person who killed one of these animals. Bears were especially destructive to crops of Indian corn. Their mode of operation was to station themselves between two rows, and with their paws break down the stalks of four contiguous hills, so that the ears might lie near together, then having devoured them pass on. Thus, in an incredibly short time, they would lay waste a whole field of this valuable grain. They were sometimes killed by placing loaded guns with lines extending across the field so that a bear striking against one of them would discharge a gun and shoot himself. Oftener they were caught in log traps. Wolves made great havoc among sheep, and were common in New Hampshire long after this period. They were taken in various ways; sometimes by log traps, sometimes by binding fish-hooks together dipping them into melted tallow till a ball was formed

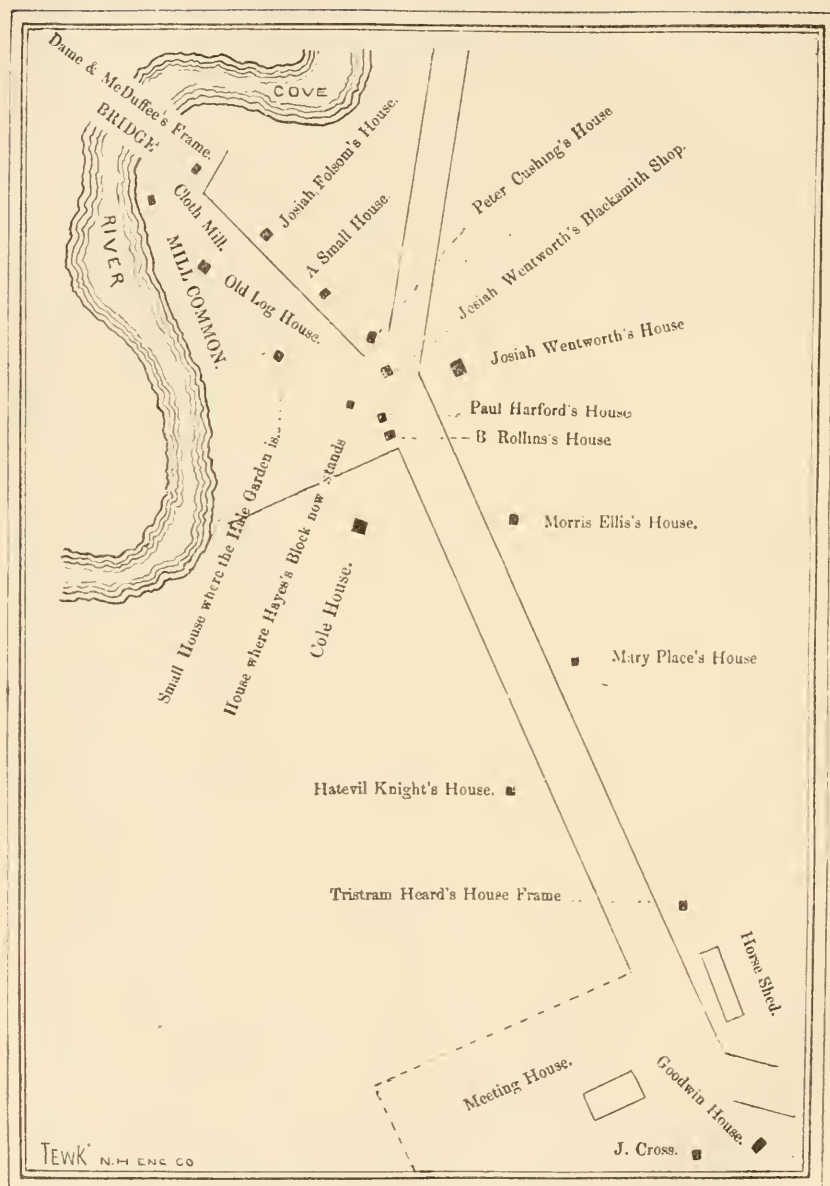
as large as an egg. These balls being scattered near some carcass were readily devoured by the animals.

Plenty of deer tested the skill of the hunter. From 1758 to 1764, at the annual meetings for election of town officers, two or more persons were regularly chosen "to search out who kills deer contrary to law." A law of the Province prohibited the killing of these animals at certain seasons of the year, yet deer were so much sought after, that it was necessary to adopt stringent means to check their wanton destruction. Ichabod Corson and William McDuffee constituted this committee for five years. Rattlesnakes abounded. It is recorded that a number of people went to mow a meadow in Rochester, but found it so full of these venomous reptiles, that they set fire to the grass and quit the place.

Coming down to a later period, let us picture to ourselves the Rochester of seventy-five years ago. Seventy-five years! How long,—how short the time! How long when we think of two generations passed away! How long when we think of the changes which have taken place within that period! And yet how short! How short even the whole period of our town existence! How few the years since our beautiful village was but a wilderness untracked save by the Indian and the bear! Only last Christmas,* was buried in the eastern part of the town, Mrs. Dorothy Tebbetts aged 101 years, who though she was born and passed her life in Rochester yet was for ten years a subject of Great Britain. The years of her life ran back beyond the Revolution, to within thirty years of the formation of the first church and the settlement of the first minister,—to within thirteen years of the first school,—to within twenty years of the horrible massacres here perpetrated *by the Indians*,—back to within thirty-seven years of that winter when the ringing of the white man's ax was first heard in our forest. Thus one human life has embraced almost the whole period of our existence as a town. Returning to the picture of our village at that time,—let us banish our large woolen and shoe factories from every part of the town,—our railroads, our banks, our printing-offices, our post-offices, our daily mails, our newspapers. The people with few exceptions are farmers. These exceptions are a minister to attend the wounded in spirit, a phy-

* December, 1836.

sician to attend the wounded in body, and a lawyer to attend those wounded in property or personal rights. In the days of which we are speaking, Rochester was no insignificant town. With the exception of Portsmouth its population exceeded that of any town in the State. A few years later, after losing two thirds its territory to Farmington and Milton, its population was about the same as that of Dover, and still maintained its rank as one of the principal towns. The village of "Norway Plains," or "the city" as it was respectfully called by the rural people, contained eighteen or twenty houses, and soon after this at least, could boast of the only brick building in the county,—an object of fame and curiosity to the people many miles distant. At a *later* period, children were allowed to believe that the houses in "the city" of Rochester were so near together that a man might walk from roof to roof. A view of the appearance and business of our village as it then was, may not be uninteresting. On the next page is presented a rough sketch of its buildings and streets as they were about 1788. Though not a perfect map it may aid in forming an idea of the appearance of the village at that time. The bounds and courses of the streets and mill-common are according to a survey of the Selectmen in 1785. The location and description of the buildings are mostly from a memorandum made by Joseph Hanson, who moved into town in 1788, and made this record for the information of those who might be interested in such matters after he was dead. There were then twenty buildings in the village, including two or three unfinished dwellings, a log house, a clothing-house or fulling-mill, a blacksmith's shop, an inn, and the meeting-house. Most of the buildings were small one-story houses. Of these buildings there now remain, the Moses Hurd house, the Knight house, the Jabez Dame house, and the Harford house, besides two or three others that have received additions and alterations so as to be hardly recognized. The Harford house then stood where Feineman's store now is, and the following incident is told of its removal: As a defaulting Collector, Paul Harford had caused the town great trouble. When he moved this building, he left it in the road near its present location, and arming himself and barricading the building swore he would never move it out of the street. The militia was called out under Gen. Furber, but Harford had provided himself with tubs of hot water,



NORWAY PLAINS, 1788.

with which he kept them at respectful distance till it was all spent, when he was compelled to surrender. In the town account for 1789, we find this item:—“Paid Capt. Storer for rum when Harford was put out of his house £1-1-0.”

The log house was where is now the corner of Market and Bridge streets, and served as a connecting link between two periods of our history. It stood as a memorial of the hardships of an earlier generation, while in strong contrast, marking a great advance in comfort and luxury, could be seen the Knight house, the building of which had just commenced. The clothing-house, where the Norway Plains Upper Mill now is, represented the manufactures of the town; while the meeting-house and the inn at the lower end of the village direct our thoughts to the morals and social customs of their day. The log house was, of course, the earliest style of architecture. After the erection of saw-mills, these gradually gave way to a more finished and comfortable structure,—a one-story low-posted house, containing but few rooms and those small. Before the Revolution a two-story house came into fashion with a double or gambrel roof, like the Louis McDuffee house, and the Ephraim Whitehouse house on the Neck road. Still later appeared hip-roofed dwellings like the Dennett and Kenney houses. Cottage roofs, piazzas, brackets, etc., distinguish the latest style. Thus with a little attention any one can determine with tolerable accuracy the period to which each house belongs. An aged citizen says that the first paint he ever saw upon a house was a gaily colored red and white door in Josiah Folsom’s house, and the first green blinds were on the Joseph Otis house or some house near by.

The raising of a house frame was in those days an event of general interest and excitement. As soon as the ridgepole was fairly in its place, it was customary to celebrate the completion of the job by a “christening.” A bottle of rum was dashed upon the ridgepole, a name given to the frame, and sometimes a few verses of doggerel repeated. This frequently fell to a droll and original character named Thomas Hanscom. The last celebration of this sort, of which we have any account, was at the raising of the Methodist meeting-house. This house was built near the spot where David Barker’s house was burned. Only one stanza of Hanscom’s poetry on the occasion is preserved.

"The flames were sent by Heaven's command
To purify this promised land;
Near where the traveler found a bed
This lofty building rears its head."

At the raising of the Woodman mansion, now known as Mansion House, April 20, 1799, Hanscom read the following verses:—

"On the twentieth of April, in the year '99
Our frame we got up in a suitable time.
It's a very fine frame, the flower of the Plain,
The timber substantial and strong;
The stories are high, it is forty feet wide,
And forty-four feet it is long.
Not a long time ago this timber stood in trees,
But the workmen have tried the owner to please,
Got it up at the time without any neglect,
And we hope it will suit in every respect.
As for the owner with his loving mate,
We hope they'll live long at a plentiful rate.
Their frame of itself is a picture to see;
When fixed and moved in it, happy may they be.
As they are about their native place to forsake,
May they have cause to rejoice in the bargain they make.
With good neighbors united happy days may they see,
And long live together in prosperity.
So, long may they live, happy may they die,
With every good thing may they always comply;
Many years may they live to enjoy their eage,
And to heaven may they go in an honest old age.
The 'Flower of the Plain' is the name of the frame,
We've had exceeding good luck in raising the same;
May God direct and instruct us in all that is right;
It's the last day of the week, and late at night."

Another illustration of this custom occurred about 1812. Nehemiah Eastman had sold the March house to Josiah Edgerly. As Edgerly proposed to move the house whole, Eastman found that it must be moved through his garden (the thought of which he could not endure), or the front poplar trees which he highly prized must be cut down, or his shed must be torn away. He tried to buy back the house, but in vain. Of the three evils he chose that which seemed the least, and decided to tear down the shed. When the new house was framed, Ned Chamberline, the poet of the neighborhood, was called upon for the christening ceremony. But Ned unfortunately was drunk. He was brought up, however, and being allowed to support himself over a brace, began as follows:—

"As for Nehemiah, he is both lawyer and a squire,
But the moving of his house he did dread,
And, without any discretion, he fell into a passion,
And swore he would tear down his shed."

At this stage of the proceedings, Eastman made his appearance with a green hide in his hand, and quickly put to rout the drunken poet, and ended the ceremony. It is said that this was the first house built in this part of the country without being named.

It was the ancient custom to build houses on a north and south line, which accounts for the fact that so many of the old dwellings stand corner to the road. This custom had a sensible reason in the daily convenience of the inmates. Clocks then being too expensive for general use, the house was thus made the timekeeper. Its shadow told the hour of noon, and thus the good housewife knew when to get her dinner, and when to sound the horn to call the hands from the field. Clocks were probably introduced about the time of the Revolution. They were the old-fashioned English brass clocks extending from floor to ceiling, usually occupying one corner of the room, whence the broad white face with its long pointers looked gravely down, and the slow and measured tick admonished the family that their lives were constantly jogging away. Few families could afford them for they were very costly. Afterwards came a cheaper clock of wood, sold for about \$20. Agents went from house to house insisting on putting them up on trial till they came again, and when they returned were willing to take almost anything in payment, and often took the cattle from the barns. In this manner they were generally introduced and were soon considered indispensable. In 1807 Edward S. Moulton commenced the manufacture of clocks here. After some years he was succeeded by one of his apprentices, James C. Cole. The clocks were of brass after the English pattern. Mr. Cole carried on an extensive business cutting the wheels with steel dies. He employed several journeymen and apprentices, and a cabinet-maker to prepare the cases. These clocks were carried far into the country for sale, and attained a wide reputation. It is not uncommon, even in towns far back from Rochester, to find at this day, these old time-pieces bearing Mr. Cole's name.

In these early times there was no post-office and no mail. But few newspapers found their way into the town. On March 4, 1768, the following advertisement appeared in the "New Hampshire Gazette," printed at Portsmouth:—

"WANTED, an honest, sober man who is able to keep two good Horses to ride as Post or Carrier through the towns of Kittery, Berwick, Somersworth,

Rochester, &c., to begin the first of April. Any Person inclining to undertake this business is desired to apply immediately to the Printers hereof and they will no doubt meet with Encouragement to their Satisfaction, as a great Number of People in the above said Towns are very desirous of having the News Papers in case some Suitable Person constantly rides."

Before the close of the month it was announced that a post-rider would immediately begin to ride through these towns, by whom all persons might be supplied with the "New Hampshire Gazette," etc., etc., for nine shillings lawful money per annum, carriage included, and all who inclined to encourage so useful a person as a post-rider were desired to give in their names at the printing-office. We can easily imagine the appearance of the post-rider passing from town to town and from inn to inn with his bag of "Gazettes" strapped behind him. The poet has already made us familiar with his description:—

"He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
With spattered boots, strapped waist, and frozen locks,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.
True to his charge, the close-packed load behind,
Yet careless what he brings, his one concern
Is to conduct it to the destined Inn,
And having dropped the expected bag, pass on.
He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch,
Cold and yet cheerful."

In 1792 Josiah Paine advertised to ride Post from the printing-office in Dover through Rochester, Wakefield, Wolfeborough, Middleton, New Durham, and The Gore to Gilmanton, and back through Barnstead, Barrington. Northwood, Lee, and Durham, once a week.

A post-office was established in Rochester March 26, 1812; William Barker, innkeeper, being the first postmaster. The revenue of the office for the first three months was \$5.07; for the next six months \$7.99, making an average for the first nine months of not quite a dollar and a half a month. In 1826 the receipts for one quarter were but \$25.76, and the postmaster's commission was only \$8.51½; yet at this time there were sixty dwellings in the village, a cotton factory with four carding-machines doing a large business in dressing country cloth, a scythe factory with a trip-hammer, besides two potteries and several stores; and the town was one of the county seats where the Court of Common Pleas held regular sessions. The annual rev-

enue of the office is now (1867) \$1,225; there being also two other post-offices in town. Still the whistling post-boy continued his rides, and as he entered our village near the common, he commenced to blow lustily his tin horn to announce to all the people the safe arrival of the latest news foreign and domestic. Many now living remember him. As late even as 1822, there was no stage except the mail-carrier above described, — then Robert Clark, familiarly called duck-legs, rode the following circuit: — starting from Plymouth on horseback, Sunday evening or Monday morning, he passed through Center Harbor, Sandwich, Wolfeborough, Middleton, Farmington, Rochester, Dover, to Portsmouth, thence returning to Rochester, he took a different route through Milton, Wakefield, Ossipee, Tamworth, Conway, to Plymouth, where he arrived in season to commence the same circuit the following week. In 1825 a two-horse stage was started running twice a week each way between Dover and Wakefield. The business men of Rochester, Moses Hale, J. H. Woodman, and the Barkers, were concerned in this enterprise. Failing of success the owners, after a year or two, persuaded Jonathan T. Dodge, who as a stable-boy had saved a small sum of money, to buy out the line. In 1829 we find him with a partner advertising in the “Dover Gazette” a stage from Dover to Conway, three days each week, returning alternate days; and promising as attractions of the route “a view of the sublime and interesting scenery of the White Mountains” and also of “the lead mines of Eaton.” Mr. Dodge was engaged in this business most of the time till the opening of the railroads. At the latter part of this period, he had seventy-seven horses and was running four and six horse coaches daily each way between Dover and Ossipee. The stage business had become immense, — “the great thoroughfares” of travel from northern New Hampshire converging to this village as a focus, — and when the heavily loaded six-horse coaches arrived from Wakefield, and from Conway, and from Wolfeborough, and from Sandwich, with others less grand from Farmington, and from Gilmanton, our village presented a lively, business-like appearance. With the completion of the railroads to the towns above Rochester, these lively scenes passed away to return no more.

The transportation of heavy merchandise through this town was carried on to an extent almost incredible. These streets were

then alive every winter from December to March with long processions of single and double pungs and sleighs, from early morn till late at night. Like caravans in length, an unbroken line could frequently be seen from half a mile to more than a mile in extent. They brought produce from Vermont and even from Canada across the frozen Winnepisseogee, and passed on through Rochester to Dover and Portsmouth. There they exchanged their hogs, butter, and cheese, for iron, salt, rum, and molasses, and then made their toilsome journey back. The building of the Concord and Montreal Railroad and the roads through Maine, has diverted all this business into other channels. But these are events of comparatively modern date, within the memory of many people by no means old. Returning to the times of 1785 let us look within the dwellings. The work of the men was mostly out of doors. The women prepared food and clothing for the family. Cotton was bought unginmed and the seeds were picked out by hand, after which it was washed and spun and used with flax in making shirts and summer clothing. The cultivation of flax and the manufacture of linen were universal. It is doubted if a bushel of flaxseed has been raised in town for many years; yet some of our older traders can remember when the chambers of their stores were filled with it, and hundreds of bushels were annually bought and sold. Every farmer set apart a portion of his land for flax. It was an indispensable crop, and the manufacture of oil from the seed became a profitable business. It was carried on for many years at Gonic by William Currier, and after him by N. V. Whitehouse. The flax was carefully pulled up by the roots and stacked in the field till thoroughly dry, when the seed was thrashed out. It was then soaked in water several days and spread on the ground to be rotted, frosty nights helping to whiten it. After a suitable time it was stowed away till spring, when it was brought out to be dressed by use of the brake, the hatchel, and the swingle. By this means the flax was thoroughly bruised without cutting, and the tow and coarse woody parts separated from the finer fibers of true linen. It was then combed to complete the separation and was ready for the wives and daughters to spin and weave into garments. Woolen garments also were made at home. The wool was carded into rolls by hand. The first carding-machine was introduced by Eliphalet Horne in 1811. It caused

much excitement, and set the old people to shaking their heads and asking what the girls would have to do now. The business now carried on by our great factories was then all performed in the hundreds of homes through the town. Manufacturing in all its different stages, from the wool on the back of the sheep, and the flax waving in the field, was conducted at home. There were made all their garments, not only for every-day wear, but the go-to-meeting dresses of the women, and the breeches for the men, even the suits that the minister wore into the pulpit, and Mr. Upham to Congress. Every house had cards and great wheel and little wheel, reel and swifts and dye-tub in the kitchen, and scarn, warping-bars, and loom in chamber or garret, and the women all understood the art of making cloth.

At a later period, the cloth woven by the women was carried to the village, and colored and finished at Dame & McDuffee's fulling-mill, where a large business was carried on, a number of apprentices and journeymen being constantly employed. Home-made cloth became a staple article of trade at the stores, and rolls of cloth finished here often found their way back many miles into the country. Dame was a popular man. So when the winter teams came down to break out the roads from Chestnut Hills, the hands would strike into the growth then standing just at the upper end of the village, and with their axes quickly load the sleds with logs which they took to Dame's mill, who in payment took the boys to the store and gave them what rum they could drink. Thus by exchange of fuel his fires and their fires were both well supplied.

After the cloth came home from the fulling-mill, the tailor was sent for to cut garments for the family. He came with his goose ("whipping the goose" they called his trade), and between his shears and the busily plied needles of the women, the family were in due time clothed. The boys now felt proud in their new jackets with brass buttons. No sooner would the tailor be gone than the shoemaker would be sent for. He came with his tools tied up in his leather apron, and measured the feet, cut the leather, and made up the shoes for the household. His business was called "whipping the cat." Three shoes were a day's work. At the earliest period they were sewed, but pegs soon came into use. Then every shoemaker made his own pegs. From the end of a

stick of maple or birch a piece was carefully sawed of just the right thickness for the length of the pegs. It was then split into thin strips, and the edge of each strip shaved to a sharp edge, after which the pegs were split off singly, all sharpened ready for use. Machine-made pegs were introduced about 1817-18. As each family laid in a supply of cloth for the tailor, so each secured a supply of upper and sole leather for the cordwainer. Thus the family were clothed, unless perhaps the men wanted hats. The latter did not go round. But any one could be supplied with hats of the latest style, by calling upon Haynes & Ela at "the Plains," who commenced hatting as early as 1806, and perhaps earlier.

The long winter evenings of those days have been so often and so vividly described that imagination easily pictures them like present realities. We can see the large chimney-place, — almost large enough for a tenement for a small family, — with its broad hearth, the back-log of green oak or maple, often requiring two strong men to bring it to its position, the fore-stick, the top-stick, the crackling, blazing brushwood. Whittier has embalmed the scene in his vivid verse: —

"We piled with care our nightly stack
Of wood against the chimney back;
The oaken log, green, huge, and thick,
And on its top the stout back-stick;
The knotty fore-stick laid apart;
And filled between with curious art
The ragged brush; then, hovering near,
We watched the first red blaze appear,
Heard the sharp crackle, caught the gleam
On whitewashed wall and sagging beam,
Until the old, rude-furnished room
Burst flower-like into rosy bloom."

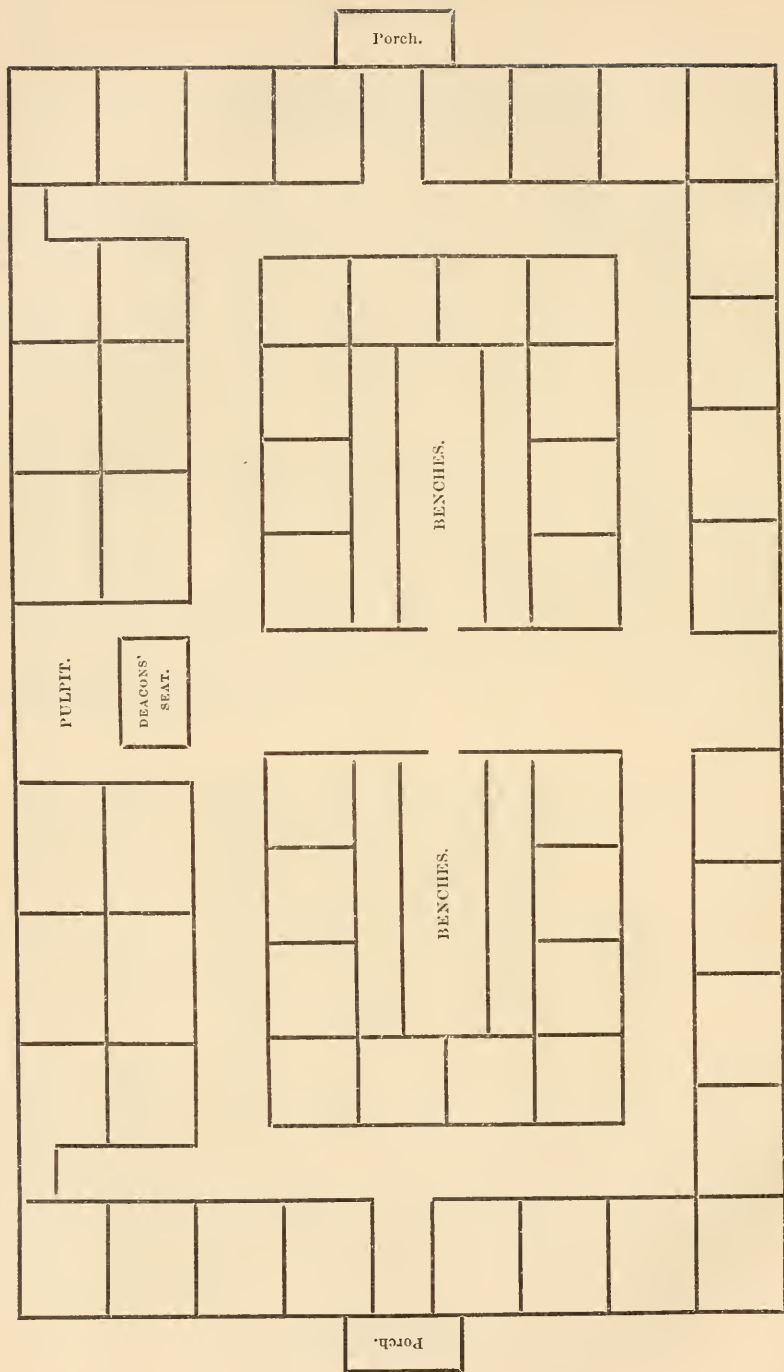
From each side of the chimney-place rose the music of the wheel, where mother and daughters would vie with each other to see who could spin the most. Before the first snow fell the boys would be sure to provide a good cart-load of pitch wood split from old stumps, which better than candle or kerosene gave light to the whole household, by which the women saw to work, and the boys to study their lessons. The younger children were often amused by the mother's stories, who,

“while she turned her wheel,
Or run the new-knit stocking heel,
Told how the Indian hordes came down
At midnight on Cochecho town.”

While the mug of cider “between the andirons’ straddling feet” was slowly warming and the apples “sputtering” on the hearth, the men talked over the day’s work, and the morrow’s plans, and drank and talked, and talked and drank, and replenished the mug from the hogshhead in the cellar as often as it was exhausted. So the evening wore away, till at nine o’clock the family went to bed. The red log had crumbled to pieces, the men had knocked the ashes from their pipes, and it only remained to rake up the hot coals and cover them over that the fire might keep till morning; for there were no lucifer matches then, and the flint and steel and tinder-box were very patience-trying. In summer the fire would sometimes go out, and one of the boys would be dispatched half a mile or more perhaps, with a closely wound linen rag to borrow fire of a neighbor, or if the distance was short live coals would be obtained. This helped to keep up an intimacy between neighbors, and short calls for borrowing fire became proverbial.

The cooking of those olden times by the huge fire-place it is not necessary minutely to describe. There were the Indian cakes tilted upon the flat irons on the hearth. There was the turkey suspended by a tow string from a gimlet in the mantel-piece, so that twisting and untwisting by its own weight it kept revolving before the fire till all sides were well browned; or else, as at Mr. Haven’s, transfixed by a long spit which rested on pins in the andirons, so that a girl, in the middle of the room, turning a long handled crank kept the meat revolving. Then there were the potatoes roasted in the ashes,—not bad eating they say. We can see the girls shaking them back and forth through a long stocking-leg to clean off the ashes. And there was the hasty-pudding boiled in the kettle on the crane, and the baked sweet pumpkins and milk, a delicious dish. Then pea and bean porridge, the great staple of life, the chief article of food morning, noon, and night. The boys were fond of it, whether it was —

“Pea porridge hot, pea porridge cold,
Or pea porridge in the pot nine days old.”



FRONT. — NO PORCH.

MEETING-HOUSE OF 1780, AS REMEMBERED BY HON. J. H. ELA.

The meeting-house then stood upon the common with the front end toward the road leading to Dover over the hill. It was unpainted and without a steeple or bell. They voted a steeple in 1803, but it was not then built. The following is the action of the town in reference to a bell:—

Dec. 30, 1822. Voted not to raise money to purchase and hang a bell in belfry of the Meeting House. Sept 1, 1823. Voted to raise \$475 to purchase and hang a bell, &c. Sept. 22, 1823, the town voted to reconsider the previous vote and to dismiss the article.

The bell, however, was added by the Congregational Parish in 1823. March 9, 1824, a ballot was taken to see if the town would pay for ringing the bell at the meeting-house. There were 121 yeas to 120 nays. At an adjourned meeting the article was dismissed. The Congregational Society was accustomed to pay the expenses of having the bell rung.

Near by stood the pound, and some years the town chose the same man pound-keeper and "Saxton," and voted that he should lock and unlock and sweep the meeting-house in consideration of his fees as pound-keeper. There was a large gallery extending round on three sides of the house. The pews were high, square boxes, while the middle of the house was devoted to free benches. The plan on the page opposite will give an idea of the ground floor. The lofty pulpit with its sounding-board was at the center of the upper side, instead of one end, and looked down the broad aisle to the main entrance. Furnaces and stoves were unknown, and the congregation sat and listened to a two-hour service in the unmitigated cold. Think of this, ye shiverers of to-day, who sit over warm draughts of air from hot furnaces, and yet are always complaining of the cold. A stove was not introduced till near the close of Mr. Haven's ministry, and that was procured more for his comfort than that of the congregation. Small foot-stoves of perforated tin or sheet iron containing a pan of live coals were brought by the old ladies to keep their feet warm. If they came from a distance, they could fill their pans at some neighboring house. The old bald-headed men wore flannel caps, and the deacons occupied a bench directly in front of the pulpit. Facing the congregation, they presented an imposing and venerable appearance. It was the custom for the deacon to "line the hymns."

Deacon Chamberlin would give forth the first two lines in a solemn manner:—

“While shepherds watched their flocks by night
All seated on the ground,”

which the singers would sing after him, when he would continue

“The angel of the Lord came down,
And glory shone around,”

and so on through each hymn. At first, the music was entirely vocal, but a few instruments were introduced soon after the time of which we are speaking. The first was the bass-viol bought by subscription, and played for many years by John Smith, the blacksmith. Of course such an upsetting of the ways of their fathers and mothers as a “fiddle” in the church was not suffered without commotion. Some averred that it made the music sound like dancing tunes, while others as loudly declared that it was a great improvement. Afterwards flutes, clarionets, and melodeons were introduced. The oldest leader of the choir and teacher of singing now living is Thomas Wentworth.

Throughout the meeting the services are orderly, and the audience generally attentive. But our unaccustomed eyes are startled to inquire who this man is with a black rod, moving quietly about, now touching gently some snoring or nodding person, and now punching roughly some mischievous boy. That is the tithing-man with his badge of office. An ancient law prescribed that the tithing-man should have a “black staff two feet in length, tipped at one end with brass or pewter,” to be provided by the selectmen at the town’s expense. Tithing-men were regularly chosen for nearly a hundred years,—from 1737 to 1829. The number was several times changed by law, varying from one to eleven. Their duty was to prevent work or travel or amusements on the Sabbath, and to preserve order both in and around the meeting-house during church service and also during intermission. They were to see that there was no loafing at public houses on the Lord’s day, and to stop all travelers, though in cases of sickness or errands of mercy justices of the peace could grant permission to travel. The law required tithing-men to be “of good substance and sober life.” The office finally fell into ridicule and disrepute.

The last person who held it was Eben D. Trickey in 1828. The next year the town voted to dispense with titling-men.

In those days there were no wagons for traveling, no chaises, no carriages. The people came to meeting on horseback or on foot. But far more than now, it was then esteemed a valuable privilege to attend meeting. Sunday was the only day when the people met from all parts of the town. The meeting was a social institution and the intermission was a favorable opportunity to make acquaintances, and talk over all the news of the week. There being but one meeting in town a majority were compelled to travel long distances. Those who had horses rode horseback, the wife seated on a pillion behind her husband with arm encircling his waist. There was a horseblock near the meeting-house to aid the women in mounting and dismounting, and a long shed opposite for the shelter of the horses. Young persons generally walked. They thought nothing of walking three or four miles to church, or even farther. The girls (they were always *girls* till they got married) came barefooted, or wearing old shoes and stockings till they arrived near the meeting-house, when they sat down in the shade of a tree, or went into some house near by, and drew on their clean white stockings and new shoes which they had brought in their hands. On returning home they changed again at the same place. The boys came barefooted bringing their shoes to put on in the same manner. An old oak was standing a few years ago, a little below the village, which was almost revered by the old people as the place where in their youthful days they were accustomed to make these changes. Chaises were the first vehicles for traveling. The first in town was owned by Capt. Benjamin Page. In 1806 Capt. Page, Lawyer Tilton, and Joseph Hanson, were taxed for chaises. Next year Moses Hale had one. They had large round windows behind, and were great curiosities, so that the boys ran after them in the streets. Twelve chaises were taxed in 1811. At funerals, instead of hearse or wagon, bearers carried the corpse on a bier to the place of burial, and if the distance was long, a sufficient number was provided to relieve each other at intervals.

The Inn situated near the brook was another representative village institution suggesting a different class of thoughts from fulling-mill or meeting-house. Habits of smoking and drinking

were deplorable. People who used tobacco cultivated their own weed to a considerable extent. Small patches could be seen growing here and there all over the town. At the stores could be found tobacco braided or twisted and rolled into immense balls, from which it was measured off to customers and sold by the yard. One William Pigeon carried on the business of tobacconist for a short time in 1806. No particulars are known, and it is no ground of regret that he did not succeed. There have been two brandy distilleries in this village, which, happily, succeeded no better than the tobacconist. An Englishman named King first carried on the business a short time, where the factories now are. The other distiller was Benjamin Tebbetts, and his place of business was where the Silas Wentworth house stands near the Town Hall. He was so good a customer to his own still, that the business proved unprofitable. More facts in regard to the drinking habits of those days will be given in a subsequent chapter.

If we are candid and thoughtful, we cannot review the lives of the generations gone before us without being more strongly impressed with the sense of our own duties. We live not for ourselves, nor for our own day, but our lives will bestow happiness or misery upon those who follow to occupy our places. For *them* we are preparing institutions; for *them* we are strengthening the institutions which our fathers have given to us. From this point of view, what then are we doing? It is not wealth, it is not manufactures, it is not keenness in trade, it is not railroads, it is not development of mere business resources of any kind, that will make *men* of our children. These things may make a city where there is but a village, they may make five-story blocks where are now humble shops, but unless other and higher objects are first sought they will make only narrow minds and selfish hearts. Solomon tells us, "By *knowledge* shall the chambers be filled with all pleasant and precious riches."

BARRINGTON.

Long Pond.

DOVER.

SOMERSWORTH.

FARMINGTON.

BERRICK.
DISTRICT OF
MAIN.
LEBANON.

COPIED NOV. 1866.

By

A. L. H. Snowdon G. B.
Concord, N. H.

A plan of the Town of Rochester taken from actual survey of the outlines in conjunction with the selection of the adjoining towns, and of the roads and rivers so far as appeared necessary. The principal roads are the Main Road which branches into the leading roads to Wakefield, Medestore and Newdunham. Also Salmon falls road which leads to the ponds; a place of some note in Milton. And the Neck road which leads to Medestore in Farmington. Taken for the Town of Rochester March 1865 agreeable to an act of the General Court passed in 1863.

W. L. H. Snowdon, Surveyor.
Bright Smith, Min.
John Allen, Min.

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CHAPTER IX.

FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE REBELLION.

THIS chapter is designed to record some of the principal events affecting Rochester from 1783 to 1861, which cannot so well be presented under a more specific heading.

History continually repeats itself. One cannot read the history of the country during the years immediately following the Revolution, without being impressed with the similarity between that period and the present time (1868),—the distress of the people, the burden of taxation, the scarcity of money, the depression of business, the clamor for relief, and the methods proposed. In fact, if we change the dates, it would be difficult to realize that we were not reading the history of our own time. During the war the people had become accustomed to paper currency based on landed property as security,—a currency which was legal tender for all debts. They had seen this currency depreciated till it became worthless. They had been used to the attempts of legislators to establish prices under severe penalties. They had seen an attempt to prohibit auctions, because, it was said, they depreciated the currency, whereas they only showed its real want of value. They had known Congress issue a circular to be read in all the churches, declaring that paper money was the only kind of money “which could not take to itself wings and fly away.” Frequent meetings were called to consult on practical modes of relief. The resumption of specie payments had not furnished a remedy. In 1781, as if by general consent, the paper money had suddenly dropped out of circulation, and coin had succeeded; yet the crisis of suffering seems not to have been reached till 1786. In that and the preceding year, conferences of the people were held to devise means of redress. Naturally the first expedient which suggested itself was to return to paper money founded on real estate. The cry for paper money was

incessant. The "greenbackers" of that day said that rich speculators had a monopoly of everything good, while the poor were distressed for means to pay their debts, and loudly called on the people to assert their majesty. This clamor for paper money increased till in every town there was a party in its favor. The following specimen of their arguments reads as if written by the "greenbackers" of to-day:—

"Paper money would give a spring to commerce and encourage agriculture, the poor would be able to pay their debts and taxes, all arguments against issuing it are framed by speculators, and are intended to serve the wealthy part of the community, who have monopolized the public securities that they may raise their value and get all the good bargains into their own hands. The people have a right to call on their representatives to stamp a value on paper, or leather, or any other substance capable of receiving an impression, and a law should be passed to punish with banishment and outlawry every person who shall attempt by any means to lessen its value."

County conventions in favor of paper money were held. In this county, the convention was called to meet at Capt. John Goodwin's, in Rochester, on the 5th day of September, 1786. The town held a special meeting on the day previous, and voted to have a paper currency, and chose Capt. John Goodwin, Lieut. James Adams, and Josiah Folsom, delegates to the convention. Capt. Goodwin's house was near the house built by the late John R. Roberts at the lower end of the village.

On the 20th of September, the Legislature at Exeter was surrounded by a body of men formed in military order, armed with muskets, swords, and clubs, and marching to the music of the drum. The President tried calmly to reason with them. But their drum beat to arms, and the men were ordered to load their guns with balls. They raised a demand for paper money, for an equal distribution of property, and a release from debts. They were finally dispersed by the approach of militia.

To still the clamor, the Legislature prepared a plan for paper currency, and sent to all the towns for their action. There were two questions submitted:—whether the Legislature could constitutionally make paper money legal tender, and whether paper money should be issued on the plan proposed. "In compliance with a request from the General Court," these questions were submitted to the town of Rochester at a meeting holden Nov. 20, 1786, and it was

"put to vote to see if there should be a paper currency made; and voted in the affirmative." It was "unanimously voted that the plan for making a paper currency be submitted to the determination of the General Court at the next sitting."

By the returns received from all the towns, however, both questions proposed were decided in the negative, and this seems to have ended the paper money contest in New Hampshire for that time.

The following is taken from a Portsmouth paper:—

"Rochester, Feb. 5, 1787. A number of respectable gentlemen having met at the house of Col. John Goodwin in Rochester, in the County of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, by adjournment, have unanimously agreed to act agreeable to the Constitution of said State, and adjourned said meeting until the last Monday in February inst., at the house of said Goodwin, at 12 o'clock A. M. precisely, when they request all members chosen by the several towns in said County to meet at time and place to take into consideration such things as may be for the benefit of the Community, and they earnestly recommend to those towns in the County which have not sent members (chosen by legal town meetings) to attend said meeting for the above purpose, to choose proper persons to attend at time and place."

A sermon preached by Mr. Haven, April 29, 1789, contains the following words, doubtless referring to the "greenbackers" of that time:—

"If we take a view of the plots which have been laid against us by designing men, and how they have been prevented from working our ruin, if not baffled in their schemes, we shall see great matter of admiration and thankfulness. If we consider how our streets for a long time have been patrolled by armed men who have looked upon us as marked out for their prey, and yet how they have been restrained by the Supreme Ruler (for it is he that hath done it), we may justly wonder at all his goodness, and bless his name for this instance of his goodness. I mention these things because they are well worthy of our notice, and what we should ever truly be thankful for."

The adoption of the Constitution in 1788, was the occasion of great rejoicing throughout the country. Celebrations were almost universal. In Rochester, Thursday, Nov. 27, was observed for this purpose. Parson Haven preached a sermon, from which the following extract is taken:—

"We have been loaded the past year with temporal blessings. We have enjoyed peace,—an important blessing,—and a Constitution is adopted which fills the world with admiration, as we have no account of such an event before. The most have been forced upon people by a conquering power, but ours has been collected from the wisdom of the nation, where about three millions have been represented, and the matter has been debated once and again; no slaughter has ensued, nor even dangerous divisions. Has there not been an overruling power

in this, and are we not now called upon to make our grateful acknowledgments? This event is important, and a thing before unheard of, and we trust that the same God who has ever had us under his fostering care, has also in this. But some are afraid of this Constitution, and suppose it may be an evil. No doubt it may, for the wisest and best institutions have been sadly perverted, as I have observed before, not that I pretend to say that this is to be numbered among such, for now we do well to try the event, yet with all proper care to have men of wisdom, religion, and virtue put into posts of trust: if we can only have such, I dare say we shall be happy. Let our condition be what it will, still much depends upon us. There is not any power anywhere lodged by this Constitution but originated first from the people, and if we are wise, we shall be cautious whom we delegate it to. We shall not look out for those to serve private ends but the public good, nor shall we let private friendship interfere, nor private interest bear too much sway. Notwithstanding all the fears and jealousies which have prevailed, we have a fair prospect of becoming of some consequence among other nations, and of being happy. If wisdom, virtue, and integrity, and a public spirit prevail: in short, if we observe the Christian religion, we shall be a happy, a flourishing, wealthy, and renowned people. But if we give up ourselves to vice and folly, to cheating and defrauding, to groundless and unreasonable jealousies, to contention and strife, to idleness and extravagance, to intemperance and debauchery, we shall banish our religion, and become the most miserable and contemptible people on earth. It is of consequence to us that we be good. Do we complain of our rulers? When they are chosen by a free people they must be in a great measure characteristic of the people. This, perhaps, we do not consider. If we had a real and sincere regard to the Christian religion, if we were ourselves wise, virtuous, just, and good, we should seek for such men to represent us. But if we have no regard to Christianity, such as have none we may most likely think will best serve our own cause. But I shall dismiss this and attend to other things."

Scarcely thirty years had elapsed from the close of the Revolution, when the United States was confronted with another war with England. A long series of insolent aggressions on the part of Great Britain forced us at length to the last extremity of appeal to arms. Party spirit at this time became very intense. Federalists and Democrats abused each other in the most approved style of political animosity. The Federalists were strongly opposed to the war, and denounced the embargo and other acts of the administration in no measured terms. Rochester at this time had a strong Democratic majority, and as before and since was ready to do her part in defense of the country. No extended history of the war can here be given, nor even many items concerning the part taken by Rochester. The present sources of information are very meager. Our town records contain only two items referring to this war:—

"July 20, 1812. Town voted to give each militia man belonging to this town who has already been or may hereafter be detached to go into the army under the present six months establishment the sum of ten dollars per month including the sum voted by the United States."

"Sep. 29, 1814. Voted to raise \$100 for procuring arms & ammunition of war for defense of *this* and adjacent towns, in the present critical & alarming times."

The following persons from Rochester served as soldiers in this war:—

CAPT. ANDREW PIERCE'S COMPANY.

Name.	Rank.	Time of Service.		
John Nutter,	Lieutenant,	May 24,	to July 3,	1814.
Ebenezer Plummer,	Corporal,	" "	" "	" "
Ephraim Plummer,	Private,	" "	" "	" "
John Roberts,	"	" "	" "	" "
Thomas Roberts,	"	" "	" "	" "
Israel Whitehouse,	"	" "	" "	" "

CAPT. VINCENT MESERVE'S COMPANY.

John Place, Corporal, May 25, to July 3, 1814.

CAPT. JOHN D. HARTY'S COMPANY.

Benjamin Hanson,	4th Corporal,	Sept. 28, 1814,	60 days.
Plineas Hoyt,	Drummer,	Sept. 29, 1814,	" "
Samuel Spinny,	Private,	Oct. 4, 1814,	" "

CAPT. JOHN HAVEN'S COMPANY.

Name.	Rank.	Time of Service.		
John Haven,	Captain,	Sept. 12 to	Sept. 29,	1814.
Samuel Jackson,	Private,	" "	" "	" "
Benjamin Roberts,	"	" "	" "	" "
Israel Whitehouse,	"	" "	" "	" "
William Pearl,	"	" "	" "	" "
George Varney,	"	" "	" "	" "
Joel Varney,	"	" "	" "	" "

These are all that can now be identified, though there were probably others, and some of these may have been only transient inhabitants of this town.

The annexation of Texas, with a boundary not fully settled, led to the Mexican War in 1846. There is nothing upon our records to show that Rochester had any connection with this war. It would be strange, however, if no native of this town was in service at that time. But neither records, nor traditions, have been found to indicate that Rochester was represented in the Mexican War. The only evidence extant is an item from the "Dover Enquirer":—"Died in Rochester, Dec. 1, 1848, after a lingering illness, Joshua Locke, age 23, a soldier of the Mexican War." He was probably a native of some other town, as his history cannot be traced here.

At the close of the last century, Rochester was a large town. Of New Hampshire towns, Portsmouth alone exceeded it in population, and an idea of its extent in territory may be formed by referring to the charter. The line of Barrington, before Strafford was severed from that town, formed our western boundary, while on the east, the Salmon Falls river flowed along the whole length of the town, a distance of more than twenty miles. Between these limits, according to the charter, Rochester extended from Dover so far north as to include ten miles square. At this time the whole tract was a wilderness. Land was limitless and of little value, and surveyors were not merely careless, but intentionally liberal in their measurements. The first division lots, designed to contain sixty acres each, are found to contain several acres in excess. The territory was ample for three large towns.

The lower section of the town increased in population much faster than the more remote parts. It was long apparent that a division would be necessary, but the subject was agitated many years without result. So large a territory was the occasion of many inconveniences to the people. Some were doubtless political, or such as related to the management of town affairs. But the most influential consideration was in connection with public worship and taxation for the support of the ministry. The Puritans, driven by persecution to seek freedom of worship in America, impressed a religious character upon the governments which they formed. Church membership was made a condition for the exercise of political rights. Early charters show that the support of the ministry was a prominent object in the organization of towns. Town privileges consisted largely in voting for a minister, voting and paying taxes for his support, and building and repairing the meeting-house. Towns had a regular progress or growth based upon the idea of supporting a gospel ministry. Wild land granted by the Crown or the State was called a "township." When the number and ability of the inhabitants became sufficient to build a meeting-house and support a minister, they were incorporated as a "town," with authority to assess taxes for these objects. As towns increased in population, and it became difficult for the more distant settlers to attend the same meeting, the "town" was divided into "parishes," never very thoroughly organized, but which, by sufficient growth, in their turn became "towns." Thus, Somers-

worth was a parish of Dover before it became a town; Milton was the "North East," and Farmington the "South West" parish of Rochester, before they were incorporated as towns; while the present town of Rochester was often called the "First Parish," to distinguish it from the others. In this state of affairs a large proportion of the inhabitants were annually taxed to support a ministry the benefits of which they were unable to enjoy or unwilling to pay for. This inconvenience was the beginning of a desire for division, the progress of which can be easily traced till separation was accomplished. The subject was earnestly discussed as early as 1774, in connection with the attempt to build a new meeting-house. As related in a preceding chapter, it was agreed to divide the town into three parishes, one third of the whole number of acres to constitute the first parish. A division line was run, and the house was finally built by the first parish only. No division, however, was observed in raising money for the support of the minister, but Mr. Haven was authorized by vote of the town, to divide his preaching among the different parishes in proportion to their taxes. In 1783 the upper parts of the town petitioned to be set off by themselves but without success. In 1787 the accounts of the first parish were separated from those of the town, and the minister's salary raised wholly in that parish, the inhabitants of the other parishes being taxed in like proportion, and their tax paid over to them to hire their own preaching, but after one year the old method was resumed.

In 1788 a petition for disannexing two ranges of lots from the southwest corner of the town and annexing them to Dover was presented to the Legislature by Joseph Pierce and others. Rochester sent an agent to the General Court to oppose the petitioners and the plan was defeated. The town was petitioned to consent to a division in 1790, and an effort was made to get a vote to divide the town into three towns, but without success. The dissatisfaction was now becoming mutual, and even the first parish petitioned for some different method. Before 1794 it had been unanimously voted to divide the town into three towns, and a committee had run out the lines. In 1794 a committee from out of town was appointed to run the line between the supposed first and second parishes. They reported the same line already fixed by Jonathan Dame, which was accepted. In 1797 a petition from

the South West parish for a division was dismissed, but in the following year, the consent of the town was voted, and on the first of December, 1798, Farmington was incorporated as a town, its population being about 1000. After the separation of Farmington, there was little to bind the North East parish to Rochester. The town approved the petition presented to the Legislature, and on June 11, 1802, Milton was incorporated with a population less than 1000. Claims and property questions between the old and new towns were settled by committees appointed for the purpose.

It seems proper at this point that some facts should be given relating to the settlement and history of Farmington and Milton previous to their separation from Rochester. These new towns could easily throw off the burden of taxation for the ministry. Puritanism had largely lost its power. The old church system, which had been the foundation of all things political as well as religious, had lost its hold. The war of the Revolution had given its remains a severe shock. Patriots who had fought against English taxation found religious taxation irksome. Meeting-houses were indeed built in these towns, soon after their incorporation, but meeting-houses, in those days, were town halls. According to ancient custom the house at Farmington was erected on a high hill near the center of the town, about two miles below the present village. After remaining unfinished about fifty years it was moved to Rochester, and is now the currying shop of E. G. & E. Wallace. As early as 1797 meetings were held in barns at Farmington, by Benjamin Green, then preceptor of Berwick Academy, afterwards a lawyer and judge. He is said to have been a man of witching eloquence, whom the people from great distances flocked to hear. No church was formed till 1819, when James Walker from Concord preached alternately at Farmington and Milton. In 1834 a meeting-house was built a short distance below Farmington village, by several denominations unitedly, but no regular preaching was sustained till 1840, and then only by aid of the N. H. Missionary Society, so great was the declension from the puritanism of the fathers. By the division of the town many individuals, whose names had long been associated with the history of Rochester as honored citizens, fell within the limits of the new towns, among whom may be named Dea. James Knowles,

Hon. Aaron Wingate, and Jonas C. March, sketches of whom are elsewhere given.

The village of "Farmington Dock" is situated on what was formerly known as the "Old John Ham Farm." The first house was a log house occupied by one Berry, on the lot where the Eastman house now stands. The first frame house was erected nearly opposite, where H. B. Edgerly now lives. John Roberts, who was born on Dover Neck, May 19, 1752, had this house so nearly completed that he moved into it, at the time of his marriage in 1782. Here he reared a numerous family, and his descendants are among well-known citizens of Rochester. He died July, 1837. The second frame house was built by Jonas C. March upon the Eastman lot, sometime before 1792. Nehemiah Eastman afterwards owned the house and sold it about 1812 to Josiah Edgerly who moved it away, and it is now Josiah B. Edgerly's house. Mr. March built a store near his house, and was succeeded in trade by Hiram Ward, — Ward, Roberts & Co., Read & Fabins, John W. Gookin, Jeremy Wingate, and others. This store was burned a few years ago. The "Dock" is indebted to Mr. March for its peculiar *sobriquet*. He dealt extensively in lumber, and at Portsmouth, where he had previously resided, the word "*dock*" was a familiar appellation given to yards near the water where lumber was deposited. On the confines of the swamp back of his store, Mr. March had such a lumber yard which the teamsters and traders called "March's Dock." From this the name was naturally transferred to the village. The word first occurs in the town records in 1792. After the March house and store, others were erected in nearly the following order. Benjamin Jones built a "half house" which was afterwards the rear part of Barker's store, called the "Old Smith Store," on the spot now occupied by the Congregational Church. The next was Eleazar Pearl's house, where the Peter Pearl house now stands opposite the Ridge road. A blacksmith's shop was then built by Benjamin Jones, on the corner of the Ridge road. This was afterwards Lemuel Rand's dwelling house, and at one time Dr. Libby's store. Dr. Libby was probably the first physician in Farmington. He located there about 1800, entered the army in 1812, and left Farmington in 1816. Lemuel Rand built a house called the red house, on the Ridge road, where M. L. Hayes afterwards built. About 1800,

John Wingate, Esq., built a house, and a blacksmith's shop where he carried on his trade. The shop stood on the corner of the street, and the house, now the Hiram Barker mansion, was on a part of John Ham's field back of the Roberts lot. This was long noted as "Wingate's Tavern," where "Squire Wingate dealt out justice" and supplies for the hungry and thirsty. He was a staunch Federalist, and a great admirer of Gen. Washington. A branch of the Washington Benevolent Society held its meetings here in a room which he had fitted up for the purpose. During the War of 1812-15 party spirit ran high and Federalism was very unpopular in Rochester. At one time a company of Democrats having imbibed rather freely, found this room, and seeing the cabalistic letters W. B. S. on the chairs concluded they belonged to some accursed Federalist society. In their rage they were proceeding to demolish the chairs and hurl them through the windows, when the "Squire" suddenly appeared on the scene, and persuaded them to desist by telling them they all could see that W. B. S. stood for Wingate's Best Seats. In front of the tavern was an open square long known as "Wingate's lane." It has since been narrowed, one part now forming the street which extends to the river. Benjamin Canney soon after built on the new street nearly opposite Wingate's. Capt. Josiah Edgerly built a cabinet shop where J. B. Edgerly's office is. This shop is now a dwelling back of the store which Eleazar Pearl built near his house in 1807-8, and where Gilbert Horney traded about 1815-20. Dr. Hammond's house built by a Mr. Horne, on the Ridge road, and subsequently owned by the widow of Levi Hayes, was more recently used as a boarding-house known as Central Cottage, and is now converted into a hotel.

MILTON.

We have less complete information in regard to the first settlements in Milton. At an early date the Plumer and Jones families, and others of considerable influence, settled upon the Ridge, and the intelligence and character of these men, with the valuable farms they possessed, made this at all times an important section of the town. Immediately after the separation from Rochester, measures were adopted for building a meeting-house, which was located on the Ridge, and is now used for a town hall. The

valuable mill privilege at the Three Ponds naturally made this the trading center, and a considerable village gradually sprang up, its growth being accelerated, at periods, by the prospect of large manufacturing establishments. Among the earliest traders were Joshua Hartford, John Fish, and a Mr. Hovey. In 1810 Simon Chase, who had been a clerk with Joseph Hanson in Rochester, commenced business there, being the only trader at that time. There was a fulling mill operated by John Fish, and the houses of Hartford, Gerrish, Fish, Palmer, and perhaps one or two others. Samuel Palmer and John Fish engaged in several diving-bell adventures, endeavoring to raise the cargoes of sunken vessels, one at Portsmouth, and one upon a western lake, but were unsuccessful in both. Various kinds of manufacturing have been established at Three Ponds, at different times, among which were several cotton mills. At one time the manufacture of shoes was quite extensive. But, notwithstanding the fine water privileges and railroad conveniences, these attempts have until recently met with poor success. Since 1883 business has become more prosperous. A shoe shop and a leather board factory have been built, and are conducting an extensive and flourishing business.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATIONAL AND LITERARY.

"Education alone can conduct us to that enjoyment which is at once best in quality and infinite in quantity."—*Horace Mann*.

"Education is the only interest worthy the deep controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man."—*Wendell Phillips*.

VERY early in the history of the Province of New Hampshire a law was enacted requiring public schools to be opened in all settlements of sufficient population. The preamble of this law is in the characteristic style of Puritan theology which was always quick to perceive the agency of the Devil, through all his disguises of hypocrisy and ignorance:—

"It being one chief point of that old deluder, Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures,—as in former times by keeping them in an unknown tongue, so in these latter times, by persuading from the use of tongues, that so at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded by false glosses of saint-seeming deceivers; *—that learning may not be buried in the grave of our fathers, in the church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors, —

"It is ordered, that every township in this jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their town to teach all children as shall resort to him to write and read."

Notwithstanding this law there was, as now, a class of persons who did not realize the great importance of public instruction, and felt it too great a burden to maintain the schools required. Consequently the law was not thoroughly enforced. It was observed or neglected according as the leading men of a town appreciated the advantages of education.

Though numbering many more than fifty families, the settlers of Rochester, amid the hardships and sufferings of an Indian war,

*The modern opposers of "dead languages" would do well to study these words and see under whose leadership they would have been classed by our fathers.—[Editor.]

did not even agitate the question of schools. But in the interval of peace in 1750, the subject was brought directly before them for decision. They voted to have a school, and appointed Timothy Roberts and Isaac Libbey to hire a school-master. No regard was paid to this vote, and in 1751 they openly defied the law by voting not to have a school. There was evidently, however, a determination on the part of some of the citizens that the statute should not be disregarded. They caused a special meeting to be called to see if the town would vote to hire a school-master three or four months. Again voting that they would not have a school the meeting dissolved. In less than three months another meeting was called to choose agents to defend the town which "lies under a presentment for want of a school being kept, and to be heard and tried at the next court of quarter sessions." If ever the excuses of poverty and grievous taxation were true and weighty in justification of such neglect, they were in this case; yet the law was inexorable and they were compelled to pay the fine. The courts had a deep sense of the importance of this subject, for grand juries were *particularly* charged to present all violations of school laws. No town can justly plead that it is unable to support schools: the richest community cannot afford to do without them,—much less those that are poorer and stand more in need of the elevating and enriching influences of education, for they are a source of intelligence, enterprise, and happiness.

The next year after the indictment there was a school of sixteen weeks. The master's name was John Forst, now written Foss. He was paid in all fifteen pounds, or—allowing for the depreciation of the currency—less than ten dollars in silver. He "boarded round," four families taking him each a month, for which they were paid by the town at a rate equal in silver to thirty cents a week. For a few years after this the town continued to maintain a school, and then relapsed. Several persons threatened them with prosecution, in consequence of which a special meeting was called in 1755. They were determined not to sustain the school; they had avoided it thus far whenever they could, and now they stubbornly voted that there should be no school-master hired, *but that they would pay the fine if recovered by presentment*. The next year, however, they repented and hired a master. This irregularity continued for some time, until the

town was in more prosperous circumstances, or had learned that it was impossible to evade the law with impunity.

In reviewing these facts, there may be danger of being uncharitable towards the men of that day. They probably felt they had all the burdens they could bear, and we should not criticise them ungenerously. Yet, who can but admire the perseverance and zeal of those who kept this subject continually before the people until schools were permanently established, and who, though aware of the extreme poverty of the town, realized that this was no adequate excuse for failing to provide suitable means for the mental and moral instruction of the young? Such are the men in all times, who are often an unpopular minority, but who comprehend the true interests of their own and future generations.

In 1767 the town was divided "into six equal parts as nearly as could be," and each part had the liberty to hire a school-master two months. These were not school districts as afterwards established by law, but simple divisions for convenience. One of the six was on the Neck, one at Gonic, one at Chestnut Hills, and one on Salmon Falls road.

In 1774 a Grammar School was kept three months, after which the town voted not to continue it any longer. At that time the Grammar School was at the head of the public school system, as the High School is now. Every town of one hundred householders was required by law to maintain such a school. The master was to be "a man not vitious in conversation, and able to instruct youth so far that they might be fitted for the university." During the Revolution, except one year, no money was raised for schools. At the annual town meeting in 1775 the usual sum had been voted, but after the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill as "the prospect looked dark and gloomy with regard to the drouth, famine and the wars," the Selectmen were instructed not to assess the tax. Before the war closed an attempt was made to get a vote to dispose of the first division school lot for support of the schools, but it failed. After the war, a Grammar School was not established till 1783, when the town was presented for not having one, and to avoid paying a large fine it was voted to hire a master. The next year, though money was raised, the Selectmen neglected or refused to use it for that purpose, and one article in the notification for the next meeting was, to see if the town

would oblige the Selectmen to expend the school money for school purposes, or pay the cost of presentment for their neglect. After this schools were regularly maintained.

The schools of those early days have often been described. Whittier has given the key to the situation in the couplet, —

“Brisk wielder of the birch and rule,
The master of the District school.”

The teacher's chief business in those days seems to have been the wielding of the birch and rule. One of the early school-masters who flogged our fathers in this village was a Mr. Tanner, who the boys thought was rightly named. He had lost an arm in the war, but could administer the birch with the remaining arm, vigorously enough to satisfy even the parents, who had never thought of discussing the question whether corporal punishment in school *is* or *is not* beneficial. He was very cruel, though his school numbered only twelve or fifteen pupils. After him came Master Orne, who taught in different districts for a long time. He flogged singly, and by classes, and by the whole school; just as officers review their soldiers, by squads, by companies, by regiments, and by battalions. The boys rebelled, but the parents sustained the master, for they knew no other way to have a good school. They went to just such a school when they were boys and girls, and why should not their children? So the old dyspeptic flogged on.

In the “Autobiography of a Landlady of the Old School,” published by Mrs. Samuel Wyatt in 1854, we find the following account of “Teaching School at Meaderborough.” The time referred to must have been before 1800:—

“Before I was thirteen I had an invitation to teach a school in Meaderborough in the upper part of Rochester, N. H. I commenced the school under favorable auspices with eighteen or twenty scholars, young men and women, and three babies. . . . Schools then were not as now filled up with all branches necessary to make a finished education in these modern times. The only branches taught were reading, spelling, and writing. But little was thought in those days of the education of daughters. To read and write, with a smattering of geography and arithmetic were considered the *ne plus ultra* of female education. The minds of girls were then considered to be inadequate to struggle with the higher branches of education which they now master so readily. The only books then used in school were Webster's Spelling Book, the Testament, and the Third Part for the upper class. . . . Special attention was given to the *manners* of the pupils. They were taught how to enter and leave the school-room. They were not allowed to run in and out, like a flock of sheep

passing over a gap of wall. The *bow* of the little boy was something more than a nod over the shoulder by just turning the neck askew and bending it to one side. The *courtesy* of the little girl was attempted till it could be gracefully performed. The manner even of walking to and from their seats was not forgotten to be taught. By strict attention to these little matters, the young 'school-marm' soon gained an enviable pre-eminence. Her school was famous throughout the whole region. A school-mistress in those days was a wonder, and especially one so young. I closed this my first school with more than the approbation of all concerned."

As seen by the charter one whole share of the town was set apart for a Grammar School. The history of these school lands cannot now be traced. In the "first division" the school lot was No. 39, the location of which can be seen on the map.

"March 12, 1749. Voted that the Selectmen of this town Let out the School Lot to those that will Give the most for it for the present year. And the Rent to be Convarted to the towns Youce."

There is no evidence however that any rent was ever received. A certain degree of lawlessness in regard to public property prevailed then as well as now, and these school lands like the parsonage lands were subject to frequent trespass. The town records for 1785 and for ten years after show legal proceedings against trespassers. In 1791 it was voted to sell the fourth division school lot "in the best manner for the interest of the town." This vote was not executed, for in 1796 it was voted to sell the same lot "to build Court houses." No account of the sale has been found. Neither records nor tradition give us any further clue to the disposal of these lands. Certainly no fund from their sale has been available for school purposes within the memory of the oldest citizens.

In 1795 a committee of eight was appointed to divide the town into school districts, to fix the center of each, and to appoint a committee in each district to build a school-house. The number of districts is not on record. In 1805 the State passed a law empowering towns to establish school districts. This was really the beginning of the district system which prevailed in New Hampshire for almost exactly eighty years. The Selectmen of 1806 were directed to divide the town into eighteen school districts, which remained with only slight changes till 1853, when another district was added, and still another in 1855. Excepting the year 1882, these twenty districts remained nearly the same till abolished by law in 1884.

The first Superintending School Committee was appointed 1809, and consisted of the Rev. Joseph Haven, John P. Hale, Dr. Samuel Pray, Jacob McDuffee, James Tebbets, and Moses Roberts, Jr. In 1810-11 the office was held by the Rev. Joseph Haven, Dr. Samuel Pray, and Jeremiah H. Woodman, Esq. No more were appointed till required by law in 1828.

So far as can now be ascertained the following is the list of persons who have served the town as Superintending School Committee: *—

- | | |
|--|---|
| Joseph Haven, 1809 to '11. | David Hayes, 1857, '58. |
| John P. Hale, 1809. | James M. Palmer, 1859 to '62. |
| Samuel Pray, 1809 to '11. | Harvey Brewer, 1859. |
| Jacob McDuffee, 1809. | Daniel W. Hayes, 1859. |
| James Tebbets, 1809. | J. H. Edgerly, 1860, '61. |
| Jeremiah H. Woodman, 1810, '11. | Wm. Hewes, 1860. |
| John McDuffee, Jr., 1828, '38. | Charles S. Whitehouse, 1861, '71, '72. |
| Jonathan Dame, 1828. | Thomas Bartlett, 1861. |
| Winthrop A. Marston, 1828. | Hiram N. Sanborn, 1862. |
| Joseph H. Smith, 1829, '30. | Wm. T. Smith, 1863, '64. |
| Thomas Stackpole, 1829. | Calvin Holman, 1864. |
| Louis McDuffee, 1829, '33. | Joseph H. Worcester, 1865, '72. |
| Isaac Willey, 1833. | George J. Abbot, 1866. |
| Cyrus Jenness, 1833, '34. | Isaac Hyatt, 1867. |
| John H. Smith, 1834. | A. F. Marsh, 1868, '69. |
| John Meader, 1834. | A. Lovejoy, 1870, '71. |
| John M. Berry, 1838, '39. | Henry Kimball, 1873 to '76, '78 to '81, '83 to '85. |
| Richard Kimball, 1838. | Daniel J. Smith, 1872, '73. |
| A. H. Worthing, 1839. | Charles Blazo, 1873, '74. |
| Francis V. Pike, 1839, '41. | George S. Lindsey, 1874, '75. |
| Noah Tebbets, 1841. | Ezra Pray, 1875 to '77. |
| Rufus K. Pearl, 1841. | A. P. Tracy, 1876. |
| O. C. Baker, 1845. | J. H. Wardwell, 1877. |
| John Pray, 1845. | Ezekiel True, 1878 to '80. |
| J. C. Garland, 1845. | Arthur L. Morey, 1879. |
| J. E. Farwell, 1851. | Wallace W. Browne, 1880 to '82. |
| J. M. Hackett, 1851. | Sidney B. Hayes, 1881 to '87. |
| Joel Bean, 1851. | Emma J. Wentworth, 1882. |
| D. J. Parsons, 1853, '54, '61, '68 to '71. | Wm. Rand, 1882. |
| George Spaulding, 1853. | Sarah C. Horne, 1882. |
| H. H. Hartwell, 1853. | Frank E. Whitney, 1882. |
| W. A. Kimball, 1854, '56, '64. | Willard S. Packard, 1883 to '84. |
| Tobias Foss, 1854, '55. | Stephen C. Meader, 1885 to '86. |
| J. C. Seagraves, 1855. | Wm. N. Hastings, 1886. |
| Nathaniel Hayes, 1855, '57, '58. | Edward H. Meader, 1886. |
| Zebadiah Sargent, 1856. | Dudley B. Waldron, 1886, '87. |
| Jesse Meader, 1856. | Louis Richardson, 1886 to '88. |
| John W. Pray, 1857, '58. | |

This list includes many of the leading men of the town, those

*In this and similar lists the year named is understood to begin from March meeting.

who have made its history, — ministers, lawyers, physicians, and men of business. A careful compilation of all their suggestions for the last sixty years would doubtless furnish an elaborate system of pedagogy. In the reports which have been preserved there is frequent evidence of sound judgment, an insight, and a foresight which the town might have heeded to the great improvement of its schools. The first written school report ever presented to the town was at the annual meeting in 1829. It is from the pen of John McDuffee, Jr., whose colleagues were Jona. Dame and Winthrop A. Marston, then a law student in David Barker's office. The report specifies the condition of each of the eighteen schools, and complains of the lack of suitable text books. "Morse's Geography, old edition," is named as one that "should not be used," and the following are recommended:—"The Sequel to the Analytical Reader, Analytical Reader, and Marshall's Spelling book, — also Putnam's Murray's Grammar, Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetick, Adams' Arithmetick, and Woodbridge's Geography and Atlas." They report 616 pupils in attendance, 13 between the ages of 4 and 14 not attending, and none between 14 and 21 who cannot read and write. The practice of printing the annual school reports is of only recent date, so that but few of them are now extant. In those which we have, the following points are worthy of notice. One of the most frequent suggestions is the need of new and better school-houses. This is declared to be "a great and pressing need." "The want of suitable school-rooms is a great hinderance to good schools," says one committee. Another declares they "lay like blotches on the landscape, uncouth and hideous without and within." A few years later it is said that they were "poorly built at first, now of venerable age and in various stages of dilapidation." Perhaps no one thing shows more clearly the good judgment of the men selected for this office than the frequency with which they recommend the consolidation of districts. This advice has been reiterated many times, beginning with the modest suggestion of uniting some small districts, and advancing to the only true position of their entire abolition. When this plan was adopted in 1882 the committee commended it as successful. But the town disregarded their advice and went back to districts. After the abolition of districts by the state law, the committee speak of the evils of the old

system under prudential committees and evidently touch the gist of the whole matter when they say that "‘civil service reform’ is needed in the selection of teachers." This could never be accomplished under the old system. Very sensibly the committee say "The advantages to be derived from this new law make it possible for our schools to enter upon a new era of prosperity." As in all the country towns of New Hampshire the schools had been rapidly diminishing in size. In many districts through the State where once were large schools of from fifty to ninety pupils, there had come to be less than a dozen. In some districts there were absolutely no pupils at all. Here in Rochester the diminution was not so great as in some smaller towns, but in 1869, one school had but seven and another only nine pupils. In 1878 twelve schools had less than twenty each, of which six had between ten and twelve each, and four had less than ten each. In 1880 one district reported a school of only *two* pupils with an average attendance of *one*. In 1884 there were eight schools in Rochester numbering less than ten each. Surely the time had fully come for a change of system.

Prior to about the beginning of the present century the amount of money appropriated to school purposes was left to the discretion of the Selectmen. The "literary fund" set apart for schools by state law is first mentioned in 1829. Rochester raised no more than what the law required till 1848, when \$300 was voted for schools. In 1849-50 this was increased to \$400, and from 1851 to 1881, \$500 was the annual appropriation. In 1882, when the town was merged into one district, \$6,000 was raised for schools, and \$1,000 annually since that time. The school money was always divided equally among the districts, the village receiving no more than any other.

At Gonic the earliest school of which there is any remembrance was kept in the old Henderson house, a little below the village. Not long before 1800 the first school-house was built by Micajah Hussey, between Main street and the Barrington road. The floors were raised on three sides two or three feet for high seats and "writing boards." Wood was plenty and there was a huge fireplace "giving the large boys a chance to toast their shins, and the smaller ones a chance to get theirs switched, if they moved their feet to warm their toes or to get an easier position." In

1800 this school was kept by Martha Evans of Dover, afterwards Mrs. Benjamin Hayes and mother of Stephen E. and James D. Hayes. In 1802 the teacher was "Master Main." Among the larger pupils at that time were Tristram Tucker, Jacob Heard, John and Daniel McNeal, Israel and John Henderson, most of whom read in the Psalter or the Bible. Isaac Place, Hannah Hussey, Sarah Ham, and Sally Chesley were the best readers, and had the American Preceptor or Webster's Third Part, books then just coming into use. From this time to 1813 the teachers in this school were Amos Main, Dr. Jacob Main, Daniel Dame, Pierce P. Furber, Levi Hayes, Robert Gray, "Old Junkins," and a Mr. Merrill. This first school-house was in use as late as 1816, and perhaps later, and is still standing as a dwelling on the same spot, with little external change except paint. The next school-house was of brick, on the opposite side of the street, and a little above the first. The third and present school-house was built on the same spot in 1858, and dedicated in December of that year. The services on the occasion were prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brewer, singing by the Glee Club, report of the Building Committee, Charles S. Whitehouse, an address by Dr. J. T. W. Pray of Dover, School Commissioner for the County. An Ode written for the occasion by the Rev. T. J. Greenwood, was then sung. N. V. Whitehouse then made a speech in which he said this was the third school-house in that district since his remembrance. There were only two of his early school-mates present,—his wife and Deacon Ham. Contrasting the past with the present, he said he remembered when there were only six weeks schooling in the winter. The writing-desks were coarse benches ranged on the sides of the room. A huge fireplace filled with wood scorched those on the front seats, while cracks in the floor and badly fitted windows chilled those on the back seats. Other speeches were made by Dr. Stackpole of Dover, C. K. Sanborn, Esq., W. A. Kimball, G. F. Hobbs, and the Revs. J. M. Palmer, Dearborn, and Brewer. In 1886 this district was annexed to district No. 8.

What is now known as East Rochester was formerly a part of District No. 9, and the children had to go a mile away to school at "Adams Corner." In March, 1853, on petition of the inhabitants, the Selectmen set off the village, then known as Garland's Mills, as District No. 19. A school-house costing about

\$500 was built in August following on the south corner of what is now the yard of the Free-Will Baptist Church. There were $15\frac{1}{2}$ weeks of school that year, taught by Harriet Corson. In 1868 the house was enlarged and a second story added at a cost of about \$1,700 including furnishing. In 1879 about two acres on Cochecho Avenue was bought for \$1,100, and in the summer of 1880 a school-house containing three rooms well furnished and heated by steam, was built thereon at a cost of about \$6,000. About 115 pupils are enrolled in primary, intermediate, and grammar grades. In 1886 this, together with "Adams Corner" and one other district, was annexed to the High School district No. 8.

Norway Plains early became one of the most important school districts. Among the papers of the late Hatevil Knight is found the following record:—

"At a meeting of the School District at Norway Plains on the 31st day of March A. D. 1796 held at the dwelling house of Peter Cushing—for the purpose of completing the School House now raised and boarded on said Norway Plains—

Voted, That the said School House shall be Completed in a good workman-like manner, after the model of the Dover School House near the Quaker Meeting House and as near like it as may be excepting the chimney which is to be made of good Brick—the painting also to be excepted.

Voted That said School be Completed by the setting of the Court of Common Pleas in said Rochester in June next."

The job was "set up at Vendue to the lowest Bidder," and was taken by Peter Cushing for one hundred and six dollars. Hatevil Knight was his bondsman in the sum of \$100 that it should be finished at the time appointed. This school-house was very small and stood on the same lot with the court house. It evidently failed to accommodate the increasing numbers, for it is remembered that Edward C. Piper kept the school for some years in the court house. The boys would sometimes hide in the sheriff's box, and some by this means escaped reciting for a week together. In 1815 a new school-house was built where the Main-street house now stands. It was a wooden building with two rooms, and was occupied while yet unfinished, the teacher using the carpenter's workbench for a desk. Jared Sparks, afterwards president of Harvard University, taught here at that time. He used to ferule the boys' feet, and set them between

the girls for punishment. Boys were about the same then as now, as it is remembered how they were in the habit of stoning the school-house vane, which was in the form of a huge goose-quill. This school-house is now the blacksmith's shop on Wentworth street. In 1829 two schools were kept in this house, one by Dr. M. R. Warren, the other by Sally Pray. His wages was \$15 a month and board. Not long after this a brick school-house having three rooms was built on this spot in the form of a cross, and continued in use till 1856. In the summer of 1844 three schools were kept here, one by Moses T. Cate at \$28 per month, one by Caroline Knight at \$16 per month, and the other by Eliza A. Pray at \$14 per month. These schools kept increasing as the village grew till there was urgent need of more room. Formerly the law did not permit school money to be used for instruction in any but the common branches of study. In 1848 what was called "the Somersworth act" was passed enabling districts which should adopt it to have higher branches taught, grading their schools, and appointing a Superintending Committee separate from the town. This act was adopted here in 1849, and in April, 1850, thirteen hundred dollars was raised for a new school-house, containing two rooms, on Wakefield street, and E. J. Mathes, John McDuffee, and John Legro were appointed building committee. Their work was accomplished so that the house was occupied in the fall of 1851. At this time there 435 children in the district, and they were very soon again straitened for room, and the school-house question was continually agitated. Some thought two more houses were needed, some wanted to build one in the cheapest manner, and some wanted only "to repair the old brick school-house." For nearly five years meeting after meeting was held to discuss this question. Important votes would be passed only to be reconsidered and rescinded, either at the same meeting, or one immediately called for that purpose. Thus nothing was accomplished till April, 1856, when it was voted to raise \$4,000 to build a new school-house "where the brick School-house now stands." This meeting proved illegal, and another was called for May 15, when the same votes were renewed, and J. D. Sturtervant, J. McDuffee, J. Legro, J. H. Edgerly, and C. K. Sanborn, were chosen building committee. This house is the one now standing on Main street.

The same year another school-house was built on Elm street. This now stands on School street, to which place it was moved in 1876, at a cost of \$650 with repairs. After a year's struggle on the part of those who wished to build "a brick house two stories high . . . and a wooden house above the bridge," it was voted in April, 1875, "that a new school-house be built above the bridge . . . and that the old house be moved to Portland street," and \$6,300 was raised for these purposes. The new house, located on Maple street, was of two stories, with 112 seats. The building committee consisted of C. W. Bradley, J. D. Evans, and J. L. Duntley. In 1878 Nathaniel Burnham, John D. Parshley, and Geo. C. Pinkham were chosen committee to build a school-house on Pound street. This house is two stories high, with 104 seats, and cost \$2,558.61. The next year \$300 was voted for high school apparatus, and \$300 to furnish a recitation room for use of the high school. The school-house question was again agitated, but nothing resulted till 1883 when it was voted

"that we build a School house of brick near the central portion of the district, of sufficient size to accommodate at least the present High and Grammar School scholars and such increase to their numbers as may reasonably be expected for several years to come, with suitable laboratory, etc., etc., at a cost not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars."

The building committee consisted of Chas B. Gafney, Geo. F. Richardson, and Wm. G. Rankin. The house was located on "the Hale lot so called" which contained over five acres, and cost \$2,000. Five hundred dollars was afterwards voted for improvements on the lot. "The building will accommodate 344 scholars, single desks," besides two recitation rooms. "All modern conveniences have been introduced," and the committee believe it is "the best school-house in New Hampshire built at its cost." The total expenditure including purchase of the lot was \$25,540. This house was first occupied in the fall term of 1884 by 285 pupils.

In 1850 the Legislature enlarged the powers of districts adopting "the Somersworth act," so that if they had a hundred pupils within their limits, they could raise money to support a High School. At the next annual meeting of this district an effort was made to do so. This failing, a special meeting was called in April, when the proposition was again rejected. These efforts

were renewed from time to time without success till 1868, since which time the following sums have been raised for the High School:—1868, \$500; 1869, \$1000; 1870, none, as the last year's money had not been expended; 1871, \$1200; 1872, \$1000; 1873, \$1500; 1874 to 1876, \$2000; 1877–78, \$2500; 1879, \$2000; 1880, \$2500; 1881–82, \$3500; 1883 to 1885, \$5000; 1886, \$6500.

The only advantage which the district derived for many years from the adoption of “the Somersworth act” was the opportunity afforded a few bright and persevering pupils to pursue studies above the common branches, without resorting to private schools. The first school which was called a High School was in the brick school house in 1857. It was taught by Wm. A. Kimball at \$40 per month. The year's schooling was only 22 weeks, and there were less than 70 pupils, very few of whom studied anything above the common branches. Though there was nominally a High School from this time, it differed from a district school only in affording opportunity for individual pupils to pursue higher studies. As late as 1869 there were only ten who desired these branches. In 1873 a new departure was made by grading all the schools and establishing a regular four years' course of study for the High School. Another year of Grammar School work was for several years assigned to the High School. There were fifty two pupils this year, and two teachers. From this time the schools of lower grade in this district rapidly improved and have been doing excellent work. The High School, however, did not flourish. Pupils dropped out all along the course till none were left to graduate. The committee grew discouraged, and in 1877 not only reduced the English course to three years, but allowed all who had studied any course for three years in the High School to receive diplomas in 1878. (See Appendix.) Four years were still required for all except the English course, and for this also since 1886. The High School is now in a very prosperous condition, with over one hundred pupils, and three teachers. Its graduates have been as follows:—1878, 8; 1880, 4; 1881, 13; 1882, 4; 1883, 16; 1884, 14; 1885, 16; 1886, 16; 1887, 13. The following list of principals of the High School is as nearly accurate as it can now be made:—Wm. A. Kimball, 1857–58; Henry Dudley, one term in 1859; Hiram M. Sanborn, 1859 to '62; John S. Warren, 1863; Charles E. Lane, James J. Meader,

John Runnells, Mr. Hazen, and Owen Cobb for different periods till 1866, when James P. Dixon came for two years; then Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Anderson; Wm. H. Farrar, 1869-70; then John C. Pike and Geo. E. Smith; A. N. Marston, 1871-75; M. C. Lamprey two years; Rev. Mr. Pitkin, one term; Frank P. Sheppard, 1877-78; Charles E. Hussey, 1879-83; Warren O. Plimpton, 1884; Alfred B. Morrill, 1885; Wm. H. Allen, 1886-87.

Under "the Somersworth act" the district first appointed five persons as Superintending Committee. In 1863 the number was reduced to three. There were eight years during which the office was left vacant, as will appear by the following list:—

Asa P. Hanson, 1849.	Charles E. Johnson, 1861.
William A. Kimball, 1849 to '51, '55 to '62, '71.	Franklin McDuffee, 1861 to '67, '70.
John E. Farwell, 1849 to '51.	James Farrington, 1862, '63.
Jeremiah C. Garland, 1849, '50.	Joseph H. Worcester, 1864, '65, '67, '69 to '71.
Nathaniel D. Wetmore, 1849.	Prescott Fay, 1866.
George B. Roberts, 1850, '55, '61.	Moses R. Warren, 1867 to '69.
Silas Green, 1850.	A. F. Marsh, 1868.
J. C. Cromack, 1851.	Lewis P. Cushman, 1869.
Jesse Meader, 1851.	Henry Kimball, 1871 to '76, '78 to '81.
John Nutter, 1851.	H. M. Stone, 1872 to '74.
J. C. Seagrave, 1855.	Daniel J. Smith, 1872, '73.
C. K. Sanborn, 1855.	Susan M. Warren, 1874 to '81.
John W. Pray, 1855.	E. C. Cook, 1875 to '77.
Reuben Tilton, 1855.	John H. Wardwell, 1877.
Jeremiah D. Evans, 1855, '62.	Ezekiel True, 1878 to '80.
James M. Palmer, 1861.	Charles W. Folsom, 1881.
Jas. H. Edgerly, 1861 to '66, '68 '70, '71.	

In 1877, a law was passed enabling this district to appoint a Board of Education having entire control of the schools, and to consist of six persons, two to be elected each year. This law was adopted by the district in 1883, and the following persons have constituted the Board:—

Charles W. Folsom, 1883 to 1885.	Henry M. Kelley, 1883 to 1886.
Joseph H. Worcester, 1883 to 1885.	Henry Kimball, 1883 to 1886.
John L. Copp, 1883 to 1887.	Julian H. Cutler, 1886 to 1888.
Charles W. Brown, 1883 to 1887.	Frederick H. Lunt, 1886 to 1888.

In 1885, four other districts united with this. It is to be hoped all the rest will follow their example, constituting the whole town but one district. Thus all would have as nearly equal school privileges as their locations will permit. In 1886 the Board of

Education recommended the introduction of music into the schools, and secured a vote to furnish reading books at public expense.

At the annual town meeting in March, 1886, there were reported eighteen schools outside the High School District with an enrolment of 468 pupils. The ten smallest schools numbered respectively 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 9, 11, 11, and 13 pupils. The amount expended for each pupil was \$45.73 in one school, and over \$30 in three others. Total amount expended in these schools for the year \$4,333.35 or an average of \$9.25 for each pupil. In the High School District, which for this year included Nos. 8 and 18, there were enrolled 131 pupils in the High School, 215 in the five Grammar Schools, 163 in the three Intermediate Schools, and 324 in the six Primaries, making a total of 833. Total expenditures \$9,574.35, making an average of \$11.49 to each pupil. The last few years have witnessed a great advance in the educational facilities of this town. While credit is due to many for their share in the work, it cannot be deemed invidious to say that the people of Rochester are specially indebted to Henry Kimball, Esq., for his enthusiastic and persistent efforts for the improvement of the schools.

ROCHESTER ACADEMY.

In the spring of 1820 a petition was put in circulation, addressed to the Trustees of the Newmarket Wesleyan Academy, asking for the removal of that institution to Rochester. Being one of the county towns, Rochester was a place to which, during the sessions of the court, visitors were drawn from all parts of the county then comprising the present counties of Strafford, Carroll, and Belknap. It was therefore well adapted to become the seat of a flourishing school. The subscribers obligated themselves to pay certain sums, amounting to about \$1,200 to secure this institution. Joseph Hanson subscribed \$150; Moses Hale, \$125; Wm. Barker, \$120; Charles Dennett, James C. Cole, Jabez Dame, \$100 each; John Roberts, Jr., John Plumer, 3d, David Barker, Jr., Hatevil Knight, Jonathan H. Torr, William Hurd, \$50 each; and others smaller sums. The town also voted the use of the Court House to Wesleyan Academy. The failure of this effort seems to have been due to objections raised by some influential persons against a school controlled by a religious denomination.

“The Proprietors of the Rochester Academy” were incorporated June 30, 1827, and held their first meeting September 19. The only business transacted was a vote to call a general meeting of persons interested in the subject. Afterwards committees were appointed to recommend suitable measures, and to circulate subscription papers. Two papers were prepared, one to raise money for erecting a building, the other to establish a fund for the support of the school. Twenty-five dollars was agreed upon as the price of a share, the payment of which constituted any person a proprietor. Rochester people were appealed to more especially to provide for the building as they would reap peculiar advantages from the effort,

“in the addition of good society, in affording their children a good education with diminished expense, in the increased value of their real estate, and in the rare and distinguished ornament to their village of a respectable school.” The subscribers were as follows:—David Barker, Jr., Nathaniel Upham, Jeremiah H. Woodman, 4 shares each; Charles Dennett, John Greenfield, Moses Hale, Joseph Hanson, Jr., William Hurd, John Roberts, Jr., William B. Smith, 2 shares each; Benjamin M. Akerman, George Barker, Simon Chase, James C. Cole, James Cross, Joseph Cross, Peter Folsom, Benjamin Hayes, Jr., Richmond Henderson, Charles Hoyt, Joseph D. Hurd, Nathaniel H. Hurd, Lowell Kenney, Hatevil Knight, David Legro, Lydia March, John McDuffee, Jr., Louis McDuffee, Ivory M. Nute, John Nutter, Jr., Sarah Odiorne, Benjamin Page, Elijah Roberts, John Smith, Jonathan H. Torr, Simon Torr, W. & E. D. Trickey, Daniel Waldron, Isaac Willey, John York, one share each; and Samuel Meader 12 dollars, making in all \$1412.

The proposed fund for the support of the school was not secured. A lot just below the court house, where Wallace’s Shoe Factory now stands, was presented by the town and at first accepted by the proprietors, but not being considered an advantageous location it was abandoned, and the lot on which the Academy now stands was purchased of John Roberts, Jr., to pay for which four dollars was assessed on each share. The subscriptions were nearly all expended in buying a lot and erecting a two-story brick building, which was completed in 1828.

James Towner, A. M., who for some years had been a very acceptable instructor at Wolfeborough Academy was secured as first preceptor. The school was formally opened October 31, 1828, with an elaborate address by Rev. Baron Stowe of Portsmouth. The preceptor was a man of literary culture, and under his management the school was large, many of his former pupils having followed him to his new field of labor. The only quali-

fications required for admission were "to be able to read and spell well and to write a legible hand." The more advanced branches pursued were such as were then necessary as a preparation for college. The teacher's salary was \$500. After two years Mr. Towner left Rochester because the scanty funds of the Academy could not insure a suitable support. He removed to the West and died there. His successors were as follows:—

Charles William Woodman a native of Rochester, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1829; formerly Judge of Probate, and afterwards Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, now a lawyer in Dover. He taught the Academy one or two terms.

Lewis Turner, a graduate of Bowdoin, took charge of the Academy in February, 1831, and remained two terms. Instruction in French announced.

—— Ingersoll, afterwards a lawyer in Bangor, Maine.

F. Goodwin of South Berwick, Me., afterwards an Episcopal minister in Brooklyn, New York.

Levi Nelson Tracy, then a student, afterwards, in 1834, a graduate of Dartmouth. He possessed much energy of character, teaching and singing himself through college. He died at Hartford, Conn., in 1846, aged 39.

Cyrus W. Hamlin taught here three months in 1832. He was a young man of only nineteen or twenty years, the first scholar in his class at Bowdoin, of rare piety, and as remarkable for his modesty as for his intellectual attainments. He is now well known as having been for many years one of the foremost missionaries in Constantinople. Besides being a scholar, he is a practical man of much mechanical ingenuity, by which he rendered much service to the English during the Crimean war. He has since been President of Middlebury College.

A. P. Chute, also of Bowdoin, came in September, 1832, and was recommended as "eminently qualified to promote the moral and literary improvement of his pupils."

George Pickering Mathes followed. He was a native of Durham, prepared for college at Rochester Academy under Mr. Towner, and graduated at Dartmouth in 1834. He died at Dover in 1836, while a law student in the office of Daniel M. Christie.

About this time the Trustees gave up the control of the institution, and thereafter each preceptor took upon himself the respon-

sibility of conducting the school. The Trustees were J. H. Woodman, Nathaniel Upham, Rev. Isaac Willey, David Barker, Jr., Moses Hale, Joseph Cross, James C. Cole, Nehemiah Eastman of Farmington, Daniel M. Christie of Dover, Rev. Josiah T. Hawes, Jeremiah Kingman of Barrington, and Rev. Enoch Place of Strafford. Sept. 4, 1829, Hatevil Knight was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Nathaniel Upham. Sept. 3, 1830, John Greenfield was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. J. T. Hawes. J. H. Woodman was president; Moses Hale, treasurer; and Rev. Isaac Willey, secretary. No other Trustees were appointed.

In September, 1835, John C. Ingalls was announced as Principal; Alonzo Jackman, Teacher of Mathematics; Betsey Dow, Instructor in French and Painting. "French, Greek, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Book-keeping, Belles-Lettres, Botany, Logic, Painting, Music, Latin, Logarithms, Chronology, Stenography, Rhetoric, Declamations, Conic Sections, Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, exercises in Calisthenics, and the formation of affable manners," are among the attractions offered. Students assembled every morning at sunrise for reading the Scriptures and prayer. Mr. Ingalls remained two and a half years.

In January, 1838, Harrison Carroll Hunt, a native of Ashburnham, Mass., took the school. He was a highly successful teacher, remaining for about three years. While here his name was changed to Hobart. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1842; became a prominent lawyer and politician in Wisconsin; was speaker of the Wisconsin House of Representatives, a member of the State Senate, and Democratic candidate for Governor; was Lieut. Col. of a Wisconsin Regiment in the Rebellion, and was one of the captured Union officers who escaped from Richmond by tunneling the Libbey prison. He has since practised law in Milwaukee, Wisc.

In November, 1841, the school was taken by Jeremiah Hall Woodman Colby of Sanbornton, who graduated at Dartmouth the next July. He studied law with Daniel M. Christie, and settled in Manitowoc, Wisc., where he died in 1853. "His standing as a lawyer was high, and his character exemplary."

From March, 1844, to the latter part of 1845, David Fogg

Drew, son of Dr. Stephen Drew of Milton, was principal. After graduating at Dartmouth in 1842, he read law and practised five or six years, when he studied medicine, and settled in practice at Lynn, Mass.

He was succeeded by Joseph W. Drew, who remained about two years, and was assisted by Miss Caroline Knight. Mr. Drew was a native of Dover, graduated at Dartmouth in 1844, read law one year, studied medicine two years, went to California in 1849, removed to Oregon in 1850, where he held important U. S. offices, and was afterwards a clerk in Washington, D. C. In February, 1847, he announced "instruction on the piano by a competent teacher."

In May following "Rochester Institute" was advertised by Rev. G. C. V. Eastman who had "ten years' experience as principal of boarding and day school in Connecticut." He described Rochester as "pleasant, healthy, and easily accessible, containing few incentives to vice, and having a large proportion of educated and refined society."

Jarvis McDuffee, who had been an instructor in the U. S. Navy, announced himself as Principal of Rochester Academy for the Fall Term, 1847, but a "veto" announcement appeared on the part of the proprietors. The female department was continued under Miss Knight, the former assistant. By some arrangement, however, Mr. McDuffee held the principalship for a few terms, and afterwards removed to Exeter, where he became a farmer.

The Spring Term of 1848 was taught by James Wingate Rollins and Miss Knight. Mr. Rollins was from Somersworth, graduated at Dartmouth in 1845, taught South Berwick Academy two years before coming to Rochester, afterwards read law with Hon. William A. Hayes of South Berwick, Me., and settled in Boston, Mass., where he still practises.

In March, 1849, Rev. A. B. Worthing was principal, with J. B. Wentworth, associate. This was the last term taught by a male teacher. In fact the Academy may properly be said to have ended its existence here. Miss Caroline Knight however continued a private school for both sexes till 1872. She was the third daughter of Hatevil Knight, and was born in Rochester, May 17, 1806. She early manifested superior mental and moral endowments. With a determination that pressed through difficulties

which would have disheartened most girls, she acquired a superior education for those days. In 1826-27 she taught school in Exeter. When the Academy opened in 1828, she returned home and was assistant pupil for a time with Mr. Towner, for whom she ever retained a high regard. In 1830-31 she taught in the Academy at Hopkinton. She afterwards taught in Canandaigua, N. Y., where she improved the opportunity to gain a better knowledge of French under a native teacher, and of Mathematics under the well-known Prof. Robinson, who testified to her superior ability in that department. In 1840 she returned to New England and taught two seasons in North Conway, when she opened a private school for girls in her father's house. This continued till she took the position of assistant to Mr. Drew. When the Odd Fellows bought out the shareholders of the Academy, she secured enough with her father's share to retain the use of one room where she continued to teach till failing strength compelled her to retire. She was a self-denying Christian woman who devoted her life to doing good. She gave instruction not only in the common branches but also in Latin, French, Algebra, and Geometry for twenty-five cents a week, and even this was sometimes abated that the poorest might be able to avail themselves of the privilege of instruction. Her work was of a high order. One who was specially interested in education remarked that Rochester could never establish a public High School while Miss Knight continued hers, for she used all the material. Her religious influence was positive and wholesome. Many of her pupils, some now in high positions, can still testify to the deep and lasting impressions there received. In 1854 she adopted two children whom she trained and educated for lives of usefulness. One known as Mary M. Knight is now Mrs. Alvan S. Pratt of Worcester, Mass.; the other, John H. Wardwell, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1870, and is now a teacher at Medford, Mass. He still owns the old Knight house built in 1790, where his adopted mother died, Aug. 8, 1882, in the same room in which she was born 76 years before.

For about twenty years Rochester Academy was a flourishing and useful institution, the benefits of which were felt and appreciated by the people of this and neighboring towns. No catalogues were published, so that it is now impossible to obtain accurate

information in regard to the number of pupils, names of graduates, or courses of study pursued. As each principal conducted the school according to his own ideas, its character for the time depended upon his ability and aptitude in his vocation.

Among the many students of this institution may be named the following:—George Mathes already noticed; Elijah Martin Hussey a graduate of Dartmouth in 1852, now a lawyer in New York city; George L. Hayes a graduate of Bowdoin of more than ordinary ability, who died in Kentucky a few years after graduation; Theodore Chase Woodman a graduate of Dartmouth in 1835, a lawyer of Bucksport, Me., has been a member of the Executive Council, and Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives; Rev. Worster Willey for many years a missionary among the Cherokees; Hon. Edward Ashton Rollins a graduate of Dartmouth in 1851, Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives, U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and who gave funds to build the Rollins Chapel at Hanover where he died Sept. 7, 1885; Sylvester Waterhouse, Ph. D., a graduate of Harvard in 1853, professor in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; John P. Newell who graduated first in his class at Dartmouth in 1849, a successful teacher at Derry and Manchester, of which city he has since been Mayor; John Noble of Great Falls a graduate of Harvard, a teacher in Boston, Clerk of the Supreme Court in Mass.; Tolman Willey, an able lawyer in Boston; J. H. York, M. D., a successful physician in Boston; Hon. J. H. Ela; Hon. J. H. Edgerly; and many others. Many ladies also now exerting a salutary influence in society were educated here at least in part. Among them was Caroline Bodge a graduate of South Hadley, who with great self-denial taught for several years in the most ignorant parts of New Jersey. She was teacher of Latin in the female seminary at Rockford, Ill., and afterwards principal of a female college in Wisconsin where she died.

In 1846 the proprietors voted to lease the upper story of the Academy building for ten years at twenty dollars per annum to Motolinia Lodge I. O. of Odd Fellows. This Lodge eventually bought out the rights of the various subscribers to whom the property reverted when it ceased to be used for a school. Having erected a much larger building in the front yard the Lodge sold

the old academy which is now fitted up into a two-tenement dwelling facing on a new street called Academy street.

The first and most important cause which led to the decline of the Academy was the want of a Fund by which talented teachers might be secured and retained. Being without this permanent, independent basis, the division of the County into three, and the removal of the courts from Rochester, dealt the final blow. This change occurred when the institution was in the height of its brief prosperity, and not only diverted patronage to other institutions but was the beginning of an entire revolution in the character of our population and society. In the early years of the school such men as Mr. Woodman, David Barker, Jr., Judge Tebbetts, the Uphams, and the Hales, not only appreciated educational advantages for their own town, but their extensive acquaintance as lawyers and public men would naturally increase the patronage of the school. The courts having been removed, the death of any one of these men was a loss not to be repaired. The change of Rochester from being almost exclusively an agricultural to a manufacturing town; the establishment of Academies at Lebanon, Me., and at Strafford; improved High Schools at Great Falls and Dover; the introduction of more advanced studies into the public schools; the increased facilities for traveling to and from institutions of established reputation and ample funds; all combined to diminish the prosperity of this school.

After the decline of the Academy, though possessing abundant elements of material wealth and prosperity, Rochester was for many years sadly deficient in the means of affording a good education to the young. Many citizens appreciated the value of such advantages, mourned over the deficiency, and used their best endeavors to rouse others from their apathy and to provide the much-needed facilities for education. After long delays their efforts were crowned with success in the establishment of a Public High School with excellent accommodations far superior to the "Academy" in its best days.

SOCIAL LIBRARY.

An essential element in the education of this town is "*The Rochester Social Library Company.*" Next to churches and schools, libraries are the most important factor in the education of any

community. When this company was formed libraries were even more a necessity than now. Books were scarce and costly. As for newspapers, a few families received the "New Hampshire Gazette," and later, the "Dover Sun." But the great variety of weekly, monthly, and quarterly periodicals, which we now esteem lightly because so cheap and common, was then unknown. The press did not teem with productions which railroads and coaches could convey to every door, but the family reading was narrowed down to the Bible, the Almanac, a school book or two, and in families that could afford it, a few religious works, reminding us of Whittier's lines:—

"The Almanac we studied o'er,
Read and re-read our little store
Of books and pamphlets scarce a score."

Almost every intelligent family of to-day has more books than could have then been collected from the whole town outside the libraries of professional men. Yet there was a general desire for information, and the people understood, perhaps even better than now, the great value of books. The excitement of the revolution which awakened and absorbed all their energies had subsided; the new government was firmly established and had ceased to excite speculation. Mental activity therefore sought new objects and new channels, and the arts of peace were pursued with unwonted ardor. In almost every town of New Hampshire will be found traces at least of a Social Library started at about this period. Rochester is one of the favored few which have kept up the institution to the present time.

On the twelfth day of March, 1792, a few persons assembled at the house of Col. John Goodwin and subscribed a paper in which they declared that learning tended to enlarge the views and soften the tempers of mankind; that it was more profitable and more pleasant when enjoyed in a social manner, and as social libraries had been found in other places to serve the cause of learning and virtue, they were agreed to form such a society in this town. Each member was to pay eighteen shillings towards the first purchase of books. Only ten paid their tax before the time appointed, and in all twenty-three paid before the end of the year, some by turning in, at a fair price, such books as they could contribute.

The first book mentioned was presented by Mr. Haven, and is entitled "The Principles of Natural and Political Law," — a work then esteemed of great merit. The following titles will show to admirers of the ephemeral literature of the present day, what our fathers considered a substantial nucleus for a public library: —

Butler's Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Foster's Discourses upon the Principal Branches of Natural Religion and Social Virtue, Scott's Christian Life, Morse's Geography, Chesterfield's Principles of Politeness, Goldsmith's Roman History, Robinson's History of Charles V., Voltaire's Charles XII. & Peter the Great, Brydone's Tour, Robinson's America, Tom Jones, etc., etc.

Not one in twenty of those early volumes was in the department of fiction. The first book presented by an author was "A Compendium of Military Duty," the first of its kind ever published in this country. This was by Jonathan Rawson, an aid of Gen. Sullivan, and a lawyer at Dover. The society voted thanks, and elected him a member of the association.

The list of members on the first book of records evidently includes many who did not sign at first, as well as some who soon dropped out of membership. It is as follows: —

John McDuffee,	Joseph Haven,	Sam ^l . Chamberlain, Jun ^r ,
Aaron Wingate,	Daniel McDuffee, Jun ^r ,	Richard Dame,
Richard Furber, Jr.,	L ^t . William Palmer,	Wm. W. Blasdell,
Joseph Clarke,	Ephraim Blasdell,	Rev ^d . Robert Gray,
Benja ^a Odiorne,	Samuel Palmer,	Thomas Bancroft,
John Brown,	Paul Dame,	Josiah Edgerly,
David Place,	L ^t . Edward Rollins,	John Plumer, 3 ^d ,
Daniel McDuffee,	Peter Cushing,	John Downs,
Moses Horn, Jun ^r ,	Esther Copps,	Thomas Tash, Jr., Esq ^r ,
John McDuffee, 3 ^d ,	Joshua Lane,	Hannah Rawson,
Daniel Hayes, Jun ^r ,	Hezekiah Cloutman,	Thomas Roberts,
Beard Plumer,	Joshua Harford,	Joseph Walker,
Joatham Nute,	Ephraim Twombly, Jun ^r ,	Dearborn Jewitt,
Hateval Knight,	James McDuffee, 3 ^d ,	Moses L. Neal,
James How,	Daniel Rogers,	Edward Cole,
Isaac Brown,	Jonathan McDuffee,	Levi Jones,
Jacob Hanson,	Col. Jon ^a Palmer,	Moses Roberts, Jun ^r ,
Daniel Dame,	John Plumer, Jun ^r ,	Joseph Hanson,
Banabas Palmer,	Jonas Clark March,	John Haven,
Ephraim Kimball,	Daniel Hayes, 3 ^d ,	Polly Bell (Dover),
Jacob McDuffee,	Amos Main,	Daniel McDuffee.

This list includes the most prominent and respectable citizens of that day, and it is evident from the first, that they felt they had founded an institution not merely for themselves but for posterity.

During the summer of 1792 the first purchase of books was

ordered, and the Rev. Joseph Haven was invited to deliver an oration before the Society. On the first of October this oration was delivered, and a copy was solicited for the press. It was published in the "Rochester Courier," but not until nearly seventy-five years had passed away, when all who voted at that meeting were sleeping in their graves. In the introduction he said:—

"We are now assembled in order to open a Social Library in this town; and though it may be looked upon as a day of small things, our hopes are raised, and we expect, with reason, that from a small beginning, happy effects will follow; that our society will increase, our library multiply, and literature so prevail, that this town will rise in honor and usefulness; have a better knowledge of mankind, and the important doctrines of christianity; that religion, virtue, morality, and the arts and sciences will flourish."

He then spoke of the general benefits of literature, as shown in the history of mankind, tracing the influence of learning from Chaldea and Egypt through Greece and Rome, the darkness of the middle ages, the crusades, and the great reformation, to our own land.

"Even in the wilds of America a seminary of learning was early founded, and many of note have there received their education, that the old world have been no less surprised at our knowledge than firmness; nor have we lacked men of great abilities to conduct us safely through our struggles with Great Britain. France for a number of years has been celebrated for the progress she has made in the arts and sciences; and the consequence is like to be liberty, freedom, happiness, and glory. I hasten over other matters to attend to things that may appear more connected with the designs of this day. When we take a view of this town from its first settlement, we shall have little cause to look for the propagation of the arts and sciences. It was for many years a frontier town, struggling with poverty and a savage foe; [so] that the people could attend to but little but their safety and support. Necessity led them into the habit of neglecting the education of youth, which is not yet conquered or removed. The American war, high taxes, and the distressed situation of the inhabitants of the town have been looked upon as sufficient excuses for the neglect of public schools. But now an institution is formed and a library founded, which we hope will give a greater thirst for knowledge, and tend to promote literature.

"There are few able to purchase many books of their own, but the common stock, if our laws are well observed, will soon be sufficient to open a fountain of knowledge, of whose stream we may all freely drink. To do this, for a small sum each member of the town and others may have free access; and the more there are come, the larger and more valuable will it be, and will descend a rich inheritance to our sons and daughters. Enthusiasm seems to fire my soul, when I consider the usefulness of this library to this and future generations; when I see those hours now spent in idle diversion or hurtful sports, laid out in useful studies; when I behold the long and perhaps tedious winter evenings rendered pleasant and profitable by reading history, moral and religious essays, with other instructive writings!

"Will not the ignorant soon see the advantage of our present institution, and even the covetous think our money well laid out? We may now have an op-

portunity of soaring above the common country education! which is to be able to read the plainest books, to write a legible hand, and to practice in a few plain rules of arithmetic. With this scanty pittance of learning launch forth the quack doctor, lawyer, and divine, and puff out their nostrums, law phrases, and nonsense. But more knowledge will check these pretenders, and bring forth men of skill, ability, and worth. We have now an opportunity of obtaining an acquaintance with mankind, by viewing them in all periods of the world, as well as in different ages and stations of life. Virtue will be set before us in all its alluring charms; while vice will be clothed with shame, and strike with horror and detestation. This will be the case if we have authors well chosen, and historians who draw characters to the life. Then shall we behold the characters of great men portrayed in their true colors; and in some their virtues and vices will be pretty equally blended together.

"Yet most of the ancient heroes of the world will appear no better than arbitrary and despotic tyrants, tho' flattery once set their names high in the catalogue of fame, at the head of which we shall find an Alexander and Cæsar, the one a madman, the other a secret tyrant, ambitiously undermining all laws and deluging the earth with blood to raise himself to the head of empires. These with many others once famous in the world, are now sunk into contempt, and their names will be held in eternal execration. But the names of Washington, Paine, and De Lafayette will ever be revered and held dear for their important struggles in favor of the rights of mankind, and their laying the foundations of freedom, liberty, peace, and happiness in America, Europe, and the world. Here are great talents blended together, and shining in the scholar, statesman, and soldier. Here we behold what literature and true virtue can do.

"But perhaps we think these characters too high for our imitation; that like the eagle in the air they have soared beyond our reach. Yet what is beyond the reach of virtue, resolution, and perseverance? Was not David (the best and greatest of Israel's kings) from the shepherd's cot? Was not Cincinnatus, one of the most celebrated Romans, repeatedly called from the plow and his little farm to command in the army and senate, and to rescue his country from ruin and destruction? Was not our American Cincinnatus, the great Washington, in like manner called from his farm to command the army, and then to preside in the senate, again and again to redeem his country from the greatest dangers and calamities? And may none in the humble, tho' most useful and honorable employment of agriculture, seek to copy after these great men in their knowledge, virtues, usefulness, and dignities?

"If we wish to rise in the world, it must be by labor, watchfulness, and study.

"While we are diligent in our proper callings, we must spend our vacant moments in collecting the flowers and fruits of literature. If without knowledge we rise high in office, shall we not be like the ass in the fable with the trappings of royalty, without skill or ability to fill the station, and therefore be the sport and ridicule of all?

"But reading when properly managed, will tend to store the head with useful knowledge and to mend the heart. And when a good head and heart come together, the person is fit for posts of honor, trust, and importance; that with pleasure we can anticipate the public utility of our library, and hail the day that has set it open to our view. Cordially we invite others to join, that they may prepare themselves for office, at present engrossed by a few, because few only have knowledge sufficient to make a figure in our Congress, courts, or general assemblies.

"Let our young men now rouse from sloth and inactivity, and emulate the greatest and best of characters. This can be done not by pride or vanity, but a humble deportment, and a long and close application to the study of mankind. Many are ruined by a small tincture of learning, but a flood of pride. Their vanity keeps them ignorant, and self-importance renders them contemptible. If

we ever become great or wise, humility will lay the foundation, and diligence, prudence, and study raise the superstructure.

"Let us not be afraid of a little time and expense, if thereby we can promote and cultivate useful knowledge. We may think hard we have not our share in government, when the only reason is, we do not prepare ourselves for it. Reading, though it may be hard and tiresome at first, will become easy and pleasant and fit for the important duties of great men.

"As knowledge increases, our desires after it will become more strong; but sloth is the bane of learning, and indeed of every useful calling and employment. Then let us exert every faculty of the soul to become wise, good, and useful. And that we may gain knowledge, let us pay a strict attention to our present institution; seek to support every good regulation, and to increase our stock of books. And that our children may be benefited by it, we should early and closely attend to their education; instill into their tender minds a love of knowledge, religion, and virtue. That they may venerate the character of the Deity, and live in the faith and practice of his holy religion.

"May this society and this institution long flourish and be of great utility; this town be a seat of the muses, and this land, under the kind auspices of heaven, rise far superior to all others. May the world now become wise and better, throw aside the sword and attend to the useful arts and sciences, that the happy time may be present, when peace, plenty, happiness, and concord may reign over America, Europe, and the world."

Mr. Haven was always deeply concerned for the moral and social improvement of his people, and if this idea of a Library was not first suggested by him, he was certainly one of its earliest advocates and patrons. He was the first-named grantee of the charter, and the style of composition of the articles of association indicates that he was their author. History was a favorite subject with him, and his discourses made frequent allusions to the advantages derived from its study. That these advantages might be within the reach of all, he urged the establishment of this Social Library.

In 1794 the Association was incorporated by the Legislature, and continued to maintain some degree of life and interest till 1823. At that time there were about four hundred volumes in the library, but for eleven years following it was sadly neglected. No records were kept, and the books were scattered into all parts of the town. Through the efforts of Charles Dennett and others an act was passed in 1834 giving the society a new charter. At the first meeting, Dec. 8, 1834, J. H. Woodman, J. H. Smith, and Charles Dennett were appointed to collect all books belonging to the library, and to make out a list of members. This was a difficult matter as the records failed to show who had paid assessments. The committee reported the names only of "those who had taken books within the last ten years," and it was voted

to remit all fines incurred during that period. The following is the list: —

Louis McDuffee,	Jeremiah H. Woodman,	Jonathan H. Henderson,
Heirs of Jonas C. March,	Heirs of John Plumer, 3d,	James Adams,
Moses Page,	Charles Dennett,	Levi Hayes,
Heirs of Nath'l Upham,	John H. Smith,	Joseph Hanson, Jr.,
James Tebbetts,	Samuel Chamberlain,	Isaac Jenness,
Heirs of David Birke, Jr.,	Ira Fish,	Moses Roberts, Jr.
Heirs of Richard Dame,	John McDuffee, Jr.,	
Moses Hale,	Walter B. Knight,	

With a new charter, new by-laws, and a librarian thoroughly in earnest, new life was imparted to the society, and an interest was then aroused which has never since wholly died away. From this time the society has been prosperous, with an increasing membership, and respectable yearly additions to its library. The present fee for membership is \$5.00, with an annual tax of one dollar. Non-members can use the library by the payment of \$1.50 per year. The number of volumes is not far from 2,200, and about sixty persons avail themselves of their use.

The following is the list of librarians of this society, with the date of their election: — Joseph Clark, 1792; Joseph Haven, 1797; Joseph Hanson, 1798; Thomas Shannon, 1799, who died in office, and William Shannon served until another was chosen; Joseph Ballard, 1801, who was re-chosen in 1802, but “suddenly absconded,” or “found it inconvenient to continue in said office,” and Samuel Adams took his place; Joseph Clark, 1803; Andrew Pierce, 1804; Joseph Sherburne, 1805; Jeremiah H. Woodman, 1806; Joseph Haven, 1809; Joseph Cross, 1813; John Smith, 1814; David Barker, Jr., 1819, served till 1823. From 1823 to 1834 there is no record. The following were under the new charter: — Noah Tebbetts, 1834, died in office 1843; Rufus K. Pearl, 1843; Daniel J. Parsons, 1844; Cyrus K. Sanborn, 1854; Henry Kimball, 1869; A. S. Parshley, 1872; Henry Kimball, 1875.

At East Rochester a circulating library containing about 600 volumes was opened May 13, 1885. A free reading-room is connected with it, which is open every afternoon and evening. The Cocheco Woolen Manufacturing Co. furnish the rooms warmed and lighted. The citizens of the village have furnished voluntary contributions to purchase books and periodicals, and for other

expenses. Nov. 2, 1886, the town voted \$100 "for the use and benefit of the East Rochester Free Reading-Room and Library." In no way can towns more wisely expend their money than in thus furnishing the means for popular improvement.

Some thirty years ago Gonic seems to have made a move towards a library, for "in the winter of 1857-58 the Gonic Library Association gave a course of four home lectures, and in 1859-60 a course of eight lectures."

In July, 1885, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Union Mission Band opened a public reading-room in Cochecho Block at Norway Plains. It has two rooms suitably furnished, pleasantly situated, and well supplied with newspapers and other periodicals.

Lyceums or debating societies, with occasional lectures, were at one time prevalent throughout New England, and were a valuable means of education. Rochester was not behind other towns in this respect. No complete history of those lyceums can now be given. The first of which we have record was formed in January, 1839. Richard Kimball was president, Noah Tebbetts vice-president, John McDuffee, Jr., secretary, and H. C. Hunt, treasurer. The first question discussed was:—"Is there more happiness connected with celibacy than the married state?" Disputants, Aff. Louis McDuffee; Neg. H. C. Hunt. Decided in the affirmative.

More than twenty years after, in the Fall of 1861, the Rochester Lyceum was reorganized with a new constitution. President, J. H. Edgerly; vice-president, James M. Palmer; secretary, Frank McDuffee; treasurer, Charles Dennett. Nothing better illustrates the change of times in twenty-one years than the character of the first question discussed:—"Would it be right and advisable to abolish Slavery as a means of ending the War?" Life had become a serious matter, and they had no time to spend on questions designed to afford only amusement. It is altogether probable that lyceums were organized many other winters than these. Lecturers were procured from abroad, and there is no doubt much help was given to those who were then young by taking part in discussions and listening to valuable lectures.

ROCHESTER NEWSPAPERS.*

The first newspaper printed in the town of Rochester was issued by D. Warren Furber, on Sept. 16, 1858. It was called "The Rochester Review," and underneath the newspaper head was added in much smaller type the words: "And Carroll County Advertiser." This additional head was probably due to the fact that the printing material and two hand-presses, which composed the office, were purchased at Wolfeborough and removed to Rochester. They formed the outfit of the old "Carroll County Pioneer," a newspaper formerly printed in Wolfeborough.

The "Review" was published every Thursday, and purported to be neutral in politics. It was a 6-column paper (24 columns in all) about 22×32 inches in size, and its subscription price was "one dollar a year in advance, or \$1.25 at the end of the year." In his introductory in the first issue "To the Public," the publisher said, among other things:—

"... We have looked over the ground with some care, and calculated the results with what little of judgment we may possess, and have arrived at the conclusion, that with the unusual business facilities with which this town is favored, together with the manifest disposition on the part of our citizens to increase business in this town, as well as the fact that this community is noted for wealth and intelligence,—all these are favorable to the success of a newspaper. . . . Without further remarks we launch upon the broad tide of popular favor, and await the verdict of the public."

Its motto under the editorial head was:—"Encourage Your Own," and the paper met with fair success for two years, its advertising columns being patronized by many of the local store-keepers. Under a more thrifty and energetic management, it would doubtless have been continued until this time.

Mr. Furber, the publisher of the "Review," was comparatively a young man when he started the paper, being about twenty-three years of age. He had learned the printing business in the Great Falls "Sketcher and Journal" office, under James T. Furber, its proprietor then, and the same who is now the general manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad. Furber (D. Warren) after leaving Great Falls, had been employed at his trade in Dover, N. H., and in Lawrence, Mass. He was the son of Benjamin Furber, who formerly lived at Gonic, and afterwards at Great Falls.

*The rest of this chapter is from the hand of J. F. Place, Esq.

While he was a pretty good printer, he gave but little attention to his newspaper, and it drifted along not possessing that hold on the community due to local interest and influence.

Furber had in his employ a part of the time, James Jasper Henderson, and two boys, — Russell B. Wentworth, and Charles S. Giles, afterward superintendent of the Norway Plains Manufacturing Company. Henderson did most of the editorial work on the paper, usually "setting up" at the case such "items" as he picked up, without bothering to prepare "copy." He had just before then published a paper himself at Great Falls, and has since been connected with most of the newspaper offices of Rochester, Great Falls, and Dover, where he has been familiarly known to the craft for nearly fifty years as "Jim." Mr. Henderson still resides in Rochester, on his farm on the Gonic-hill road, where he has lived for nearly forty years.

The "Review" printing-office was in the second story of what was known as Cole's building, — a brick building on Main street, opposite the Methodist Church. The last issue of the paper was Sept. 6, 1860. The presses and type were taken to Great Falls where Furber changed the name of the paper to "The New Hampshire Review," but it was soon discontinued altogether. Furber, who never afterwards engaged in the newspaper business, died in Boston in 1886, and was buried in Great Falls. A complete file of the paper for the two years while published in Rochester, is in possession of the Rochester Social Library.

For a short time in 1859-60 John H. Fuller published a small monthly sheet, called the "Workman's Protest," which was printed in the "Review" office. It was not intended as a local newspaper, but purported to advocate the interests of journeymen shoemakers. Its circulation was very small, and it was soon discontinued.

The first number of the "Rochester Courier" was issued on Jan. 22, 1864, by J. Frank Place. The paper was a six-column sheet, 22×32 inches in size: the present size of the paper is 27×40, with eight columns to the page. It has been published continuously every Friday since the first issue. Mr. Place was a native of Gonic, a great-grandson of Capt. David Place, and, at the time of starting the paper, twenty-seven years old. He had learned the

printing business in the office of the "Lawrence (Mass.) Courier," and had subsequently engaged in the publication of the "Daily Journal" in Lawrence, in company with C. A. Dockham, now of Boston. In settlement with his partner he had become possessed of a lot of type and printing material, which he shipped to Rochester, and with about \$300 in money bought a Washington hand press and sufficient new type, etc., to get out the paper and do a fair amount of job work.

The printing office was on the second floor of W. B. K. Hodgdon's building, next to the Great Falls & Conway R. R. depot—about where the easterly platform of the present union depot now stands. The Hodgdon building was cut in two some years ago, and one part removed to Portland street for a dwelling house; the other part is now used as a storehouse at Meserve's planing mill.

Mr. Place canvassed for the paper, and issued a prospectus, a reduced fac-simile of which is given on the following page. The names appended to the card were in fact the original local subscribers to the "Courier." To this list was added after the first issue, a large number until between five and six hundred were obtained.

The editorial articles were mostly written by Mr. Place. John D. Lyman, then cashier of the Farmington Bank, contributed weekly "locals" and an occasional editorial of general interest. The edition of the paper circulated in Farmington was called the "Farmington Advertiser"—hence the change over the editorial head in after years to "Courier & Advertiser." Benj. Barnes, Jr., of Dover furnished an occasional letter, while others furnished items from surrounding towns. Frank McDuffee and J. H. Ela (who was afterward elected Representative to Congress) contributed largely to its columns from time to time, and the "Sketches," out of which the present History has been developed, first appeared in the "Courier," and attracted much attention.

The paper was set up by two girls and a boy, with the assistance in busy seasons of J. J. Henderson. The paper had considerable "snap" and doubtless made for its editor many warm friends and some bitter enemies. During the presidential campaign in the fall of 1864, the "Courier" took a strong stand in favor of the second election of Lincoln, and in consequence the McClellan Club passed resolutions condemning its course and withdrawing all support from

PROSPECTUS
— OF THE —
ROCHESTER WEEKLY COURIER.

The undersigned proposes to commence the publication in Rochester on the 1st of January next of a weekly newspaper, *if sufficient encouragement is obtained in the way of subscriptions and advertising patronage*, bearing the above caption, and to be issued every Friday evening.

The need of a local journal in Rochester is perhaps questionable with a few; but the undersigned does not purpose here to discuss the question, knowing as he does the value and influence to every community of its local paper, and he feels assured that, with the experience of the past three years in connection with the daily and tri-weekly Press and the Printing business, and with energy of purpose and an undivided attention to the daily wants of the public, a weekly newspaper can be established in which every citizen of Rochester and its neighboring precincts will feel that he has a special interest—one which can be well sustained, and which will prove a credit to the publisher, give reputation to the place, and be a source of gratification and profit to all parties.

The paper will be neatly gotten up, and will be about 22 by 27 inches, containing twelve and often fourteen of the twenty columns of interesting locals, choice selected reading, latest news, etc., etc. Correspondents have been engaged in the neighboring towns to give the columns of *The Courier* the first benefit of such items and daily affairs of a public character as may transpire in the county, and this in connection with the Editor's own exclusive attention to the local interest of its columns, it is confidently believed will make the paper an interesting, readable and popular one. It will be the aim of the publisher to make *The Courier* a high-toned and good local journal. Politically the paper will be perfectly though loyally independent (not neutral),—acting with and advocating the claims of no particular sect, creed nor party; communications upon all subjects that divide public opinion will be welcomed, but political controversies will not be suffered in its columns under any consideration.

The undersigned enters upon the undertaking knowing well the care, labor and responsibility attending the publication of even a weekly paper; and he trusts the public will see the value and importance of the enterprise to them, and will cheerfully render him the patronage necessary for its success.

The Courier will be delivered to village subscribers, and mailed to others, at one dollar a. l a half per year, payable promptly in advance, or during the first month of publication. *Your patronage is solicited.*

Rochester, N. H., Nov. 1863.

J. F. PLACE.

To the Public.

The undersigned, Citizens of Rochester and vicinity, take pleasure in heartily recommending and co-operating in the Proposition contained in the foregoing Prospectus, knowing well the value and influence of a good local journal; and they feel proud furthermore to add their most hearty encouragement to the efforts of the Projector of the enterprise, Mr. Place, who comes to Rochester (his native place) with the highest recommendations from the leading citizens of Lawrence: where he has been connected as local editor and associate proprietor of the daily press of that city for the past three years. His experience in this respect and in the Printing business commends itself to the Public, and they trust the generous and universal support which the enterprise deserves, and which is necessary to the establishment of a good country paper, will be heartily and promptly extended by their fellow citizens of whatever political or religious creed by at least a general and large local subscription to the *Courier*.

Chas. S. Whitehouse,
James H. Edgerly,
Thos. C. Davis,
John McDuffee,
Walter B. K. Hodgdon,
William J. Roberts,
C. K. Sanborn,
Geo. A. Neal,
William C. Fernald,
E. J. Mathes,
Geo. C. Pinkham,
John E. Mason,
Jonathan T. Dodge,
Charles K. Chaso,
Thos. Brown,
Rev. C. Holman,
John Hall,
N. V. Whitehouse,
F. B. Moore,
Franklin McDuffee,
Charles Henderson,

N. T. Kimball,
Jonathan Wentworth,
David Legro,
Dr. D. Foss,
Jas. H. Place,
Isaac Wentworth,
Geo. B. Roberts,
Silas Wentworth,
J. Edwin Chealey,
Alvah M. Kimball,
Silas J. Wentworth,
Nicholas R. Varney,
Wm. K. Kimball,
William Rand,
Watson Hayes,
Stephen D. Wentworth,
John F. Torr,
S. H. Feiseman & Bro.,
Francis Orr,
Jacob H. Ela,
Benj. Barker,

Micajah H. Wentworth,
E. G. & E. Wallace,
J. D. Evane,
E. F. Whitehouse,
J. R. Marshall,
Henry Nye,
J. H. Fuller,
J. S. Warren,
Charles Dennett,
Dr. Jas. Farrington,
M. H. Seavey & Co
Dominicus Hanson,
Rev. W. T. Smith,
Daniel McDuffee,
Geo. Corson,
Rev. J. M. Palmer,
Enoch Whitehouse,
John Manson,
Dr. M. R. Warren,
Levi Meader.

the paper. Mr. Place regretted afterward the *personalities* growing out of this affair, but by this united action of the leading Democrats of the town the "Courier" lost very considerable of its business, and had it not been for a largely increased circulation among Republicans it is doubtful if the paper could have been continued. In the election of a member of Congress in March, 1865, a "bolt" was organized against the Republican candidacy of Gen. Gilman Marston—the bolters being largely among the "Courier's" principal patrons. The "Courier" supported Marston, however, with a good deal of spirit, and this caused the paper to lose ground again, and that among the strongest friends it had made when the McClellan Club tabooed it.

In 1865 an active temperance movement was started in Rochester. Union meetings were held by the two principal churches. Citizens' meetings were also held, and lecturers obtained from abroad. In addition, one or two special town meetings were called to consider the matter. One of the results was the guaranteeing of a good fund by subscription to close up the liquor saloons, and the appointment of a citizens' prosecuting committee consisting of Frank McDuffee, Robert McIlroy, Charles K. Chase, Charles W. Brown, and J. F. Place. Any one now living who remembers the time will doubtless remember that that committee was very active in its work, and that it was pretty effectual. The "Courier" took a hand in this work, and supported the movement heartily, and of course came in for a good share of abuse. The paper, however, continued to thrive; its independence now counted in its favor; and in spite of a libel suit in 1866, the vicissitudes of politics and the constant opposition and hatred of the saloons, it paid a comfortable income.

Mr. Place sold the "Courier" and job printing office May 31, 1867, to George C. Foster of Acworth, N. H. Mr. Foster a few months afterwards sold half of the establishment to Charles W. Folsom, who on Oct. 1, 1868, bought his partner's remaining half interest.

Mr. Folsom "was born under the shadow of Mt. Chocorua, the only mountain in New Hampshire that has a legend, but came to Rochester when less than a year old." He received an academic education at West Lebanon, Me. His father, David J. Folsom, was one of "the thirteen who signed the original 'Hale' call, when John P. Hale came out of the Democratic ranks and formed the Free Soil party of New Hampshire."

Mr. Folsom continued editor and proprietor of the "Courier" for nearly eighteen years. His special forte was local news, and he made his paper in that respect one of the best in New England. Edwin E. Small at Farmington, Charles E. Drayton at Gonic, and Miss Addie Cowell of Lebanon, Me., were the local correspondents for a long time. Edward F. Ricker was assistant in the office for several years; afterwards Thomas C. Hennem had charge of the office, where he still remains.

In 1871 the office was removed from the Dodge "Bank building" (so called, next to Dodge's Hotel) to the second floor of D. Hanson's building on Central Square, corner of Hanson's street, where it now is. The paper was enlarged to a seven-column paper in 1870. A Fairhaven cylinder power press was put in in 1872, and soon after a steam engine. In 1878 the paper was again enlarged to its present size—eight columns to a page. The "Courier" during Mr. Folsom's management was invariably on the moral side of every question. Mr. Folsom twice represented the town in the Legislature, and was a member of the State Senate in 1883, where he introduced and advocated earnestly the passage of the bill providing for the compulsory teaching in the public schools of the effect of the use of narcotics on the human system.

Mr. Folsom sold the "Courier" and its printing office Dec. 4, 1885, to Dr. I. W. Lougee, for \$3,500. Dr. Lougee still conducts the paper, which maintains its reputation for local news, so well earned under Mr. Folsom's management.

The first number of the "Anti-Monopolist," a greenback newspaper, so called, was issued Oct. 19, 1878, by George G. Berry & Co.—a politician named Moses Hull being the "Co." Hull did the editorial work, and Berry the mechanical work and looked after the "locals."

Hull, prior to this, owned a small printing office in Boston, and Berry had been carrying on a job printing office for several years in Rochester—his office being in the Ela building on Market street. Hull's materials were moved from Boston, and the two combined formed the "Anti-Monopolist" office, which was located in McDuffee block. In a few months after the paper was started, Hull retired and turned over his interest in the concern to his brother, Dr. D. W. Hull of Michigan. In August, 1881, Dr. Hull sold his interest to Mr. Berry, and Frank H. Berry (son of George G.) was

then taken into partnership, and the paper has since then been published by Geo. G. Berry & Son. Mr. Berry, senior, died Oct. 25, 1885. He was a native of North Strafford, and above forty-five years of age at time of his death.

The "greenback party" was made up from that extreme wing of the Democratic party known as "soft money" Democrats, who favored the payment of all government bonds and obligations in paper money, or United States paper currency, bearing no interest and not redeemable in coin. The "Anti-Monopolist" was started to represent and advocate the opinions of that political class. The paper has also given considerable attention to local news. It has been much improved in this respect, and as a newspaper of general interest, since Mr. F. H. Berry has conducted it.

It is issued every Saturday, its subscription price being one dollar a year. The paper has been twice enlarged, and is now an eight-column newspaper, 26×39 inches in size. For the first three years it was printed in the "Courier" office, afterwards in McDuffee block on a Washington hand press. The office is now in Wentworth block, on the second floor, and the paper is printed on a Whitlock cylinder press, run by steam power.

In May, 1884, the Union Mission Band commenced the publication of a small monthly paper called "Missionary Echoes," 13×22 in size. It was edited by Mrs. J. G. Harvey, the president of the organization, and was printed in the "Courier" office. Its object in the main was to raise funds for the establishment of a public Reading Room. The paper was continued for a year, and the proceeds turned over to the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and used for the above purpose. It was a very creditable work by the young ladies of the "Band," and the editing by Mrs. Harvey compared favorably with much more pretentious publications.

A weekly newspaper called the "Rochester Leader" was started Dec. 2, 1885, by H. L. Cate and Irving E. Horne, under the firm name of Cate & Horne. Horne soon after retired, and the paper has since been published by Mr. Cate. It is an advocate of the labor interest. Mr. Cate is a native of Reading, Mass., and was twenty-seven years old when the "Leader" was first issued. He learned the printing business under Mr. Folsom in the "Courier" office, where he served for ten years.

The "Leader" is 26×40 inches in size, and the subscription price is \$1.25 per year. It is printed in the "Anti-Monopolist" office in Wentworth block on Main street.

The newspaper business of Rochester has one peculiar feature — it has been largely conducted by native talent. Both Furber and Place — the first the pioneer of the "Review," and the latter the founder of the "Courier" — were born in Gonic, and went to the district school in that village. Henderson was a native of Rochester, and learned his trade with S. J. Varney, another "Rochester boy," who was at that time publishing the "Gazette," at Methuen Falls, Mass. Mr. Varney learned his trade in the "Dover Gazette" office, and thus gave the name "Gazette" to his new venture at Methuen. This was years before the great manufacturing city of Lawrence was thought of, which has since grown almost around the little village at Methuen Falls, and was before Mr. Place was born, who a quarter century later learned the business in the "Lawrence Courier" office, about a mile or so from Methuen, and afterward gave the name "Courier" to his individual enterprise at Rochester. Mr. Varney after leaving Methuen established the "Vox Populi" at Lowell, which is still continued by some of his family. Mr. Folsom who conducted the "Courier" for eighteen years, was raised "above the bridge," as that part of Rochester village is still known. The Berrys of the "Anti-Monopolist," both father and son, were born close to the Rochester line.

Among others who have been identified with the business, may be mentioned J. T. S. Libby, for many years connected with the "Dover Enquirer," who was born in Rochester. Hon. J. H. Ela, so long a resident of Rochester, and a native of the town, learned the printing business in Concord, and did eminent service on the "Herald of Freedom," in molding public opinion which finally resulted in the formation of the Republican party and the overthrow of slavery. Edwin A. Fernald now of the "Detroit Tribune," and George E. Place, a Directory publisher in Los Angeles, Cal., are both *proteges* of the "Courier" office, and natives of Rochester. Mr. Fernald was the founder, and for several years publisher, of the "Great Falls Journal."

CHAPTER XI.

ROCHESTER IN THE REBELLION.

“Hark! I hear the tramp of thousands,
And of armed men the hum;
Lo! a nation's hosts have gathered
Round the quick-alarining drum —
Saying ‘Come,
Freemen, come!
Ere your heritage be wasted,’ said the quick-alarining drum.

.
And they answered, hoping, fearing,
Some in faith, and doubting some,
Till a trumpet-voice proclaiming,
Said, ‘My chosen people, come!’
Then the drum
Lo! was dumb;
For the great heart of the nation, throbbing, answered, ‘Lord, we come!’”

THE election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency in 1860 was regarded by the South as threatening to their interests in the triumph of freedom over slavery. They therefore proceeded to execute the threat of dissolution which they had so long brandished over the terrified politicians of the North. The passage of ordinances of secession, the establishment of the Confederacy, the resignation of Southern officers in the United States naval, military, and civil service, the Peace Congress, the various compromises proposed and rejected or abandoned, the warlike attitude hastily and angrily assumed by the South, the gathering of troops at Charleston, the hesitation of the government, the bombardment and capture of Sumter by which war was fairly inaugurated, are now familiar events in the general history of our country. In them Rochester took her due proportion of interest, and manifested her full share of political and patriotic ardor. At the presidential election this town had cast 376 votes for Lincoln, 268 for Douglas, and 22 for Breckenridge. Thus the party which had elected Lincoln was strong here at the beginning of the crisis, and when

war actually burst upon the land, and the question became one of maintaining the government against its deadly enemies, party differences were for the time laid aside, and all were of one heart and soul. Who that was then living has forgotten those early days in the war? the wild excitement when news reached us that Beauregard had opened his batteries, and each mail for two days told us that the brave Anderson still held the fort? Hopes were raised only to be blasted with consternation when the little band of 70 surrendered at last to 7000. Then still more thoroughly were the people aroused at the President's call for 75,000 troops. And as news came of hundreds of thousands of men with money and munitions of war quickly offered to sustain the government, daily and hourly the excitement grew. The riot at Baltimore, the telegraph cut, the first bloodshed, made the people wild with patriotic frenzy. The present generation cannot understand it. But who then living has forgotten that terrible Sunday? As if the truth itself were not bad enough, the air was filled with most astounding rumors from the telegraph office at Great Falls, whence couriers were continually arriving. "Baltimore on fire." "The city shelled from Fort McHenry." "Gen. Butler shot dead on the street." Then the people were ready to believe anything. But after a while telegrams became a by-word of untruthfulness, to be received with distrust, or like dreams to be interpreted by contraries.

In this crisis what was Rochester doing? When the battle of Lexington opened the revolution ninety years before, the energy and alacrity of Rochester in raising and forwarding volunteers calls forth our admiration. Did the spirit of the fathers still survive? Our record shows no diminution of patriotism or zeal. Immediate steps were taken to raise volunteers. But some could not be persuaded to wait a single day. A young man at Gonie, named Joseph D. Horne, upon learning the fall of Sumter, *started the same afternoon* for Lawrence, Mass., where he volunteered to fill a vacancy in the 6th Regiment, which started early the next morning for Washington. In the Baltimore fight a comrade (Needham) fell by his side. This was the first full regiment that reached the capital, and Rochester was honored with a worthy representative. Horne proved himself a brave soldier and died in the service of his country.

On reception of the President's proclamation a public meeting was at once summoned at the town hall. The call for this meeting was signed by a large number of the leading citizens without distinction of party. A reduced fac-simile of this call is seen on the following page. At the appointed hour the hall was crowded. The meeting was called to order by Jacob H. Ela. James H. Edgerly was called to preside, with a list of vice-presidents and secretaries chosen alternately from each political party. The following resolutions, presented by Mr. Ela, breathe the same spirit of lofty patriotism which pervaded those passed at the dawn of the revolution. (Page 52.)

"Whereas, after numerous acts of war upon the government, which if perpetrated by a foreign power would have been promptly redressed, and after forbearance which would be characterized as imbecility, war exists and has been wantonly urged against the government and its authority, and upon principles which lead to anarchy and despotism, therefore

"Resolved, that we will sustain the administration in the most vigorous prosecution of all the means necessary for maintaining the authority of the government, protecting the public property, and maintaining the honor of the national flag.

"Resolved, that the Selectmen be requested forthwith to call a town meeting for the purpose of appropriating and authorizing the Selectmen, or a committee of citizens, to use at their discretion such sums as may be necessary, not exceeding two thousand dollars, for the purpose of securing the pay of all such persons as may volunteer, until otherwise provided for, and for the benefit of such families as may need it.

"Resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to receive the names of volunteers, and make such arrangements as may be necessary to secure prompt compliance with the requisition of the government."

These resolutions drew out eloquent and patriotic speeches from many citizens. A few thought that since the banks had made liberal offers of loans for war purposes, it was not necessary to call a town meeting at once, and proposed an amendment to the effect that a committee be appointed to have a town meeting called if it should prove necessary. The people, however, were in no mood for delay, and promptly voted down the proposed amendment. The resolutions were then adopted with unanimous enthusiasm. The firing of a cannon was agreed upon as a signal to summon the people to the town hall, and from this time spirited meetings were held nearly every week. Men of both parties from this and other towns addressed these meetings in the most fervent manner, making earnest speeches upon the duty of sustaining the government. At one meeting N. V. Whitehouse

PUBLIC MEETING



Fellow Citizens!

The time has come when by the bombardment of its Forts and organized resistance to its authority—War exists against a Government which has conferred only benefits. The President calls upon the country for aid to maintain that Government and its authority. In this trial hour which tests our capacity for self government—when an armed conflict is upon us—political differences should give way to patriotism, and all who recognize the ballot box as the rightful means of revolution in a Free Government---who prize the blessings of LIBERTY over usurpation and anarchy---should unite together to sustain the Government. All citizens animated by such a purpose, are invited to meet at the

Town Hall

In Rochester, Thursday Evening, April 18th,

to take such action as they may deem proper.

WATSON HAYES,
NICHOLAS R. VARNEY,
BENJA HOBBS,
CHARLES K. CHASE,
JOHN MANSON,
IRA DOE,
DAVID AUSTIN,
JOHN STOTT,
J. WESLEY HORNE,
W. K. KIMBALL,
S. D. WENTWORTH,
JOSIAH B. KIMBALL,
JOHN FOLSOM,
JOHN W. SANBORN,
JOHN CORSON,
SAMUEL JELERSON,
E. J. MATHES,
E. L. GLIDDEN,
DAVID J. SANBORN,

BENJA BARKER,
DANIEL McDUFFEE,
F. McDUFFEE,
JOHN LEGRO,
J N WILKINSON,
J O HOWARD,
R McDUFFEE, JR
B FLETCHER,
T C DAVIS
J FARRINGTON,
JACOB H ELA,
JAMES H EDGERLY,
EDWIN WALLACE,
E G WALLACE,
J WENTWORTH,
T BROWN,
S H FEINEMAN,
GEO F GUPPY,
F FEINEMAN,

SIMON CHASE,
GEO B ROBERTS,
M H WENTWORTH,
WALTER B K HODGDON,
CHAS E BLACKMAR,
CHAS W FOLSOM,
HARRISON HALE,
J D PILLSBURY,
JABEZ DANE,
EPHRAIM HAMMETT,
DAVID J FOLSOM,
J D EVANS,
JOHN McDUFFEE,
G D PLUMER,
SILAS HUSSEY JR,
CHAS DENNETT,
REUBEN TILTON,
THOS S HUSSEY,
CHAS HENDERSON.

displayed a piece of a rebel flag which he had obtained in Boston, and offered to give a bounty of twenty dollars each to the first five who would enlist from Rochester. The highest degree of enthusiasm prevailed. Processions marched through the streets to the stirring sound of fife and drum, frequently meeting other processions coming in from different parts of the town. A committee was appointed to present each Rochester volunteer with a revolver, and to furnish such personal comforts as might be needed. It was voted to revive the Rochester Phalanx as a company of minute men if called for. April 30th a committee of women was appointed to provide each man with two flannel shirts, two pairs of woolen drawers, two pairs of woolen stockings, and a supply of handkerchiefs, towels, etc. Mrs. Anna Hanson, in her 94th year, offered her services and made up half-a-dozen shirts. Her memory of the revolution doubtless increased her patriotic zeal. In a very few days the above-named articles were furnished to our soldiers then about leaving Dover. Meanwhile young men were continually enrolling themselves. The first volunteers enlisted at Dover, and went daily to that place for drill, receiving free passage on the railroad.

When the call for 75,000 troops was first received, and one regiment assigned to New Hampshire, it was thought that our town's proportion would be eight or ten, and the question was often asked, Who will go? War was a new thing, and though there was much enthusiasm and people loved the old flag, yet visions of battle, blood, and death would intrude themselves. Who would go? The question was speedily answered. It was no longer asked what our proportion was, but men pressed in so rapidly that the first regiment was organized and sent forward leaving many enlisted men behind who saw no service. The first legal action of the town was on May 11th, when three thousand dollars was appropriated to procure whatever was needed for the comfort and safety of the soldiers and for the support of their families during their absence. The selectmen were instructed to pay for the revolvers presented to the first twenty volunteers, and to provide all necessary articles of clothing. J. H. Edgerly, Richard Cross, and C. K. Chase were appointed to distribute what sums should be needed for the support of soldiers' families. The people largely shared in the sanguine expectations of Secre-

tary Seward, that thirty, sixty, ninety days, or at most a few months would suffice to crush the rebellion. These hopes were very soon blasted, and it is no wonder that some few began to falter. The flush of the first glorious excitement had passed. Such as had more emotion than sturdy principle proved recreant when brought face to face with continued sacrifices and persistent struggles. But these were comparatively few. The people as a whole in Rochester stood loyally and magnificently by the old flag. They were ready to do and to suffer all that the heroes of '76 had done and endured for their country. The second battle of Bull Run had taught both government and people that they had no holiday task before them. Volunteers again pressed forward in larger numbers than before. During August about forty, and in September many more Rochester recruits hastened to the field. And their enthusiastic support at home was by no means lacking. The Sanitary Commission had now become thoroughly organized for its beneficent work, and the women of Rochester were sending frequent supplies for the comfort of their brave volunteers, and the necessities of the sick and wounded.

At the annual town meeting, March 11, 1862,

“Voted that the Selectmen be authorized to hire \$5000 to furnish necessary aid to wives, children, or parents of volunteers in service from Rochester, and that the aid rendered families shall be to the extent which with their own reasonable efforts shall maintain them in comfortable circumstances.”

With such noble and loyal support of the citizens at home, no wonder patriotic young men were ready to march to their country's defence.

In June four soldiers returned wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks:—Stephen D. Avery who had been shot through the body and taken up for dead, Charles H. Bliss badly wounded in breast and thigh, Charles W. Gilman whose right thumb had been shot off, and James W. Blaisdell who had lost his right fore-finger in the same way. Every such return helped to stimulate and confirm the determination of the people. In a few days came the President's call for 300,000 more three years' men, followed a month later by the call for the same number of nine months' men. If there were less of outward excitement and noisy demonstration than a year before, the people were more deeply aroused,

and more thoroughly imbued with a firm-set purpose to conquer the rebellion at whatever cost. N. V. Whitehouse offered \$100 to be divided among the first twenty who should enlist. Enthusiastic war meetings were now occurring daily all over the state. Scarcely a week passed without a crowded meeting at our town hall, many not being able to get in. Stirring speeches were made by men of both political parties from this and neighboring towns. At one meeting thirty enlistments were made, and at every gathering rousing and repeated cheers for the Union testified to the determined loyalty of the people. The women were actively engaged in making lint, bandages, etc., and soliciting funds from every quarter with great success, for "none could withstand their appeals." The last week in July they sent two large boxes to the Sanitary Commission. The "Dover Enquirer" for Aug. 14, contained the following item:—

"Forty-seven recruits from Rochester went up [that is to Concord] Monday for the 9th N. H. Capt. C. W. Edgerly raised in a short time thirty-five young men, some of the best in town, some of whom never used intoxicating drink, and not even tobacco."

By this time the ranks of young men were becoming depleted, volunteering flagged, prices for substitutes began to advance, and the government ordered a draft to begin Sept. 15. This was deferred, however, for nearly a year. Two special town meetings were held in August, at which \$200 bounty was voted to each volunteer, and the selectmen were instructed to hire \$8000 for this purpose. Samuel Jones, Daniel McDuffee, Daniel Young, Charles Chisholm, and Rufus Clark were appointed a committee to assist in raising volunteers. The prospect of a draft roused the people to still deeper earnestness. The 9th of September was devoted to a military drill of the citizens at large, all the mills and places of business being closed, and the evening was spent in speech-making and other patriotic demonstrations.

September 22d, the President's preliminary proclamation of Emancipation was issued, and three days later the citizens of Rochester met to express their views on the subject. J. D. Sturtevant was chosen to preside. Resolutions introduced by J. H. Ela were adopted by an *almost* unanimous vote. They declared that

"with profound satisfaction we hail the proclamation as a measure calculated to cripple the rebellion, defeat the intrigues of foreign intervention, and bring

the war to a speedy and triumphant close, and that these and all other constitutional measures meet our approval, and we pledge the President our hearty support," etc.

The meeting was largely attended, harmonious, and enthusiastic, though not so crowded as previous war meetings.

October 25th valuable swords and sashes were presented by the citizens to Capt. G. E. Pinkham, and Lieuts. A. M. Kimball and L. F. Place. Charles S. Whitehouse presided, and spoke of the ready liberality of the citizens in presenting swords, not only at this time but previously to Capt. C. W. Edgerly, and Lieuts. Henry W. Locke and Samuel F. Varney, saying that Rochester had done her duty nobly and was willing to do it till the Stars and Stripes should wave in peace over the whole country. Cyrus K. Sanborn eulogized the zeal and energy of Capt. Pinkham in encouraging men to enlist and now going himself with the confidence and respect of his men, and the best wishes of his fellow citizens. He said that Lieuts. Kimball and Place had already done honor to the town; leaving home a year ago as Sergeants, their faithfulness, courage, and ability had won their present position. Presenting the swords in behalf of the citizens he said he committed them to good hands of loyal men who had taken them in defense of a righteous cause, and hoped the splendid gifts would inspire them with renewed exertions in crushing out the wicked rebellion. The recipients responded in fitting words amid repeated applause.

Aug. 19, 1863, the town voted \$300 bounty to each drafted man or substitute, to be paid ten days after being mustered in, and the same aid to families of drafted men as heretofore to families of volunteers, and the selectmen were authorized to hire \$30,000 for that purpose. December 5, another \$30,000 was voted to be employed in the same way. In August the long-deferred draft took place at Portsmouth. Rochester reported 322 liable to military service, out of whom 97 were drawn. Only three of these, Henry Grant, George F. Guppy, and Ichabod Worster entered the service. Two, Otis Meader and John C. Shorey, paid the commutation fee of \$300. Twenty-six procured substitutes. The remaining sixty-six were rejected for disability, or declared legally exempt for family reasons.

The war "dragged its slow length along" far beyond the ex-

pectations of any. But through mingled successes and defeats the courageous heart of the people did not falter, nor their determined purpose waver. They still pressed on confident of final victory. In February, 1864, the town voted \$5,000 to re-imburse drafted men who, in order to obtain substitutes, had been obliged to pay sums in excess of the town bounty. In March it was voted to give those who had served two years without bounty the same amount that had since been given to others.

At different meetings during the remainder of this year \$72,000 was voted for bounties. In July Wm. J. Roberts, B. L. E. Gowen, and John Legro were chosen to act with the selectmen in procuring volunteers, and \$300 was voted to each enrolled citizen who should furnish a substitute.

This steady, faithful work for the cause was accompanied with stirring manifestations of patriotic enthusiasm. "The glorious fourth" was observed at Rochester in 1864 by a fitting celebration. The following account is condensed from the "Rochester Courier" of that week. In the early morn the bells were rung, and a National salute was fired at sunrise. Soon after eight o'clock a procession, under command of Judge Edgerly, marched by the old Academy building, up Main and Wakefield streets, through Cross street, up Market street above the bridge, returning through Market and Main streets down past the cemetery to Willey's Grove. It was escorted by a platoon of returned soldiers under Lieut. S. F. Varney, bearing the flag of the 15th N. H. Volunteers, tattered and torn as when carried in the assault on Port Hudson. Next came Great Falls Cornet Band, followed by the officers and speakers of the day with invited guests, Humane Lodge of Masons, the Methodist and Congregational Sabbath Schools, Motolinia Lodge of Odd Fellows, and a large cortege of carriages and citizens generally. This procession was nearly half a mile long, and was flanked and followed by a very large number of townspeople and strangers. Ebenezer G. Wallace presided on the occasion. After prayer by Rev. S. Holman, the vast assemblage joined in singing "America." Mr. Wallace made some timely remarks alluding to former celebrations, and giving a very practical view of the war and of our duty of meeting the issues here at home in order to sustain it. Col. C. S. Whitehouse then read the Declaration of Independence, and the band played

“Hail Columbia.” The orator of the day was Franklin McDuffee, who spoke substantially as follows:—*

“This is a day of festivities. The joyous peal of bells and the echo of guns with which its dawn was saluted; the general desertion of business by those of all classes and occupations; this procession, this martial music; this assemblage in such a delightful spot, of old and young, of men, women, and happy children, all proclaim that it is no common holiday. This day of all the days of the year receives at our hands peculiar honors. And why? Because it is the nation’s birthday; because it is the first day of the American year; because upon this day, nearly a century ago, were laid broad and deep the foundations of republican government and republican institutions; because upon this day the patriot hand first smote the rock from which gushed forth in living streams all those privileges and blessings which at this very hour distinguish the American citizen above the citizens of every other nation upon the face of the earth. It is a day celebrated throughout the whole extent of our country wherever there is a loyal American heart, North, South, East, or West. And in the countries of the Old World, too, wherever there beats a true American heart, that heart turns fondly towards the associations of its native land; and in London, in Paris, in Pekin, will be remembered the anniversary of American Independence.”

The speaker next contrasted this with other holidays, showing that this alone is purely and distinctively American, and that it ought to be celebrated with the most earnest and devoted patriotism. Then followed a brief outline of our National history, showing the mistake made at the beginning by admitting the institution of slavery which was directly in conflict with the immortal Declaration on which our government was founded.

“Let us all give thanks then upon this great day that such a great evil is removed from our government. We all professed to loathe it. We all professed a desire to be rid of it. Let us rejoice that it is *gone, forever gone*.

‘But yesterday the word of Cæsar
Might have stood against the world;
Now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reverence.’

Stabbed by the hand of his friend was Cæsar; stabbed also was slavery by the hand of those who declared they would make it the corner-stone of a new and mighty empire.”

The words of John Adams in reference to the Declaration were then quoted and the incidents connected with its adoption were recalled. A somewhat extended comparison was made between the patriotism and energy of the time of the Revolution and the then present crisis, the speaker confidently asserting “that the

*Probably the author himself would not have inserted this address, but it seems to be worthy of permanent preservation.—[Editor.]

patriotism of this generation is not exceeded by that of the Revolution or any other period." He declared also that history had never recorded "a brighter instance of constancy and determination of purpose than has been manifested during the past three years of the present war." In proof of this assertion he cited the various prominent battles which had already given renown to our arms throughout the world, adding a stirring panegyric upon the exploits of our heroic soldiers.

"Noble men! Defenders of their nation's honor! They are writing the nation's history,—writing it with the sword and bayonet, in characters of indelible glory. They are sacrificing their lives by hundreds and thousands daily, that the government so dear to them may live and not die. They shall live in history, and as we have read of the exploits of our fathers at Bennington, at Saratoga, at Trenton, and at Yorktown, so shall future generations study with admiration and pride the achievements of these men at Gettysburg, at Port Hudson, at New Orleans, at Charleston, and at Richmond. So long as history shall be read, so long as language shall be written, so long shall be admired their constancy, their patriotism, their self-sacrificing devotion. Living they shall experience the care, the protection, the veneration of their fellow-men; dying, their virtues shall be forever embalmed in the memories of a grateful posterity."

The opposition to the war in revolutionary times was compared with the present opposition and the hope expressed "that even in these particulars the present generation has not been without some improvement upon their ancestors." The closing portion of the speech was as follows:—

"The question is often asked, For what are we fighting? It implies on the part of those who frequently ask it, either real ignorance of the objects of the war, or an entire inability to comprehend the vast importance of the questions at issue. If we are fighting for nothing, or what is worse than nothing, simply to gratify the passions of hatred and revenge, then the war is one stupendous and outrageous piece of folly. In order therefore that our minds may be assured of the justness of the cause in which we are engaged, it becomes us solemnly to inquire and constantly keep in view the great objects for which we are contending. When we consider the magnitude of the contending armies, the dreadful perfection of the enginery of death, the vast extent of territory over which the strife rages, the carnage, the destruction of property, the number and the obstinate character of the battles fought, we cannot but feel that perhaps the human race never suffered a more direful calamity; and when we reflect that in addition to being *sanguinary* the war is a *civil* war, that these combatants were a few years ago peaceful members of the same government, a government founded by a common ancestry, a government in whose history they felt a common pride and delight, a government whose protection they shared and enjoyed together in common; we are amazed that the fratricidal hand should ever have been uplifted to destroy the life of such a beneficent government.

"Then, firstly and chiefly, we are fighting for the *national existence*; we are fighting for the preservation of the integrity of the Union, its oneness, its wholeness, that it may remain, as it has ever been, one great, whole, undivided, undiminished nation, unshorn in honor, power, magnificence. We are fighting

not simply that Georgia may not secede, or South Carolina, but that New Hampshire may not secede, or Massachusetts, or any other State, or every State, for if *one* may then may all. We are fighting that Rochester may not secede, that any individual here present who happens to be dissatisfied may not secede; we are fighting for the great general principle which lies at the foundation of all government, and without which no government could exist for a single day, the principle that no part can withdraw from the remainder. When we once recognize or admit the right of secession, that moment the national existence virtually terminates, and we have instead of government, anarchy; instead of law and order, we have chaos and confusion. Every individual here present is part and parcel of the national government, whether he wills to be or not, voluntarily or involuntarily he is such a part. If, therefore, one of you should commit a crime against his neighbor, or against the community, think you that you could avoid punishment therefor by simply declaring that you would most respectfully withdraw from the government! The idea would be simply ridiculous, and it is fully as ridiculous when applied to the State as when applied to the individual. Nothing can be clearer than that national existence itself is at stake in this controversy.

"Again, we are fighting for our *institutions*. This is a war between democratic ideas and aristocratic ideas. Upon one side the people say, 'We have educated ourselves through our public schools and free institutions, we have qualified ourselves to take part in the administration of the affairs of government, we claim an equal share and equal voice in the direction of its affairs; we claim equal rights and privileges under that government.' On the other side it is replied, 'Not so, you have mistaken your true position. Democratic government is a failure. The people are not qualified to govern themselves. You are but the mud-sills of society. Slavery is the proper foundation of a model government. Slavery is the normal and healthy condition of society.' It is a war between free institutions and slave institutions. It is a war between free labor and slave labor. Between free schools, free churches, free everything, on the one side, and on the other the institutions of barbarism, ignorance, and depravity.

"Again, we are fighting for the great cause of *humanity*. It is the cause of the poor, the persecuted, the oppressed, the enslaved. It is the cause of the ignorant and the deluded. It is the cause of the Declaration of Independence, and the great self-evident truths therein contained 'that all men are created free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' Although the abolition of slavery was not one of the immediate objects of the war, yet during its progress it has become unavoidably one of the inevitable consequences. Although we engaged in the war simply to preserve the government and defend its integrity, yet we find ourselves unavoidably fighting at the same time in behalf of the cause of human rights and human freedom. In still another sense are we fighting for the cause of humanity. In a sense nearer to us all, which appeals more directly and deeply to all our tender feelings and sympathies. We are fighting against the *inhumanity* of our enemies,—against the barbarous, fiendish, hellish inhumanity which exhibited itself at Fort Pillow and Libby prison,—against the inhumanity which with cool and deliberate purpose murders, tortures, degrades, and insults the unfortunate victims who fall within its clutches. We are fighting for the brave Union soldiers, the husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers who are scattered throughout the rebel Confederacy. Did ever holier cause inspire the heart or nerve the arm of patriotism?

"Again, we are fighting in behalf of *civilization*. Already the civilized nations of the earth were united in their detestation of the institution of slavery, while we boasting ourselves the freest and most enlightened of all have tolerated, encouraged, and fostered it. We have made ourselves the hissing stock of Christendom. Since the present war began, civilization has been making rapid strides in the Old World. The monarchical governments of Europe have adopted the most vital and important reforms. Russia has by proclamation given emanci-

pation to all the serfs of all that vast empire. France has liberalized her government by introducing a juster system of representation. England is even now gitating and discussing the same subject, to carry it to still further extent. Yet while these events have been taking place around us, our own nation has been engaged in a desperate struggle, at the bottom of which lies the institution of human bondage. One of the most distinguished writers of Great Britain has written of the American war, that it is the foulest chimney of the nineteenth century; let it burn itself out. Though started as matter of taunt and sarcasm, I accept it as true. *It is a fact* that slavery is the blackest soot that ever befouled any national chimney, and it is just as true that the war is every day burning it out.

"Again, we are fighting for the *national honor*. We did not engage in the war until we had been robbed and plundered of our property. Our arms, our navy yards, our custom-houses were seized, our transports fired upon, our national flag insulted, our ports bombarded, and their garrisons captured, and every motive of national honor appeals to us to avenge and punish such daring outrages. Otherwise we should forfeit the respect of mankind, and be esteemed little better than a nation of arrant cowards whose rights could be trampled upon with perfect impunity.

"And still again, we are fighting for *peace*. We all desire peace. We are sick and tired of the miseries of war. Alas, we begin to have a realizing sense of the dreadful import of that little word—war. We desire its termination. The whole country prays earnestly for peace. But we wish a permanent and substantial peace—a peace not for a day and this generation simply, but a peace for to-morrow—a peace for coming years, and future generations. No such peace can be obtained on the basis of a divided nationality. Look at the countries of Europe, and the causes of their frequent quarrels and wars—disputed boundaries and grasping avarice to acquire territory. As it is with them, so would it be with us, and were a peace patched up to-day on the principle of a divided nationality, we should find that instead of peace we had gained eternal war and eternal dread of wars to come.

"These are some of the objects for which we are contending. We are fighting for the existence of the government, and the preservation of its integrity. We are fighting for our institutions. We are fighting for the cause of humanity and civilization. We are fighting for national honor, and we are fighting for a permanent and abiding peace. This war is not second in importance to that of the revolution. It is vastly more vital in its issues. Unless we are successful in this, then was the revolution fought in vain.

"Let us then profit by the example of the fathers of those times. Let us imitate their virtues, while we seek to avoid their faults,—knowing that History will judge us as it has judged them; with honor, if we are true to the great requirements of national duty; if false, with ignominy and contempt. Let us remember that the first great duty of an American citizen is loyalty to his government,—earnest, hearty, loyalty; not the reluctant loyalty which springs from fear or shame, not the faint, glimmering twilight of loyalty, but loyalty which shines with the full brightness of the sun—loyalty which is founded upon faith—faith in the government and its defenders—faith in the justness of our cause, and its final triumphant establishment—faith in the bright destiny of our nation—and faith in the protection of an overruling and almighty Providence. In the words of Webster, 'Fellow citizens, take courage. Be of good cheer. We shall come to no ignoble end. We shall live and not die. During the period allotted to our several lives we shall continue to rejoice in the return of this anniversary. The ill-omened sounds of fanaticism will be hushed; the ghastly specters of Secession and Disunion will disappear, and the enemy of united constitutional liberty, if his hatred cannot be appeased, may prepare to have his eyeballs seared as he beholds the steady flight of the American Eagle on his burnished wings for years and years to come.'

March 14, 1865, \$30,000 was voted for bounties and the support of soldiers' families. This is the last war vote of which we have the record. Soon came the collapse of the rebellion. In less than a month Richmond had been taken, and Lee had surrendered. The news was received everywhere with great rejoicing. "The Rochester Courier" says,

"Monday [Ap. 9] was a red-letter day in the way of rejoicing. The news of the surrender of Lee and his army brought out the flags and the cannon, and half an hour after the arrival of the train, the bells and the cannon brought out the people. Work was abandoned, and congratulations and rejoicings were the order of the day, except among the copperheads who looked sour and disappointed, and generally answered the congratulating salutation that the news was glorious, with a sort of reluctant assent, with the qualification, 'Yes, if it is true.' One poor devil whose name, if given, might disgrace his children, impotently threatened prosecution if a bonfire was made in the street. *He* went home. The war wing of the Democracy went in good earnest for celebrating. In the afternoon a huge pile of wood, hogsheds, tar-barrels, boxes, and all conceivable kinds of fuel was heaped up on the square near the flagstaff. With the shades of evening came a most brilliant illumination, a great bonfire, and a great crowd. The whole business part of the village was a blaze of light. With one exception every store was illuminated, also the lawyers' offices, and the various shops and saloons, besides many private residences, which were greeted with cheers by the procession marshaled by Capt. Luther Sampson and C. K. Chase, Esq. It was a happy time. All enjoyed themselves whose sympathies were not with the rebellion, and without a single instance of rowdiness or drunkenness, the festivities closed before ten o'clock, and the crowd retired to their homes."

Less than a week later came that day of terror when the foul assassination of President Lincoln flashed over the shuddering wires to the consternation and overwhelming grief of all good citizens. The news reached Rochester Saturday noon, April 15. The following is condensed from the "Rochester Courier."

"The appalling circumstances of his death seemed to strike every one with terror, and the fact could scarcely be realized. Our little business community was dressed in mourning, all work was suspended, the flags were at half-mast draped with crape, and people went about with sad and downcast faces, relating the particulars of the assassination to astounded crowds on the corners of all the streets and in all public places. In pursuance of the proclamation to observe Wednesday, the day of the funeral, in a fitting and proper manner, a preliminary meeting was held on Monday evening, and James H. Edgerly, Jacob H. Ela, James Farrington, E. G. Wallace, Robert McIlroy, J. F. Place, and Henry Sondheim were appointed to make the necessary arrangements. They decided upon a public meeting at one o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, at the Congregational Church, and invited John McDuffee, Esq., to preside. Public notice was given under authority of the Selectmen, and there was a large attendance of people from all parts of town. The church was draped with festoons of black, and immediately back of the altar were large portraits of Washington and Lincoln adorned with rosettes and pendants, while in front of the organ was a splendid specimen of the stars and stripes. Mr. McDuffee opened the meeting

with a few timely remarks, and then read the Governor's Proclamation in relation to the public observance of the day. Rev. W. T. Smith read a portion of scripture and offered an appropriate prayer. Rev. Prescott Fay delivered an address of about three fourths of an hour in length, which was listened to most attentively throughout. He alluded very feelingly to the many virtues of the President, to the trials and responsibilities of his position, and to the only reward which vile traitors gave him for his goodness of heart towards them. Rev. W. T. Smith made some appropriate remarks severely denouncing the conspiracy and the assassin, and eulogizing our beloved President who had been so foully murdered. Hon. J. H. Ela in a brief speech of much fervor, which found a warm response in the hearts of his hearers, introduced the following resolutions in behalf of the citizens' committee:—

“Whereas we believe it to be a fitting occasion when the loyal heart of the whole nation is plunged in grief at the loss of its beloved Chief Magistrate assassinated to paralyze the executive arm of the nation, for each community to express its sense of the great bereavement, and do honor to the distinguished public services and private virtues which adorned the character of the President; and in view of the great common loss, to come together and solemnly resolve to pledge anew our devotion and undoubted faith in the principles upon which our nation is founded—our determination to maintain its unity—and our desire that mercy may be mingled with justice in dealing with those who have offended against it, therefore

“Resolved, that in the death of Abraham Lincoln the nation mourns an Executive Chief Magistrate, who, to a love of liberty and unbending integrity, added the spirit of justice and unflinching faith in the darkest hour of trial, mingled with tender sympathy for those in error, and forgiveness for those in wrong, which endeared him to every American heart; and who by his irreproachable example in public life, joining in a happy degree prudence with power, humanity, patriotism, and wisdom, with firm religious trust, has added new luster to the Presidential office.

“Resolved, that in this afflicting dispensation we feel that new obligations are laid upon us to devote more of our energies to the welfare of the Republic, that by absolute justice we may secure lasting peace and prosperity,—that out of this furnace of national and personal affliction, we shall as a people be better prepared to accomplish our mission of a great, united, and Christian Republic.

“Resolved, that we desire to express our deep sympathy with the family afflicted by this bereavement, and our admiration of the husband and father who by kindness of heart, purity of intention, and sincerity of purpose, had endeared himself to the nation.

“Resolved, that to Andrew Johnson called by this sudden visitation to the Presidency, we extend our sympathy and support in the trying responsibilities of his position; and commend him to the protecting care of the Infinite Ruler who holds in his hands alike the destiny of nations and individuals.

“Resolved, that trusting ourselves to the guidance and protecting care of the Sovereign Ruler of the universe who has so often during this rebellion frustrated the designs of evil men, and made them efficient workers to destroy what they sought to build up, and to build up what they sought to destroy, that we will continue our efforts in the confident hope and faith that out of this seeming evil he will bring good to an afflicted nation.”

“Remarks were made by C. K. Sanborn and Edwin Wallace strongly endorsing the resolutions, and eulogizing the noble character of the illustrious departed Chief Magistrate. Mr. Wallace was in Washington at the time of the tragedy and related some interesting facts in relation to the same. The resolutions were adopted by the unanimous rising vote of the assemblage. The exercises were interspersed with the singing of appropriate hymns by the Congregational choir led by Thomas Brown.”

The war was ended. Rochester had proved her devotion to the cause of national freedom. She had sent her sons to the field. She had seen them return with depleted ranks, some maimed and emaciated from rebel prisons. She had in several instances received back her dead. With reverential tenderness she had borne their battle-scarred remains to their last resting place, amid the stillness of business cessation, half-masted flags, tolling bells, with maimed veterans for pall bearers, and wasted heroes for mourners, and left them with parting volleys of honor over their graves. Her loyalty was tested and failed not in the hour of trial. As in the revolution there were a few tories, so now there were a few copperheads. Some ventured to say that the departure of the first soldiers was murder. Some, Judas-like, dared to ask "To what purpose is this waste?" But the spirit of '76 was yet alive, and so prevalent throughout the town, that the mutters of disaffection were faint and few.

Rochester furnished two hundred and seventy-three men for the service at a direct cost of \$67,281.89 in money paid by the town. This does not include sums paid by individuals, nor the generous gifts of the patriotic women. These were pre-eminent in hearty devotion to the cause of their country, proving themselves worthy daughters of the women of the revolution. Luxurious idleness, self-indulgence, trifling amusements, were at a discount during the war. Fancy work was laid aside for scraping lint, knitting socks, making flannel garments, and gathering hospital stores. Even at concert or lecture the click of knitting needles at work for the soldiers was heard on all sides, and those who visited seashore or other places of summer resort took with them materials for scraping lint or other work for the heroes in the field. They accomplished a vast amount of work, the record of which cannot be given. In these times when people seem to think nothing secular or religious can be done without an organized society represented by a string of cabalistic letters, it is refreshing to find that the ladies of Rochester were too busy and too much in earnest to form any society for this work. They simply went right to work and did it, meeting around at different houses. The Town Hall served them for headquarters where they packed the many boxes and barrels forwarded from time to time. Many remember with a feeling of disappointment to this day that one box of

garments from new flannel was lost on the way to the army, and never recovered. Not only did they furnish stores for the Sanitary Commission, but the Christian Commission also shared their gifts. On the evenings of March 18 and 19, 1864, a "Soldiers' Levee" was held. The "Rochester Courier" says:—

"The affair was one of those rare successes which are brought about in unpropitious times, by the determined and combined efforts of the ladies by whom the word fail is never considered when it is unanimously resolved to do. Charades, tableaux, hot coffee, music, fish-pond, fun, and oysters were among the many inducements held out to entertain the multitude. 'Ye Old Folks' Concert' under the leadership of Col. C. S. Whitehouse gave excellent vocal selections which were admirably executed of course. The receipts net above all expenses \$284, which is to be transmitted to the Christian Commission."

The cost of such devotion cannot be measured. It is beyond price both in the sacrifices made and the work accomplished. It seems belittling even to name sums of money in presence of soldiers' graves and the tears of mothers, widows, and orphans of the heroic dead, or to reckon up the cost of such priceless boons as freedom, national honor, and human rights. In fact no self-denial could be too great, and no labor too toilsome, "that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the earth."

The following is the list of Rochester soldiers and sailors in the war, with their military record in brief.

LEVI L. ALDRICH. Private, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Jan. 5, 1864. Three years.

CHARLES ANDERSON. Private, Co. I, 13th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 28, 1863. Transferred to Navy March 13, 1864.

HENRY J. ARMSTRONG. Substitute for James Richards. Private, Co. B, 14th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Deserted at Washington, D. C., Nov. 4, 1863.

DAVID AUSTEN. In Navy May, 1861, and served on schooner "Wanderer." Discharged June, 1862. Re-enlisted Aug. 30, 1864. Served on board "Colorado" in South Carolina, afterwards on board schooner "Hope" at Fort Sumter, raising sunken vessels. Discharged September, 1865.

DANIEL PLUMER AVERY. In Navy, was on board the "Cumberland," witnessed the battle of the "Merrimack" and "Monitor." Re-enlisted private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 21, 1862. Deserted at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862, when ordered to assist in conveying Col. Titus from the field. Re-enlisted for two years in Gibbs (Mass.) Battery. After a year came home on a furlough, and was advertised to lecture in a school-house in Rochester, where he was arrested as a deserter. Was allowed to return to his Regiment. Served in the "Red River Expedition" where he is supposed to have died, as he has not since been heard from.

FRANK L. AVERY. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861.

JOHN AVERY. Private, Troop E, 1st Cavalry, for three years. Mustered March 24, 1865. Promoted Corporal May 1, 1865. Mustered out July 15, 1865. Had served in another regiment from which he was honorably discharged.

SAMUEL A. AVERY. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Deserted with his brother D. P. Avery at the battle of Antietam.

STEPHEN D. AVERY. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Discharged for disability Oct. 28, 1862. Re-enlisted private, Troop I, 1st Cavalry. Mustered April 1, 1865. Shot through the lungs at Fair Oaks and supposed to be killed, but recovered. Mustered out May 6, 1865.

WALTER M. AVERY. Private, Troop I, 1st Cavalry. Mustered April 7, 1865. Mustered out May 6, 1865.

JOHN W. BABB. Drummer, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

STEPHEN E. BABB. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted for Dover. Mustered Feb. 20, 1864. Wounded June 7, 1864. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 13, 1865.

JACOB H. BAKER. Private, Co. C, 18th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 14, 1864. Mustered out May 29, 1865.

JOSEPH BAMFORD. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. Re-enlisted in Navy, on ship "Albatross." Substitute for Geo. H. Rogers. Mustered Aug. 30, 1864.

MICHAEL BATTY was an Irishman about twenty years of age, a spinner employed by the Norway Plains Co. Enlisted as a private in Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 23, 1861. Was drowned while crossing a bayou in the night, and buried at Camp Parapet, La.

DAVID SHEPARD BEAN. Son of Wm. M. and Lucy, was born at Newport, Me., Nov. 28, 1843. Was a shoemaker and lived with his brother Henry in Rochester fifteen years. Enlisted private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Died very suddenly of diphtheria at Hilton Head, Jan. 23, 1862, and was buried there.

GEORGE JUNKINS BEAN. Son of Levi, was a soapmaker. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 26, 1861. Was in the battle of Fair Oaks, and the seven days before Richmond. Died after a sickness of five weeks in hospital at Newark, N. J., Sept. 9, 1862. Was buried there in Fairmount Cemetery. Left a wife and one child.

HENRY F. BEAN. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 28, 1864.

JOHN BEECHER. Corporal, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. Re-enlisted as substitute for Gershom H. Horne. Private, Co. E, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Transferred to the Navy April 21, 1864.

ROBERT BENNETT. Substitute for S. F. McDuffee. Mustered Jan. 5, 1865, for three years in Navy.

DAVID BICKFORD. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

JAMES F. BICKFORD. Private, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Discharged for disability at Hatteras, N. C., May 21, 1862.

WINFIELD SCOTT BICKFORD. Son of Isaac and Mehetabel (Henderson) Bickford, was born in Sanbornton, N. H., Oct. 4, 1841. Had lived in Rochester about five years. Was at work in the woolen mill, though by trade a joiner. Mustered as private in Co. H, 6th Reg't, Nov. 28, 1861. Exposure to a hard storm on the way to North Carolina brought on a brain fever so that he was left behind at Hatteras, N. C., where he died March 12, 1862, and was buried there.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BLAISDELL. Son of Joseph and Eliza M. of East Roch-

ester, where he was born Dec. 5, 1845. Worked in dye room of the Cochecho Woolen Co. Determined to serve his country in the war he first tried to enlist at Rochester, but being a minor his father refused his consent. He next tried Concord but was rejected on account of slight deafness. Persisting in his design he went to Boston and was mustered as a private in Co. G, 19th Mass. Reg't, March, 1864. May 12 he was in the battle of Spottsylvania. In a skirmish a day or two after the battle he was wounded in neck and shoulder by a musket ball. He returned home where he died from the effects of the wound Nov. 16, 1864.

CHARLES C. BLAISDELL. Corporal, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861.

DANIEL G. BLAISDELL. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Re-enlisted Feb. 25, 1864. Slightly wounded May 16, 1864. Appointed wagoner. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

JAMES BLAISDELL. Private, Co. B, 10th Mass. Reg't. Mustered June 21, 1861, under a fictitious name. Had finger shot off at Fair Oaks. Enlisted in 9th N. H. Reg't, and was commissioned 2d Lieut. Co. H, Aug. 10, 1862. Promoted 1st Lieut. Jan. 1, 1863. Promoted Capt. March 1, 1863. After the battle of Antietam he was arrested as a deserter from the 10th Mass. but was honorably discharged from arrest by order of Gen. Burnside. He resigned shortly before the battle at the springing of the mine at Petersburg. He had been on a court martial with Gen. Porter, where they quarreled, and Porter had charges preferred against him, in consequence of which he was dismissed from service Aug. 4, 1864. He was afterwards offered re-instatement by the War department, which he declined. He received, however, a complimentary notice from Gen. Griffin for bravery and good conduct.

JOHN BLAISDELL. Carpenter in construction Corps about five months.

JOHN W. BLAISDELL. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. During the charge on Port Hudson was wounded in the thigh June 13, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

CHARLES E. BLACKMAR. Sergeant, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 16, 1864. Discharged after nearly a year in the hospital at Cincinnati.

CHARLES H. BLISS. Private, Co. A, 1st Reg't. Mustered April 29, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Co. D, 5th Reg't, Oct. 23, 1861. Re-enlisted for Dover, Feb. 19, 1864.

SAMUEL F. BLISS. Private Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Deserted April 30, 1862.

PIERRE BOUCHE. Private, Co. F, 2d Reg't. Mustered Nov. 25, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 19, 1865.

JAMES L. BOYLE. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Slightly wounded at Pocotaligo Bridge Oct. 22, 1862. Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1864, for Dover. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

CYRUS BRACKETT. Private, Co. K, 18th Reg't. Mustered April 5, 1865. Mustered out May 6, 1865.

MOSES D. BRACKETT. Substitute for George W. Chesley. Private, Co. B, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Promoted Corporal. Wounded June 3, 1864. Mustered out June 8, 1865.

NICHOLAS BROCK. Private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. Was in defenses about Washington, D. C., till June, 1865. After that in Fort Constitution at Portsmouth. Mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

CHARLES BROWN. Substitute for Lewis J. Smith. Private, Co. B, 14th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Deserted at Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1863.

ENOCH G. BROWN. Private, Co. A, 1st Reg't. Mustered April 29, 1861. Mus-

tered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Co. A, 1st Battalion U. S. Regular Army 1861-2-3.

JOSEPH E. BROWN. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Wounded in the hand at Port Hudson. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

JOSEPH F. BROWN. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Discharged for disability Jan. 9, 1862. Re-enlisted in Navy. Mustered Sept. 1, 1864, for one year.

JOSIAH BROWN. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Deserted at Concord Oct. 21, 1862.

ROBERT BROWN. Private, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Dec. 29, 1863, for three years.

JOHN W. BROWNING. Substitute for Thomas Hall. Marine Corps. Mustered Aug. 22, 1864, for four years.

JAMES M. BRYANT. Substitute for Peter Donlay. Private, Co. F, 11th Reg't. Mustered Feb. 2, 1864. Supposed to have deserted *en route* to Reg't.

LOUIS BUCKLEY. Private, Co. D, 6th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 28, 1863. Supposed to have deserted *en route* to Reg't.

EDWARD BURKE. Private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. Deserted at New York city Sept. 11, 1864.

JOHN BURKE. Private, Co. D, 6th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 26, 1863. Wounded June 17, 1864. Taken prisoner at Poplar Grove Church, Va., Oct. 1, 1864. Released and returned to Reg't. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

BENJAMIN F. BURNS. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted Sergeant, Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 23, 1861. Wounded by a buck-shot in the thigh at Port Hudson, and remained in hospital till close of service. Mustered out Oct. 24, 1864.

WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD. Private, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Jan. 5, 1864. Mustered out Nov. 13, 1865.

PATRICK CAINE. Substitute for George S. Hussey. Marine Corps. Mustered Sept. 1, 1864.

GEORGE W. CALEF. Private, Troop E, 1st Cavalry. Mustered March 24, 1865. Mustered out July 15, 1865. Was taken sick about this time and died in Rochester Aug. 7, 1865, æt. 34 years and 8 months.

CHARLES WILLIAM CANNEY. Son of Edward M., was born in Tufonborough, had lived in Rochester two years. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Promoted Sergeant. Killed at battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, æt. 19 years, and buried there.

EDWARD MOODY CANNEY. Father of the preceding, and son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth, was born at Tufonborough. Had lived two years in Rochester working at his trade of house carpenter. Private, Co. H., 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Killed in the second Bull Run battle Aug. 29, 1861. He had been detached to work at building bridges, but by his own request was permitted to leave his work to engage in this battle. His last words after he had fallen were "Boys, go in; I'm done." He was 45 years old, and left a wife and five children.

AUGUSTUS CATE. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Discharged for disability Sept. 24, 1862.

JOHN G. CATE. Private, Co. H, 18th Reg't. Mustered Feb. 8, 1865. Mustered out July 29, 1865. Died in Rochester.

ANDREW JACKSON CATER. Son of Otis and Lovey, was born at Farmington in 1842. Had been shoemaker in Rochester about two years. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered April 20, 1862. Contracted fever by exposure in severe storms at battles of Fair Oaks. Was sent to hospital at Long Island. His brother went

on and attended him there till he died July 13, 1862. Was buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

ISAAC C. CATER. Enlisted Sept. 1861, in Navy for one year. Visited the Western Islands and the Mediterranean on sailing vessel "Onward," and was afterward discharged. Re-enlisted Sept. 15, 1862. Served on the "Colorado," and on the "Winona." Was in several expeditions on Santee River, and at the bombardment of Fort Fisher. Re-enlisted 1864. Discharged June, 1865. Died at Rochester Sept. 26, 1865, æt. 28 years, 2 months, and 7 days, leaving a wife and one child.

OWEN CARROLL. Enlisted in Navy for one year. Served on the "Colorado." After second attack on Fort Fisher was transferred to another boat.

ARTHUR CAVANAUGH. Private, Co. E, 2d Reg't. Mustered Nov. 25, 1863. Slightly wounded June 3, 1864. Promoted Corporal April 1, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 19, 1865.

WILLIAM B. CAVERLY. Private, Co. A, 7th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 29, 1861. Discharged for disability Jan. 4, 1863. Re-enlisted in Veteran Reserve Corps.

GEORGE W. CHADWICK. Musician, Co. G, 2d Reg't. Mustered Jan. 5, 1864. Transferred to Co. H, 10th Reg't, June 21, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 19, 1865.

CHARLES W. CHASE. Served nearly three years in 1st California Cavalry in Arizona.

JOHN CHESLEY. Substitute for John W. Hall. Private, Co. H, 7th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 18, 1864. Supposed to have deserted *en route* to Reg't.

WILBUR H. CHOATE. A blacksmith by trade. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Slightly wounded three times at James Island, Morris Island, and Deep Bottom. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1864.

CHARLES H. CLARK. Son of Samuel of Rochester. Private, Co. I, 2d Reg't. Mustered Nov. 20, 1863. Promoted Corporal July 1, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 19, 1865.

JAMES F. CLARK. A currier at Wallace's. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Wounded in knee at James Island, and was in hospital four months at Port Royal. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1864.

CHARLES H. CLAY. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted in same Co. Feb. 18, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

HOSEA CHAPMAN CLAY. Son of Alpheus, was born in Madbury, May, 1841. At an early age went to Chelsea, Mass., where he learned the carpenter's trade, and by his upright conduct and industry won the confidence of his employers. On the first call for three months' volunteers he enlisted as a private in a Massachusetts Regiment and served his time faithfully. Re-enlisted in Dover and was mustered as Sergeant, Co. H, 6th Reg't, Nov. 28, 1861. Promoted 2d Lieutenant July 4, 1862. "Was favorite among both officers and men. In time of danger his voice was heard 'Come, boys, follow me,' and they were always ready to follow so zealous a leader." He was in five battles but escaped without a wound. Into one action he led his company of 47 men, only 8 of whom returned. He acted as Captain of his company for several weeks, struggling manfully against a debilitating malady which compelled him at length to ask a furlough. He died at the house of his sister in South Boston Nov. 3, 1862. Was buried with military honors in Pine Hill Cemetery, Dover. He married about the time of his enlistment a daughter of Charles Nutter of Madbury. He brought his wife to Rochester, which he seems to have chosen for his home, and where she resided during his absence in the war, but went to Boston with their infant child, to take care of him in his last sickness.

GEORGE EDWIN CLOUGH. Son of John and Sarah, was born in Effingham, July 22, 1843. Resided in Rochester about six months before entering the army. First served in a Maine Regiment in the early part of the war, and was discharged

for disability at Ship Island. Re-enlisted private, Troop B, 1st Cavalry. Mustered March 26, 1864. Received a severe injury by falling from his horse while fording a river about two months after his enlistment. Was sent to a hospital where he remained several months. Obtaining a furlough, he was brought home to his parents in Effingham, Nov. 15, where he died Dec. 12, 1864.

JOAKIN COLADO. Private, Co. C, 14th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Deserted at Washington, D. C., Jan 31, 1864.

STEPHEN COLBY, *alias* John D. Ross. Private, Co. D, Independent Battalion Minn. Cavalry. Enlisted Sept. 21, 1863. Served 2 years and 9 months, mostly against the Indians in Dakota.

BENJAMIN F. COLCORD. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Transferred to U. S. Signal Corps, Oct. 13, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1864.

ANDREW COLLINS. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Deserted from railroad train in Indiana on way to Vicksburg, June 6, 1863.

JAMES COLLINS. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Discharged for disability, Feb. 17, 1863. Re-enlisted private, Co. K, 12th Reg't, Dec. 17, 1863. Wounded, and discharged July 22, 1865.

JACOB COLONY. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Discharged for disability May 15, 1862. Re-enlisted Aug. 30, 1862, private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. On detached service to care for the sick. Discharged for disability after nine months.

TIMOTHY O. CONNER. Corporal, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Deserted at Milford, Penn., March 28, 1863.

AARON F. CORSON. Private, Co. K, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Promoted Corporal. Discharged for disability Nov. 20, 1862. Re-enlisted in Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Jan. 4, 1864.

JAMES F. CORSON. Private, Co. G, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 23, 1861. Slightly wounded June 16, 1862. Re-enlisted March 26, 1864.

JOHN R. CORSON. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Promoted Corporal. Mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

WILLIAM F. CORSON. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Deserted while on furlough. Returned and was transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered out July 5, 1865.

CHARLES COURTLAND. Enlisted for three months in 5th Mass. Reg't. Was in first Bull Run battle. Re-enlisted 1st Sergeant, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

CHARLES F. CROCKETT. Substitute for Edwin Wallace. Private, Co. F, 5th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 7, 1864. Captured April 6, 1865. Exchanged and mustered out June 9, 1865.

EZRA P. CROSS. Private, Co. D, 2d Reg't. Mustered June 1, 1861. "A first rate soldier." Mustered out June 21, 1864. Re-enlisted private, Troop L, 1st Cavalry. Mustered June 27, 1864. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

GEORGE P. CROSS. Private, Co. F, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery. Died Aug. 24, 1867, æt. 23 years and 6 months.

JAMES CROSS. Was a private in a Mass. Reg't in the early part of the war. Afterwards private in 2d N. H. Reg't. Died June 22, 1865.*

ROBERT CROSSLEY. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861.

GEORGE CURTIS. Private, Co. F, 14th Reg't. Substitute for Simon L. Horne. Mustered Aug. 3, 1864.

* This and the preceding lie buried in the old cemetery in Joseph Cross's lot. Richard Cross says they were sons of Joseph and born in Rochester.

THOMAS J. DAILY. Substitute. Private, Co. B, 5th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 1, 1864. Supposed to have deserted *en route* to Reg't.

CHARLES H. DAME. Private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. Promoted Corporal. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

CHARLES W. DAME. Private, in 26th Mass. Reg't. Served two years at New Orleans, Ship Island, and vicinity. Afterward in Shenandoah Valley, and then at Savannah. Discharged Sept. 23, 1865.

JAMES DAME. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 14, 1861. Deserted at Manchester Oct. 1861.

JOSEPH WINGATE DAME. Son of Daniel and Abigail, was born at Farmington in 1840. Worked at shoemaking with his brother Charles H. in Rochester a year before enlistment. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Served out his time and re-enlisted in same Co. Jan. 1, 1864. Wounded at Drury's Bluff May 16, 1864, and died in consequence at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 30, 1864.

WILLIAM L. DAMZEN. Substitute for David F. Ham. Private, Co. A, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 12, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

JAMES DAVIS. Private, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Dec. 29, 1863.

JOHN DAVIS. Substitute for George W. Clark. Private, Co. C, 14th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Deserted in New York March 17, 1864.

JOHN H. DAVIS. Navy.

STEPHEN J. DEALAND. Troop I, 1st Cavalry. Mustered March 30, 1864. "Played sick, and did no duty." Mustered out July 16, 1865.

CHARLES T. DONAHUE. Substitute. Reg't unknown, three years.

PATRICK DONAHUE. Substitute for Enos H. Hussey. Private, Co. A, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 15, 1864. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

CHARLES WESLEY DOWNS. Son of Frederick G. and R. P., was born at South Berwick, Me., Dec. 17, 1842. Came to Rochester to live April 20, 1857. He enlisted in the 1st Reg't for three months. But that Reg't was full and he entered Co. K, 2d Reg't, for three years. Mustered June 8, 1861. Was in the first Bull Run battle, marching 17 miles to reach the battlefield. The day was so hot that the tongues of the men protruded from their mouths. Had his dipper shot from his side. Was in the Peninsular Campaign under McClellan, at the siege of Yorktown, and followed the retreating enemy to Williamsburg. Here his leg was shot off, and he died from loss of blood, May 5, 1862. Was buried there, Chaplain Henry E. Parker conducting the burial service. His Captain says that he displayed great courage, even after being wounded. Was highly spoken of by his fellow soldiers, and much esteemed by all his acquaintance.

DAVID W. DOWNS. Enlisted Nov. 1861, and served about three years in Mass. Cavalry, called Butler's Body Guard of mounted riflemen. Promoted First Lieu, tenant. Served afterward under Gen. Banks, at Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, and all through the Red River Expedition. Was in fourteen battles. Discharged for disability. Is now a Methodist minister.

MICHAEL DRAPEAU. Private, Co. E, 2d Reg't. Mustered Nov. 25, 1863. Wounded at battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, and died June 6, 1864.

WILLIAM H. DUNHAM. Private Co. F, 7th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 29, 1863. Captured May 12, 1864. Paroled May 15, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

TAFILI DUPRAIS. Private, Co. E, 2d Reg't. Mustered Nov. 25, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 19, 1865.

BAPTISTE DUPREY. Private, Co. F, 2d Reg't. Mustered Nov. 25, 1863. Deserted Oct. 16, 1864, but was brought back. Mustered out Dec. 19, 1865.

CHARLES W. EDGERLY. Captain, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Had sword presented by citizens, and a revolver from Cocheo Fire Engine Company of which he had been foreman for several years. Commissioned Aug. 10, 1862. Resigned Feb. 17, 1863.

THOMAS H. EDGERLY. Enlisted in Navy Aug. 29, 1864. Served on ship "Colorado," and was in both attacks on Fort Fisher, afterwards on the "Wiuna," of which ship he was yeoman. Discharged June, 1865.

SAMUEL J. EDWARDS. Private, Co. M, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 5, 1864. Mustered out June 9, 1865.

AUGUST EHRHORN. Private, Co. K, 6th Reg't. Mustered Jan. 5, 1864. Deserted at Annapolis, Md., April 24, 1864.

WALTER ELLIS. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. "A brave soldier." Wounded in the thigh at Fredericksburg and incapacitated nearly a year. Wounded in the leg at Cold Harbor but continued to carry his musket. Had been sick in hospital three months when he came home with his Reg't, very much emaciated. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

MICAJAH D. EMERSON. Private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

THOMAS ENGLAND. 30th Mass. Reg't.

CHARLES H. ESTES. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Slightly wounded three times. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1864.

WILLIAM FARLEY. Private, Co. C, 5th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 28, 1863. Wounded June 3, 1864. Absent, sick, when Reg't was mustered out June 28, 1865.

JAMES B. FARRINGTON. Served as private in a Wisconsin Reg't 2½ years. Afterward Assistant Surgeon of 3d U. S. Colored Regiment in Florida about four months.

JOSEPH H. FARRINGTON. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. Re-enlisted private, Co. B, 8th Reg't. Mustered March 21, 1865. Mustered out May 6, 1865. Hospital Steward in Kentucky and Tennessee from July, 1865, till March, 1866.

EDWARD FLANAGAN. Substitute. Reg't unknown.

CHARLES W. FOLSOM. Enlisted in Navy Oct. 6, 1864, and served on ship "San Jacinto." Discharged April, 1865.

JOHN A. FOLSOM. Enlisted in Navy in spring of 1861. Served on brig "Bainbridge." Discharged June, 1862.

ALONZO H. FOSS. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

DALLAS FOSS. Private, Co. II, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Discharged for disability Oct. 30, 1863.

RICHARD H. FOSS. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. "A good soldier." Wounded three times. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1864.

F. FOSLIN FOURIN. Substitute for Seth T. Hurd. Reg't unknown.

CHARLES H. FRENCH. Musician, Co. B, 6th Reg't. Mustered Jan. 5, 1864. Transferred to Co. E July 6, 1864. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

JOHN FRIEND. Private, Co. A, 9th Reg't. Mustered June 13, 1864. Wounded July 30, and died in consequence Aug. 19, 1864.

ALBERT GALE. Son of Daniel R. of Dover. Had lived in Rochester about five years. Private, Co. A, 1st Reg't. Mustered April 29, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Enlisted in Regular Army, 18th Reg't Sikes Brigade. Was killed instantly in the seven days' fight near Fair Oaks. Was 23 years old.

AMOS GALE. Private, Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 20, 1861. Mustered out Jan. 18, 1865.

WILLIAM GALE. Private, Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 23, 1861. Mustered out Jan. 18, 1865.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GARLAND. Son of James M., was born in Rochester Sept. 22, 1842. He was "a promising young man" who had been clerk in a store

at Gonic for three years. Went to Lowell, Mass., where he enlisted in Co. I, 26th Mass. Reg't. After about three weeks' sickness he died at New Orleans, Aug. 1, 1863, and was buried there.

JOHN ELIPHALET GARLAND. Son of Rice K. and Mary S., was born in Belfast, Me., Aug. 30, 1835. Was second hand in card room of Norway Plains Co. four years. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Died of typhoid fever at Carrollton, La., April 16, 1863. Buried in Rochester. Left a wife to whom resolutions of condolence were sent by the Company.

JOHN F. GARLAND. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1864.

JOHN WESLEY GARLAND. Son of Lewis and Hannah, was born in Rochester Nov. 30, 1833. Was apprentice to a blacksmith at Gonic. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Died of disease at Knoxville, Md., Nov. 26, 1862. Buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, grave No. 12, Lot A, Section 12. On the second day of the battle of Antietam, while the Regiment was formed in skirmish line, a cry for help was heard again and again. It was discovered to come from a boy of the 8th Conn. Reg't, who had been wounded the day before, and had dug a hole in the ground to protect himself from the sharp shooters. Garland volunteered and went and brought him in his arms while exposed to a continual fire. "An honorable and brave deed."

JOHN T. GILES. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 26, 1861. Discharged for disability May 2, 1863.

MICHAEL GILLIGAN. Substitute for John F. Young. Private, Co. K, 5th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 20, 1864. Transferred to Co. G. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

CHARLES W. GILMAN. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted Private, Co. H, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 19, 1861. Deserted Aug. 18, 1862.

EDWIN H. GLIDDEN.

ENOS L. GLIDDEN. Private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 5, 1864. Transferred to Co. B, June 10, 1865. Was in defenses about Washington, D. C., till June, 1865, afterward in Fort Constitution, Portsmouth. Mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

JOHN C. GLIDDEN. Musician, Co. K, 9th Reg't. Mustered Jan. 5, 1864. Re-enlisted drummer, Co. B, 6th Reg't. Died of disease at Camp Nelson, Ky., May 21, 1864. Buried in National Cemetery there, grave No. 37, section D.

ALBION N. GOODWIN. Private, Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 23, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Promoted Corporal Nov. 1, 1864. Wounded twice at Port Hudson. Taken prisoner for several months in Red River Expedition. Transferred to Co. B, Veteran Battalion Jan. 1, 1865. Mustered out Oct. 28, 1865.

JAMES GOODWIN. Born in Wells, Me. Resided in Lebanon, Me., and moved to Rochester a short time before he enlisted. A stone mason by trade. Private, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Killed at Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862. Left a wife and two children who resided in Rochester about two years and then removed to Farmington.

SHERWOOD W. GOODWIN. Corporal, Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 23, 1861. Fell through railroad bridge in Louisiana and broke three ribs. Discharged for disability March 8, 1863.

OTIS F. GOWEN. Wagoner, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

DANIEL GRANT, 3d. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Discharged for disability Oct. 2, 1862.

HENRY GRANT. Private, 1st Light Battery. Transferred to Co. M, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Dec. 14, 1863. Mustered out June 9, 1865. Was in British Navy in India during Sepoy rebellion. Resides in Gilsom.

MOSES FRANKLIN GRAY. Son of James and Annie. was born in Farmington in 1828. Came to Rochester in 1859 and worked in the factory for about two years. when he married and lived on the Lewis McDuffee farm. Corporal, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Wounded in the side at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862. Died of pneumonia at Annapolis, Md., April 15, 1864. Was buried at Farmington. Left a wife and two children.

SOLOMON S. GRAY. Private, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Dec. 29, 1863. Discharged for disability Nov. 19, 1864.

JERRY L. GREY. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

ABNER F. GREENLEAF. Private, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Discharged for disability Jan. 15, 1863. Re-enlisted, substitute for S. A. J. Wentworth, private, Co. H, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Promoted Corporal. Mustered out June 2, 1865.

GEORGE F. GUPPY. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Clerk at headquarters in Concord till April 21, 1864. Joined 5th Reg't under Col. Hapgood. Clerk in Adj't General's office under Gen. Hincks at Fortress Monroe till Sept. 7, 1864. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, Co. F, Oct. 28, 1864. Was acting Adjutant till Jan. 1, 1865, when he took command of his company. Commanded company through the spring campaign. Slightly wounded April 7, and taken prisoner, but returned on Lee's surrender and led his company home to Concord where he found a commission as Captain dated May 15, 1865. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

ALBERT CLINTON HALL. Son of Joseph D., was born at Dover Feb. 16, 1846, "He was very ambitious, a good scholar, and anxious for a college education." Partly to obtain money for this purpose he enlisted as private Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 23, 1861. Wounded in shoulder at Port Hudson. Re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Started on the Red River Expedition, but was sent back sick and died at New Orleans March 17, 1864. Buried there.

EDWIN F. HALL. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Promoted Corporal March 26, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

JOSEPH DANIEL HALL. Son of Daniel and Sarah, was born in Alton. Was a painter and lived about a mile below Rochester village. He enlisted with his son Albert, saying to the author as he bade him good by at the railroad station, "I don't believe in sending off the boys to fight the country's battles while the fathers stay at home, but the fathers ought to go with their boys to set them the example of patriotism and to have a care over them." Private, Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 23, 1861. Died at Carrollton, La., after a long sickness, Nov. 13, 1862. Left a wife and two children.

CHARLES F. HAM. Private, Co. H, 13th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 19, 1863. Wounded near Petersburg June 15, 1864, and died two days after.

CHARLES HARRISON HAM. Son of John and Lydia, born in Barrington Oct. 20, 1846. Worked in mills at Rochester. Private, Troop A, 1st N. II, Cavalry. Was sick for a long time at York Hospital, Philadelphia. Came home on a furlough and lingered eight weeks when he died March 14, 1865.

SYLVESTER HAM. Corporal, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Promoted Sergeant. Discharged for disability May 27, 1864.

CHARLES E. HANMETT. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

CHARLES B. HANSON. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

WILLIAM E. HANSON. Private, substitute in Strafford Guards. Mustered May 5, 1864. On garrison duty sixty days at Portsmouth. Mustered out July 28, 1864.

ALONZO HARTFORD. Son of Benj. P. and Betsey P., was born in Conway Feb. 1, 1840. Had lived seven or eight years in Rochester. Went to Massachusetts with others seeking employment at his trade of shoemaking, but not readily finding it, enlisted as private in 26th Mass. Reg't. Promoted Corporal. Died of small pox on the Rappahannock River, Va., Dec. 26, 1863. Buried in National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., No. 66, row 10, section E.

FRANCIS M. HARTFORD. Son of John and Hannah, was born at Barrington in 1840. The family moved to Rochester before the war, living on a farm below Gonic. Private, Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 23, 1861. Died of yellow fever at Camp Parapet, La., Sept. 30, 1862, and was buried there. "He was a steady young man highly respected by the members of his company."

GEORGE E. HARTFORD. Brother of *Alonzo*, was born in Conway Oct. 26, 1837. Worked in the bobbin factory. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Died of disease at Hilton Head, S. C., Feb. 2, 1862, and was buried there. Married Susan O., daughter of Benj. Clark, who survives him.

JOHN T. HARTFORD. Shipped in Navy Sept. 15, 1862.

ALBERT W. HAYES. Raised a company. Commissioned 2d Lieutenant, Co. D, 6th Reg't Nov. 22, 1861. Promoted 1st Lieut. Aug. 4, 1862. Promoted Captain Oct. 22, 1862. Wounded at 2d Bull Run Aug. 29, 1862, arm paralyzed from wound. Was at siege of Vicksburg under Grant. Appointed 1st Lieutenant, Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 30, 1863. Promoted Captain Dec. 10, 1863. Was six months at Alexandria in charge of recruits, on provost duty at Washington, D. C., till Sept. 1864. Provost marshal at Syracuse and Elmira, N. Y. Was ordered to Louisiana Jan. 13, 1866, where he was engaged about six months on same duty, when he resigned.

AUGUSTUS HAYES. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 2, 1864. Transferred to Co. H, 6th Reg't June 1, 1865. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

FRANKLIN HAYES. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Promoted Sergeant. Mustered out April 23, 1865.

JAMES E. HAYES. Navy.

WILLIAM HAYWARD. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. An Englishman, worked at East Rochester. Re-enlisted in 19th Mass. Reg't. Captured with whole brigade on Weldon R. R., and was in prison 5½ months at Belle Isle, Libbey, Andersonville, and Florence. Resides at Pittsfield.

WILLIAM W. HEARD. Private, Co. I, 6th Reg't. Mustered Jan. 1, 1864. Deserted at Camp Nelson, Ky., Feb. 3, but brought back Feb. 6, 1864. Was captured and died of disease and starvation at Andersonville Aug. 26, 1864. Buried there. Grave No. 6875.

WILLIAM H. HEDRICK. Substitute for Dudley W. Hayes. Private Co. E, 14th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Deserted March 16, 1864.

MICHAEL HESTER. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862. Deserted *en route* for Vicksburg, June 6, 1863.

JOHN W. HINCKLEY. Substitute for George W. Springfield. Private, Co. C, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 19, 1864. Killed near Petersburg, March 25, 1865. Buried at City Point, Va.

BENJAMIN HOBBS. Son of Josiah H. and Rhoda, was born in Wakefield. Studied medicine in Rochester with Dr. E. C. Dow. Here also he married Harriet M. Chase, and united with the Congregational Church. Was among the first to enlist, and was three months on duty in the Fort at Portsmouth. Was afterwards

Surgeon or Ass't Surgeon in the U. S. army for over two years. While he was Surgeon of the 116th Reg't of U. S. Colored Troops he was sick in Port Hospital, Brazos-Santiago, Tex. Before he had recovered his health the cholera broke out in the Reg't. He determined at once to return to his post, "although his attending physician and friends urgently warned him against it. Exposing himself day and night, he contracted gastro-enteritis, of which he died at White Ranch, Tex., Aug. 28, 1866." Sympathetic and highly complimentary resolutions were sent to the family by the Reg't.

CHARLES A. HODGDON. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 21, 1862. Deserted at Concord the same day.

JOHN S. HOLMES. Private, Co. F, 5th Reg't. Mustered April 20, 1862. Deserted 1862.

HARLAN P. HORNE. Private Co. K, 18th Reg't. Mustered March 23, 1865. Mustered out May 6, 1865.

JOSEPH DAVIS HORNE. *First volunteer from Rochester.* Son of Lewis F. of Gonic, where he was born March 7, 1841. Enlisted at Lowell in 6th Mass. Reg't. Needham, the first martyr of the rebellion, was shot by his side in Baltimore. Re-enlisted Co. I, 26th Mass. Reg't. Died of disease at New Orleans, Sept. 25, 1863. His Captain says, "He was as brave a fellow as ever lived, always one of my best men." The "Lawrence American" says of him, "Humble in position, honorable in character, and rich in love for his country, he has fallen an early martyr to her noble cause."

LEWIS F. HORNE. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. Re-enlisted private, Co. C, 18th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 14, 1864. Transferred to Co. I, June 10, 1865. Mustered out July 29, 1865. Was cook for officers.

ALBERT HORNEY. Private in Cavalry. Mustered March 30, 1864. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

CHARLES G. HORNEY. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

EDWARD HORNEY. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

HENRY HORNEY. Son of Gilbert, was born in Rochester about 1833. Private, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Started for home on a furlough, but was taken sick on the way, and died at Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1864. Brought home for burial. Left a wife and one child.

ALBERT HOWARD. Musician, Co. F, 10th Reg't. Mustered Jan. 5, 1864. Transferred to Co. G, 2d Reg't, June 21, 1865. Mustered out Dec. 19, 1865.

CLARENCE HOWARD. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Discharged for disability, Dec. 2, 1862. Re-enlisted private, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Dec. 29, 1863. On guard duty at Boston the following winter. Sept., 1865, was in Invalid Corps at Springfield, Mass.

DAVID M. HOWARD. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Promoted Corporal May, 1862. Reduced to ranks June, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1864. Re-enlisted Sergeant, Co. H, 18th Reg't. Mustered Jan. 27, 1865. Mustered out July 29, 1865.

ELBRIDGE W. HOWARD. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Re-enlisted Feb. 27, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

EPHRAIM HOWARD. Private, Co. H, 18th Reg't. Mustered Jan. 27, 1865. Mustered out July 29, 1865.

GEORGE N. HOWARD. Private, Troop C, 1st Cavalry. Mustered March 30, 1864. Wounded accidentally in wrist by revolver, June 11, 1864. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

IRA T. HOWARD. Son of Richard, was born in Rochester about 1824. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Wounded in right arm and side June 19, 1864. Had not fully recovered when he was engaged in the battle of Peeble's Farm, Sept. 30, 1864. Being in danger of capture, his comrades encouraged him and helped him all they could to escape, but he was so discouraged that he said he would as lief die, and sank down weary and exhausted, and no more was seen of him. Left a widow and seven children.

JOHN H. HOWARD. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Slightly wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

LEVI HOWARD. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Captured at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862. Prisoner 2½ years. Mustered out July 18, 1865.

MARTIN V. B. HOWARD. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Wounded at South Mountain Sept. 13, 1862. Discharged for disability Feb. 26, 1863.

SIMON O. HOWARD. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Promoted Corporal Sept. 1, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

WILLIAM H. HOWARD. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Wounded at Spottsylvania Court House May 12, 1864. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 28, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

RUFUS A. HOYT. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. Enlisted in Navy Aug., 1864. Served on "Colorado"; was at Fort Fisher; afterwards on "Winona", in Santee River expedition. Discharged June, 1865.

ASA P. HULL. Carpenter in Construction Corps about five months.

H. HUNTER. Substitute for E. G. Wallace. Reg't unknown.

CHARLES HURD. Private, Co. A, 14th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted wagoner in same Co. July 16, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

GEORGE F. HURD. Private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. In defenses about Washington till June, 1865, then at Fort Constitution, Portsmouth. Mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

GEORGE W. HURD. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted in same Co. Feb. 24, 1864. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

JOHN HURD. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. Re-enlisted substitute for David Foss. Private, Co. B, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. All the fingers of his right hand shot off June 3, 1864. Discharged for disability Feb. 7, 1865.

CHARLES BURNEY HUSSEY. Son of Paul, was born in Rochester Nov. 18, 1844. Corporal, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Wounded in the hip at Spottsylvania Court House, and captured May 12, 1864. Died of his wounds a prisoner at Richmond, Va., May 31, 1864, and was buried in Richmond National Cemetery.

DANIEL HUSSEY. Corporal, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Promoted Sergeant. Color-bearer. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

LOUIS McDUFFEE HUSSEY. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted Sergeant, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Promoted 1st Lieutenant Nov. 9, 1864. Promoted Captain Feb. 17, 1865. Was *second* Rochester man who enlisted.

OLIVER W. HUSSEY. Private, Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 23, 1861. Mustered out Jan. 18, 1865.

WALTER S. HUSSEY. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Promoted Corporal June 1, 1862. Discharged for disability March 15, 1863.

JOHN HENRY JACKSON. Born in Dover Oct. 1835. Brought up by Cyrus Jenness of Rochester. Was a puny boy, but on the farm grew up a strong, hearty man. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1864. Promoted Corporal. Captured at Deep Run, Va., Aug. 16, 1864. Died of cruelty and starvation in prison at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 18, 1864, and was buried in National Cemetery there.

JEREMIAH JACOBS. Carpenter in Construction Corps about five months.

STEPHEN C. JACOBS. Enlisted in Navy Aug. 1864. Served on "Colorado"; was at Fort Fisher; afterwards on "Winona"; in Santee River expedition. Discharged June, 1865. Died of consumption, 1869.

CHARLES JENNESS, JR. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. Re-enlisted private, Co. D, 1st Reg't Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

FREEMAN JENNESS. Corporal, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Reduced to ranks Nov. 22, 1861. Deserted at Morris Island July 19, 1863. Afterwards surrendered himself and enlisted in Navy.

GEORGE JENNESS. In Farragut's Fleet 2 to 3 years.

JAMES M. JENNESS. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 18, 1862. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Aug. 1, 1863.

JOHN JENNESS. Private, Co. F, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 6, 1862. Re-enlisted private, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Dec. 29, 1863. Afterwards in Navy.

JONATHAN HAM JENNESS. Son of Charles and Betsey (Ham) Jenness, was born in Rochester Nov. 21, 1842. Was a shoemaker. Private, Co. II, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Died of measles at Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1863. Buried in Rochester.

STEPHEN B. JENNESS. Substitute for G. F. Falls. Private, Troop I, N. H. Battalion New England Cavalry. Mustered Dec. 17, 1861. Promoted Corporal July 13, 1862.

STEPHEN S. JENNESS. Was seaman four years before the war, and witnessed the fall of Sumter. In 1862 enlisted in Navy, and served two years. Re-enlisted private, Co. K, 18th Reg't. Mustered March 21, 1865. Mustered out May 6, 1865.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JOHNSON. Son of Samuel and Hannah, was born in Strafford July 22, 1827. Was a shoemaker in Rochester 15 or 20 years. Said to some of his friends he never should forgive himself if he did not enlist. Private, Co. II, 18th Reg't. Mustered Jan. 28, 1865. "A faithful soldier." Was at the capture of Richmond. Died suddenly of disease, at Washington, D. C., May 27, 1865. Buried in National Cemetery at Arlington, Va. Funeral services in his memory were held at the Gonic Church. Left a wife and five children.

LEVI B. JOHNSON. Private, Co. K, 15th Maine Reg't. Served eight months and was discharged May 7, 1863.

ROBERT JOHNSON. Substitute for John B. Dame. Private, Co. F, 14th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Deserted March 18, 1864.

WILLIAM JOHNSON. Substitute for Nathaniel Cross. In Navy three years. Mustered Sept. 20, 1864.

CYRUS WOODBURY JONES. Substitute. Private, Co. K, 4th Reg't. Afterwards in a N. Y. Reg't, also in Navy.

GEORGE W. JONES. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Discharged for disability April 15, 1863.

SAMUEL JONES. Enlisted in Navy Aug. 29, 1864. Was at Portsmouth on "Vandalia" and "Colorado" till December, then on "Ohio," then on transport "Kensington" at Mobile, then on "Portsmouth" at New Orleans. Transferred Feb. 1865 to "Oneida," cruising in Gulf about Galveston. Discharged Aug. 11, 1865.

WALTER S. JONES. Private, Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 23, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Transferred to Co. C, Veteran Battalion, Jan. 1, 1865.

CHRISTIAN JUAL. Private, Co. A, 7th Reg't. Mustered March 7, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

PATRICK KAY (or *Kane*). Mustered in Navy Sept. 1, 1864.

JOHN KEEGAN. Private, Co. H, 14th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 12, 1863. Wounded Sept. 19, 1864. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

WILLIAM KELLEY. Private, Co. K, 5th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 28, 1863. Supposed to have deserted *en route* to Reg't.

GEORGE M. D. KENT. Private, Co. F, 7th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 19, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

ALVAH M. KIMBALL. Private, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Served mostly as Quartermaster. Re-enlisted 1st Lieutenant, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Had sword presented by citizens. Commissioned Nov. 3, 1862. Appointed Commissary of Reg't. Resigned Jan. 15, 1863.

JEREMIAH BELKNAP KIMBALL. Son of Nehemiah and Betsey, was born in Milton or Middleton about 1822. Worked at shoemaking in Rochester for several years. Private, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Died of consumption at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., Oct. 24, 1862, and was buried there. Left a wife.

JOSIAH B. KIMBALL. Commissary-Sergeant, 15th Reg't. Appointed Oct. 30, 1862. Had served as Captain's Clerk before enlisting. Clerk to Brigade Commissary. Discharged for disability May 6, 1863. Died Dec. 10, 1865, æt. 32.

SAMUEL H. KIMBALL. Private, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Dec. 29, 1863. Discharged May 10, 1865.

LOUIS KING. Private, Co. E, 2d Reg't. Mustered Nov. 25, 1863. Deserted Aug. 18, 1865.

HOSEA B. KNOX. Substitute for Edward B. Mills. Private, Co. B, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863.

MARCENIA W. LANE. Son of Winthrop, who moved to Rochester after his enlistment.

JOSEPH LAGUE. Private, Co. E, 2d Reg't. Mustered Nov. 25, 1863. Mustered out Dec. 19, 1865.

WILLIAM J. LAVENDER. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Wounded in foot at Fredericksburg, May, 1864. Discharged for disability Jan. 12, 1865.

OCTAVIO LE BLANK. Private, Co. E, 2d Reg't. Mustered Nov. 25, 1863. Wounded June 3, 1864. Died of wounds July 17, 1864.

NARCISSE LEBRAN. Private, Co. E, 2d Reg't. Mustered Nov. 25, 1863. Mustered out Nov. 23, 1865.

ELIHU HAYES LEGRO. Son of David, was born in Rochester, July 21, 1827. Was a Methodist minister stationed at Tamworth, from which place he enlisted. Private, Co. D, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 27, 1861. Died of disease in Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1863. Brought home and buried under Masonic honors. Promoted Lieutenant about the time of his death. "A man much esteemed for Christian character."

EDWIN G. LEIGHTON. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 1861. Discharged for disability, Oct. 26, 1863. Died soon after reaching home.

NAHALA DAVIS LEIGHTON. Son of Ephraim and Nancy F., was born in New Durham, Nov. 27, 1818. Was a sole-leather cutter in Wallace's factory. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. He was taken sick, but a brutal surgeon ordered him on a march of 75 miles to Washington. He marched 31 miles in one day. The next day he was exposed to a rain, which prevented the Reg't from marching. At night the Doctor, at Capt. Edgerly's intercession,

sent Leighton a little shelter tent and a man to watch with him. The watcher deserted his post, and Leighton was found in the morning dead, on the bare ground, Nov. 14, 1862. This was at White Sulphur Springs, Va., where he was buried.

MICHAEL LEONARD. Private, Co. F, 5th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 1, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

SUMNER LEWIS. Private, Co. F, 14th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 28, 1863. Mustered out July 8, 1865.

ARTHUR LIBBEY. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861.

ROBERT M. LIBBEY. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861.

ARCHIBALD LITTLE. Private, Co. F, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 30, 1864. Deserted at Petersburg, Va., Oct. 10, 1864.

WILLIAM O. LITTLE. Drummer, Co. D, 12th Reg't. Mustered Jan. 1, 1864. Died of disease July 18, 1864, near Petersburg, Va., where he was buried.

HENRY W. LOCKE. Second Lieutenant, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Commissioned Sept. 20, 1861. Had sword presented by citizens. Promoted Captain June 25, 1864. Led his company in the battle of Pocotaligo. "Was a tip-top officer — liked by the boys for his kindness." In 1865 was Post Commissary at Brownsville, Tex., and had contract for supplying 18,000 men with beef. Resigned Nov. 1865.

WARREN F. LOVEJOY. Private, Co. A, 1st Reg't. Mustered April 29, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 23, 1861. Discharged for disability July 21, 1862. Re-enlisted private, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Dec. 30, 1863. Discharged June 19, 1865.

CHARLES LYNCH. Private, Co. G, 5th Reg't. Substitute for Charles A. Giles. Mustered Aug. 15, 1864. Deserted near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 8, 1864.

JAMES E. MACK. Private, Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 23, 1861. Deserted at Manchester, Dec. 25, 1861.

THOMAS MACK. An Irishman, whose real name was McNamara, son of Michael and Bridget, born in Mass. about 1845, a shoemaker, "a very soldierly appearing and brave young man." Private, Co. A, 1st Reg't. Mustered April 29, 1861. Re-enlisted Sergeant, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Severely wounded in leg by the explosion of a torpedo buried by the enemy. Lived a few days, and the surgeon thought he might possibly have survived, but he stubbornly refused to have his leg amputated. Died at Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 16, 1863, and was buried there.

JOHN MAHONEY. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Badly wounded at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

JACOB C. MAIN. First Lieutenant, Co. G, 8th Reg't. Commissioned Dec. 20, 1861. "As good an officer as in the Reg't, in spite of some bad habits." Resigned March 3, 1863.

THOMAS J. MALLARD. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Discharged for disability.

PATRICK MCCORMACK. Substitute for M. V. B. Wentworth. Reg't unknown. Mustered Aug. 17, 1864.

DANIEL MCCRILLIS. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Re-enlisted Feb. 12, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865. "A good soldier."

DAVID MCCRILLIS. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Discharged for disability Oct. 17, 1861.

JOHN G. MCCRILLIS. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

JABEZ McDUFFEE. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Deserted Dec. 13, 1862. Returned May 10, 1865. Mustered out May 11, 1865.

SIMON CURTIS McDUFFEE. Son of Louis and Lovey, was born in Rochester, May 12, 1844. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. His constitution was not fitted for hard service, and the surgeon of the Reg't said he ought not to have been accepted. He, however, performed such service as he was able and bore his lot cheerfully. From April, 1864, was in the Ambulance Corps, and died of disease at Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1864. Buried there, but afterwards brought to Rochester.

MICHAEL McHUGH. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

GEORGE W. MELLE. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Promoted Sergeant. Wounded June 6, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

GEORGE H. MESERVE. Private, Co. A, 1st Reg't. Mustered April 29, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1864. Taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff, and endured the horrors of Andersonville and Salisbury. Paroled Nov. 1864. Promoted Sergeant. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

JACOB C. MESERVE. Private, Co. A, 1st Reg't. Mustered April 29, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Wounded July 30, 1864. Mainly on guard duty, or cook, Brigade headquarters. Mustered out Sept. 27, 1864.

WALTER S. MESERVE. Landsman in Navy. Enrolled April 5, 1864. On ship "Vandalia." Discharged for disability June 20, 1864.

JAMES MORRISON. Substitute for Dudley B. Waldron, 1863.

JAMES W. MORSE. Substitute for Jeremiah Randall. Private, Co. F, 14th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Lost a leg Sept. 19, 1864. Discharged for disability June 9, 1865.

HIRAM P. MURPHY. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864. Promoted Sergeant May 1, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

JOHN A. MURRAY. Substitute for Joseph H. McDuffee. Private, Co. D, 8th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863.

JAMES NEELAND. Private, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Wounded in right shoulder at Antietam. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 15, 1864. Discharged Nov. 28, 1864.

SOLOMON MOSES NEWLAND. Born in Sehrberg, Bavaria, about 1841. Had been in this country two or three years and worked in Wallace's tannery. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Wounded in arm and chest at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863. Died of his wounds July 4, 1863, and was buried in the National Cemetery at Baton Rouge, La.

JAMES T. NICHOLS. Private, Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 23, 1861. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, May 1, 1864. Slightly wounded below knee while in camp. Mustered out Jan. 8, 1865.

GEORGE H. NICKERSON. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

JOHN R. NUTE. Carpenter in Construction Corps about five months.

JOHN H. NUTTER. Enlisted in Navy Aug. 25, 1861. On receiving ship "Ohio" one month. On store ship "Brandywine," mostly at Fortress Monroe. Witnessed "Monitor" fight. Discharged Aug. 28, 1864. Re-enlisted private, Co. K, 18th Reg't. Mustered March 22, 1865. Mustered out May 6, 1865.

FREDERICK A. ORNE. Sergeant, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

JAMES BURLEIGH OSGOOD. Son of James H., was born in Rochester, 1841. An experienced seaman before the war. Enlisted in Navy at Boston. On receiving ship "Ohio." On the "Hartford," the flag ship of Admiral Farragut. Served nearly three years in many of the most exciting naval battles of the war. Was first gunner of the forecastle gun. "Showed himself a brave man, — was a favorite with the whole crew." At the storming of the Forts in Mobile Bay he was killed with 12 others by the explosion of a shell, Aug. 5, 1864.

FRANCIS L. OTIS. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Wounded July, 1863. Promoted Corporal Sept. 17, 1863. Resigned Oct. 15, 1863. Re-enlisted in same Co. Jan. 1, 1864. Wounded Aug. 17, 1864. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

FREDERICK OTIS. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Discharged for disability May 9, 1863. Re-enlisted private, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Dec. 22, 1863.

ORANGE B. OTIS. Sergeant, Co. D, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 27, 1861. Promoted 1st Lieutenant Nov. 4, 1863. Wounded in left leg June 3, 1864. Discharged for disability Nov. 28, 1864.

ALPHONZO PAGE. Private, Co. I, 6th Reg't. Mustered Jan. 1, 1864. Discharged for disability Jan. 19, 1865.

JAMES W. PAGE. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 2, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

ROBERT M. PALMER. Musician, Co. A, 1st Reg't. Mustered April 29, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Troop K, 1st Reg't Cavalry. Mustered Oct. 7, 1861. Captured at Columbia Furnace, Va., Oct. 9, 1864. Five weeks in Libbey prison, then exchanged. Mustered out Oct. 24, 1864.

CHARLES H. PARKER. Substitute for William P. Abbott. Private, Co. B, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Promoted Corporal. Wounded June 3, 1864. Deserted while on furlough from hospital, Oct. 30, 1864.

BRADLEY F. PARSONS. Enlisted in Navy Sept. 1861. Served 7 or 8 months on sailing vessel "Onward," visiting Western Islands and the Mediterranean. Re-enlisted Aug. 1864, and served on "Colorado"; was at Fort Fisher; afterwards Paymaster's Steward on "Winona"; in Santee River expedition. Discharged June, 1865.

CHARLES PATTERSON. Substitute for Charles F. Hayes. Private, Co. C, 6th Reg't. Mustered May 18, 1864. Deserted near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 26, 1864.

WILLIAM A. PEABODY. Private, Co. F, 35th Mass. Reg't.

ABRAM PEARL. Son of Isaac and Rachel, was born in Rochester, 1812. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Wounded in hip and captured at James Island, S. C., June 16, 1862, while he with John Yelden was trying to remove their fallen Captain from the field. Died of wounds June 20, and was buried in National Cemetery at Charleston, S. C. Left a wife and five children.

ABRAM WELCH PEARL. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Captured at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864, and died in Sept. or Oct. following, at Charleston, S. C.

GEORGE O. PEARL. Private, Co. H, 18th Reg't. Mustered Feb. 9, 1865. Mustered out July 29, 1865.

CHARLES C. PERKINS. Private, Co. D, 2d Reg't. Mustered June 1, 1861. Deserted Aug. 24, 1862. Returned and was mustered out May 9, 1865.

DUANE T. PERKINS. Sergeant, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Discharged for disability Nov. 17, 1862.

JAMES H. PERKINS. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Deserted at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864. Returned and was mustered out May 9, 1865.

NATHANIEL W. PERKINS. Substitute for William Toben. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861.

CHARLES F. PICKERING. Private, Troop A, 1st Cavalry. Mustered May 21, 1864. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

GEORGE W. PICKERING. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Discharged for disability.

THEOPHILUS PICKERING. Private, Co. A, 2d Mass. Reg't.

EBENEZER H. PIERCE. Corporal, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted in same Co. Feb. 15, 1864. Employed as baker. Absent, sick, after May 21, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

JOHN C. PIERCE. Corporal, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. Discharged for disability June 13, 1863.

CHARLES E. PIKE. Private, Troop A, 1st Cavalry. Mustered March 19, 1864. In hospital four months. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

GEORGE E. PINKHAM. Captain, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Commissioned Nov. 3, 1862. Had sword presented by citizens. "A popular officer." Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

JOHN M. PINKHAM. Private, Troop E, 1st Cavalry. Mustered April 5, 1865. Never reached his Reg't. Mustered out May 6, 1865.

HENRY PITCHENGER. Substitute for William Rand. Private, Co. K, 5th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 17, 1864. Transferred to Co. I. Absent in arrest June 28, 1865.

JAMES F. PLACE. Private, 4th Mass. Reg't. Editor of "Lawrence Daily Journal." In camp at Wenham, Mass., performed duties of Provost-Marshal. Went to New Orleans under Gen. Banks. On detached service as Clerk under Capt. Swift of Gen. Emery's staff, engaged two months clearing a bayou on Atchafalaya River. Captured at Springfield, four miles below Port Hudson, but re-captured in a few hours. After the taking of Port Hudson, had charge of government printing-office there a few weeks. Enlisted for nine months, but remained a year, returning home enfeebled by severe disease.

LEONARD F. PLACE. Sergeant, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Promoted 2d Lieutenant July 4, 1862. Had sword presented by citizens. Promoted 1st Lieutenant April 15, 1863. Resigned July 22, 1863.

JOHN M. PLUMER. Private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

JOSEPH HARTFORD PLUMER. Son of Ephraim, was born in Rochester, July 31, 1841. Was wool-sorter in factory. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted Corporal, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Discharged for disability Oct. 26, 1863. Died Dec. 6, 1863, twelve days after reaching home.

NARCISSE PRAUGH. Private, Co. F, 2d Reg't. Mustered Nov. 25, 1863. Discharged for disability.

SIDNEY PRINCE. Substitute, 1864, for three years. Reg't unknown.

GEORGE PROVER. Substitute, for three years. Reg't unknown.

FRANK PUGSLEY. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Nurse in hospital. Discharged for disability Oct. 17, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. Promoted Corporal March 22, 1865. Mustered out June 23, 1865.

JOHN PUGSLEY. Private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. Transferred to Co. B, June 10, 1865. Mustered out Sept. 11, 1865.

JAMES RAMSBOTTOM. Son of John, who came to Rochester about 1840, was born in England about 1826. Was in the U. S. Navy for about 20 years before the war. Went by the name of *Charles Melvin*. Was on board Admiral Farra-

gut's flag ship "Hartford." Was at the capture of New Orleans, and the attack on the Forts in Mobile Bay. The same shell which killed J. B. Osgood (q. v.) so injured him that it was probably the remote cause of his death. After an apparent recovery he re-shipped at Portsmouth, but in about two weeks had a shock of paralysis and was sent home insensible and helpless. He remained in this condition about 14 months, when he died, Jan. 5, 1867.

HORACE RANDALL. Private, Co. D, 2d Reg't. Mustered June 1, 1861. Discharged for disability Aug. 21, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Promoted Sergeant April 1, 1865. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

CHARLES O. RANKINS. Private, Co. F, 4th Reg't.

ENOS REWITZER. Born at Bamberg, Germany. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Discharged for disability July 29, 1862. Re-enlisted private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Promoted Corporal Nov. 1, 1862. Wounded in left ankle at Port Hudson and suffered two amputations. Discharged Aug. 13, 1863. Built a house in Rochester after the war.

CHARLES E. RICKER. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Discharged for disability Sept 20, 1863.

ISAAC E. RICKER. Private, Co. F, 7th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 7, 1861. Deserted at Manchester Dec. 30, 1861.

THOMAS P. RICKER. In Navy.

WILLIAM RICKER. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Wounded June 3, 1864. Mustered out Oct. 29, 1864.

HARRISON ROBERTS. Carpenter in Construction Corps about five months.

JOHN HARRISON ROBERTS. Son of John L. and Rebecca, was born in Rochester July 30, 1840. Member of Senior Class in Bowdoin College. Said his country needed his services more than he needed an education. Corporal, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 28, 1862. About the time his term of service expired was taken with diphtheria in Louisiana, but lived to reach Concord, where he died Aug. 13, 1863. "An ambitious, patriotic, and every way worthy young man."

JOHN W. ROBERTS. Corporal, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Wounded May 18, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

JAMES ROBERTSON. Substitute, Marine Corps, for four years. Mustered Aug. 23, 1864.

NATHANIEL D. ROBINSON. Son of David and Martha H., was born at Rochester May 9, 1830. Resided in Lawrence, Mass., where he had a family. Private in a Mass. Reg't. Died at home March 29, 1869.

SAMUEL ROBINSON. Brother of preceding, was born Dec. 19, 1840. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Promoted Corporal March 15, 1862. Promoted Sergeant Oct. 15, 1862. Promoted 1st Sergeant. Re-enlisted in same Co. Feb. 12, 1864. Severely wounded in thigh at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 13, 1864. Promoted 2d Lieutenant May 24, 1864. Died of wounds in Hospital at Hampton, Va., June 2, 1864. He was specially cared for by his Masonic brethren, and his body was sent home and buried by them in Rochester. "A very commendable young man, universally esteemed."

CALVIN ROGERS. Private, Troop K, 1st Cavalry, afterwards N. H. Battalion of 1st N. E. Cavalry. Mustered Oct. 7, 1861. Promoted Corporal Oct. 8, 1861. Promoted Sergeant March 1, 1863. Captured at Kelley's Ford March 17, 1863. Prisoner at Belle Isle till exchanged in Fall of 1863. Mustered out Oct. 24, 1864.

STEPHEN HENRY ROGERS. Son of Edmund and Nancy, was born at New Durham, 1843. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted in same Co. Feb. 17, 1864. Died of disease at Point of Rocks, Va., Jan. 13, 1865. Buried in National Cemetery there, grave No. 134, Section F, Division 1.

JAMES ROSS. Private, Co. D, 7th Reg't. Substitute for John F. Hoyt. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Severely wounded Feb. 20, 1864. Deserted at Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 1864.

WILLIAM ROSIER. Substitute for John W. Tebbets. Private, Co. F, 14th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Deserted at Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1863.

SAMUEL C. ROWE. Private. Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Wounded Sept. 17, 1862. Mustered out Nov. 27, 1864.

JAMES RUSSELL. Substitute for John F. Low. Enlisted Aug. 9, 1864.

ANDREW SAMPSON. Brother of the following. On "Mohican," in Navy.

JOHN CALVIN SAMPSON. Son of Luther and Mary E., was born in Dover, Dec. 1, 1839. Resided in Rochester since 1857. Went to Europe as a sailor twice before he was 17. While at work in the shop the paper brought discouraging news from our army. Removing his apron, he turned to his employer and said, "This must be fought out. Somebody must go to the front. You have a family to support and care for, and must remain; but it is my duty to go." Enlisted in Navy, 1861, and served a year on board U. S. Man of War "Bainbridge." Re-enlisted Sergeant, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Promoted 2d Lieutenant, Co. B. Commissioned April 1, 1863. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, Co. E, Jan. 1, 1864. When at home on a furlough, learning that his Reg't was about to go to the front, he hastened back before his time was up. Was killed in a charge on the enemy's works at Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. His body, recovered under flag of truce, was found within the rebel intrenchments, pierced by two minie balls. He was buried in Rochester with both Masonic and military honors, the former conducted by Humane Lodge under Franklin McDuffee, W. M., the latter by Strafford Guards of Dover under Lieut. Vittum. "All who knew him speak in terms of unfeigned praise of his rare personal merits, his excellence of character, his pleasing, modest demeanor, his warm, generous-hearted friendship, his determined patriotism and unflinching bravery."

LUTHER B. SAMPSON. Brother of preceding. Sergeant, Co. K, 84th Pennsylvania Reg't. Mustered Oct. 24, 1861. Promoted 2d Lieutenant June 21, 1862. Promoted 1st Lieutenant May 3, 1863. Promoted Captain, Co. F, Sept. 3, 1864. Was in 37 battles. His superior officers testify that he was "esteemed and admired for gentlemanly deportment, coolness and bravery on many a hard fought battlefield."

JAMES SANDERS. Private, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864. Promoted Corporal July 1, 1865. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

BETTON W. SARGENT. Appointed, 1862, Surgeon, 30th Missouri Reg't. Was at siege and capture of Vicksburg. Afterwards Surgeon on Staff of Gen. Thomas while organizing colored Regiments in Tennessee.

ZEBAIDIAH SARGENT. Corporal, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Discharged for disability May 16, 1863.

WILLIAM N. SARLES. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Slightly wounded June 16, 1862. Re-enlisted Feb. 14, 1864. Slightly wounded May 13, 1864. Promoted Corporal March 22, 1865. Resigned June 1, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

JACKSON SHAW. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. Re-enlisted private, Co. H, 18th Reg't. Mustered Jan. 28, 1865. Wounded in hand. Mustered out July 29, 1865.

GEORGE EDWIN SHOREY. Son of Jeremiah and Eliza, was born in Rochester Oct. 1848. Private, Troop C, 1st Cavalry. Mustered March 30, 1864. Captured June 13, 1864, on account of his horse's failing him. Died of cruelty and starvation amid the horrors of Andersonville prison, Aug. 12, 1864. Buried there in grave No. 5405.

NATHANIEL SHOREY. Private, Co. D, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 23, 1861. Re-enlisted Feb. 19, 1864. Wounded Aug. 16, 1864. Promoted Corporal Aug. 24, 1864. Promoted Sergeant March 2, 1865. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

WALTER SHURHAN. Substitute for Noah A. Jenness. Marine Corps. Mustered Aug. 23, 1864.

HOWARD O. SIMON. Private, Co. F., 5th Reg't. Mustered April 20, 1862.

HARLOW SIMONDS. Substitute for G. H. Tilton. Private, Co. B, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Died at Brattleboro', Vt., Oct. 18, 1864.

SAMUEL S. SIMONDS. Substitute for Charles W. Bickford. Private, Co. C, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Promoted Sergeant. Promoted 2d Lieutenant, 36th U. S. Colored Reg't, July, 1864.

JOHN T. SINCLAIR. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 22, 1862.

EDWIN E. SMALL. Private, Co. K, 18th Reg't. Mustered April 1, 1865. Mustered out May 6, 1865.

JAMES FARRINGTON SMITH. Son of Charles and Nancy, was born in Rochester June 21, 1823. Private, Co. K, 12th Reg't. Mustered Sept 10, 1862. Killed instantly at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. Left a wife and five children.

JOHN W. SMITH. Enlisted March 30, 1867. Served in Indian war in Iowa. Discharged April 8, 1870.

JOSEPH SMITH. Substitute for George E. Nye. Private, Co. C, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Wounded June 3, 1864. Promoted Corporal Oct. 20, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

RICHARD SMITH. Son of Timothy. Enlisted as substitute under name of Charles Hoyt, Sept. 1863. Discharged July, 1865. Afterwards served three years in regular army.

WOODBURY SMITH. Son of John R. and Lavinia, was born in Rochester Jan. 7, 1845. Enlisted as substitute for Alanson B. George of Lempster, under name of William Sanborn. Private, Co. K, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 7, 1863. Severely wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864. Captured and died in prison at Richmond, Va., June 17, 1864. Buried there in National Cemetery.

JOSEPH F. SPINNER. Private, Co. E, 17th Illinois Reg't. Enlisted for three years, May 25, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept 4, 1864. Discharged May 16, 1865.

HENRY STANSBURY. Substitute for J. W. Ham. In Navy three years. Mustered Aug. 22, 1864.

EDWARD STANTON. Substitute for Edward C. Hurd. Marine Corps four years. Mustered Aug. 16, 1864.

JAMES B. STEVENS. Corporal, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 15, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

J. D. STILLINKAMP. Substitute. Reg't unknown.

LYMAN D. STONE. Substitute for Joseph W. Hurd. Private, Co. F, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Wounded June 3, 1864. Mustered out June 28, 1865.

JOHN S. SULLIVAN. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Discharged for disability Jan. 28, 1863. Re-enlisted, as substitute for Lafayette Wiggins, in Marine Corps. Mustered Sept. 16, 1864.

AUGUSTUS TAYLOR. In Navy, 1864.

CHARLES TEAGUE. Private, Co. C, 18th Reg't. Mustered April 6, 1865. Mustered out May 6, 1865.

MATTHEW TEAGUE. Private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

CHARLES E. TEBBETS. Private, Troop A, 1st Cavalry. Mustered March 9, 1864. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

JEREMIAH H. W. TEBBETS. Sergeant, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Promoted Sergeant Major Jan. 18, 1863. Afterwards reduced to ranks. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863.

NOAH TEBBETS. Corporal, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 22, 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. Re-enlisted Private, 5th Reg't. Mustered Feb. 21, 1865. Is member of the U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and was one of the thirteen detailed to guard the body of Gen. Grant and accompany it to the tomb, and whose portraits appeared in Harper's Weekly of that date.

SAMUEL H. TEBBETS. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861.

WILLIAM THOMAS. Substitute for Charles H. Willey. Marine Corps four years. Mustered Aug. 19, 1864.

JOHN THOMPSON. Private, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 21, 1862. Wounded at Antietam in right foot, Sept. 17, 1862. Discharged for disability March 17, 1863. Re-enlisted private, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Dec. 29, 1863.

ANDREW JACKSON THURSTON. Son of Oliver and Susan, was born in Eaton. Substitute for Augustus J. Rogers. Private, Co. B, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Severely wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864. Hip bone broken. Died of wound at City Point, Va., June 25, 1864. Buried in National Cemetery at Arlington, Va. Left a wife, Priscilla, and four children.

EDWARD D. TILTON. Musician, Co. I, 11th Reg't. Mustered Jan. 2, 1864. Transferred to Co. C, 6th Reg't, June 1, 1865. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

GEORGE W. TRICKEY. Private, Co. K, 2d Reg't. Mustered June 8, 1861. Discharged for disability July 15, 1861. Re-enlisted private, 12th Maine Reg't, Oct., 1861. Discharged for disability April, 1862. Re-enlisted Corporal, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Wounded at Port Hudson in left arm, June 13, 1863. Promoted Sergeant. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1863. Re-enlisted private, Co. I, Veteran Reserve Corps. Mustered Sept. 14, 1864. Discharged Aug. 22, 1865.

JOHN P. TRICKEY. Private, Co. G, 8th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 23, 1861. Promoted Sergeant Dec. 1, 1862. Transferred to Cavalry in Fall of 1863. Re-enlisted Sergeant in same Co. Jan. 4, 1864. Wounded in arm and foot. Discharged Jan. 1, 1865.

JOSEPH TRICKEY. Son of Jacob and Mary, was born in Rochester Aug. 1, 1820. Private, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 23, 1861. Promoted Corporal. Was in 16 or 17 battles. Wounded at Gettysburg, and bled to death on the field, July 3, 1863. Buried in grave No. 2513 National Cemetery, Alexandria, Va. Left a wife and one child.

ALONZO H. TWOMBLY. Private, Co. D, 6th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 31, 1863. Wounded July 8, 1864. Mustered out July 17, 1865.

JOSEPH B. TWOMBLY. Sergeant, Co. H, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Slightly wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Discharged for disability March 18, 1863. Re-enlisted in Navy Sept. 3, 1864. Discharged July, 1865.

JAMES FRANKLIN TUCKER. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted Corporal, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 28, 1861. Re-enlisted private, Co. D, Dec. 25, 1863. Wounded near Spottsylvania May 18, and died of wounds May 22, 1864, aged about 28. Left a wife.

GEORGE W. VARNEY. In Navy.

JAMES R. VARNEY. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Re-enlisted Corporal, Co. H, 6th Reg't. Mustered Nov.

28, 1861. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, July 1, 1863. Discharged for disability April 15, 1864.

JOHN B. VARNEY. Private, 1st Light Battery. Transferred to Co. M, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Jan. 4, 1864. Mustered out June 9, 1865.

SAMUEL F. VARNEY. 2d Lieutenant, Co. D, 5th Reg't. Commissioned Aug. 12, 1861. Had sword presented by citizens. Resigned April 13, 1862.

JOHN H. WARDWELL. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Transferred to Signal Corps, where he served till the Reg't was mustered out, Aug. 13, 1863. After war graduated at Dartmouth College with high rank.

CHARLES H. WARREN. Corporal, Co. K, 2d Reg't. Mustered May 21, 1861. Wounded at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. Discharged Jan. 26, 1863.

JAMES E. WARREN. Private, Co. B, 7th Reg't. Mustered Nov. 19, 1861. Detailed from company as a carpenter most of the time. Mustered out Dec. 22, 1864.

JOHN S. WARREN. Appointed Ass't Surgeon, 120th U. S. Colored Reg't, Aug. 27, 1864. Post Surgeon at Paducah, Ky., while Gen. Thomas was organizing colored Reg'ts. Post Surgeon at City Point, Va., for 6 or 8 weeks after Lee's surrender.

OSMAN B. WARREN. Private, Co. II, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Promoted 1st Sergeant March 1, 1864. Captured at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. Suffered the indescribable horrors of Andersonville. Was taken to Charleston and afterwards to Florence, where he was exchanged.

WILBUR F. WARREN. Private, Troop C, 1st Cavalry. Mustered March 30, 1864. Promoted Corporal June 1, 1865. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

JOHN WATSON. In Navy.

ROBERT WATSON. Substitute for Hiram S. Osborne.

MORRIS WELCH. Private, Co. H, 14th Reg't. Substitute for B. L. E. Gowen. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Deserted Nov. 3, 1863.

CHARLES F. WENTWORTH. Private, Troop L, 1st Cavalry. Mustered Dec. 27, 1861. Mustered out Dec. 27, 1864.

CHARLES H. WENTWORTH. Private, Co. II, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 13, 1862. Wounded in shoulder at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Promoted Corporal Aug. 1, 1864. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

GEORGE S. WENTWORTH. Enlisted 1861, private, 5th Reg't U. S. Light Artillery in regular army. Wounded in left shoulder at Gettysburg. Discharged Oct., 1864.

LOREN H. G. WENTWORTH. Enlisted Aug. 5, 1862. Private, 5th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. Taken prisoner when Gen. Miles surrendered at Harper's Ferry, and paroled on the spot to prevent re-capture. He says of this surrender, "It was the meanest thing I ever saw." Served three years.

ROLAND C. WILCHER. Substitute for John M. Avery. Private, Co. B, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 15, 1863. Wounded June 3, 1864. Deserted from hospital Dec. 4, 1864. Returned and was mustered out May 25, 1865.

JOHN WHITE. Private, Co. K, 13th Illinois Reg't. Enlisted April 1, 1861. Re-enlisted in same Reg't. Discharged for disability June 4, 1864.

PATRICK WHITE. Substitute for George W. Wentworth.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD. Substitute for Dyer P. Hall, 1863.

NATHANIEL H. WILLARD. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept 18, 1861. Deserted while on furlough, July 24, 1864. Returned and mustered out Sept. 18, 1864.

CHARLES E. WILKINSON. Son of William. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Mustered out Aug. 9, 1861. Died Jan. 26, 1863, æt. 31.

WENTWORTH WILLEY. Son of Enoch T. and Sarah, was born in Dover, June 1, 1837. House carpenter in Rochester since 1849. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Died of disease in hospital at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1863, and was buried there.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS. Private, Co. K, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Re-enlisted Feb. 15, 1864.

JOHN WILLIAMS. Private, Co. B, 6th Reg't. Mustered Dec. 31, 1863. Deserted at Camp Nelson, Ky., Jan. 16, 1864.

HARRY WILSON. Private, Troop K, N. H. Battalion 1st New England Cavalry. Mustered Sept. 6, 1862.

HENRY WILSON. Private, Co. B, 1st Reg't. Mustered May 2, 1861. Captured July 4, 1861. Released on parole June 3, 1862. Captured again June 16, 1863. After two months at Belle Isle and Libbey prison was exchanged.

JOHN WILSON. Substitute for John F. Twombly. Private, Co. F, 9th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 17, 1864. Deserted *en route* to Reg't, Dec., 1864.

JOSEPH WINGATE. Private, Co. A, 4th Reg't. Mustered Sept. 18, 1861. Promoted Corporal. Severely wounded at Pocatigo Bridge, Oct. 22, 1862. Re-enlisted Sergeant in same Co. Feb. 15, 1864. Wounded in right arm at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864. Promoted 1st Lieutenant, Co. K, Feb. 17, 1865. Commanded the Co. at Fort Fisher, also at Raleigh, Aug. 10, 1865. Mustered out Aug. 23, 1865.

ICHABOD WORCESTER. Private, Co. F, 5th Reg't. Mustered Aug. 14, 1863. Wounded June 3, 1864. Discharged for disability May 18, 1865.

PHILBRICK M. WORCESTER. Private, Troop C, 1st Cavalry. Mustered April 12, 1864. Mustered out June 8, 1865.

JOHN YELDEN. Son of James, was born in Barnstead, C. E., about 1837. Had lived in Rochester seven years with his mother, whom he supported. Private, Co. I, 3d Reg't. Mustered Aug. 24, 1861. Killed at James Island, June 16, 1862, while he with Abram Pearl was trying to remove their fallen Captain from the field.

CHARLES YORK. Son of Stephen and Kezia, was born in Newfield, Me., Dec., 1843. Had lived in Rochester about two years. Private, Troop B, 1st Cavalry. Mustered March 30, 1864. Captured, and died under the tortures and starvation of Andersonville prison, Sept. 14, 1864. Buried there in grave No. 8736.

GEORGE FRANK YOUNG. Son of Alfred A. and Abbie E., was born at Great Falls, Feb. 14, 1842. Private, Co. I, 15th Reg't. Mustered Oct. 14, 1862. Died of disease *en route* from Port Hudson to Vicksburg, July 29, 1863. Buried on bank of Mississippi.

JOSEPH YOUNG. Private, Co. D, 1st Heavy Artillery. Mustered Sept. 4, 1864. Mustered out June 15, 1865.

In due time after the close of the war every town of thorough loyalty and genuine patriotism erected a monument of some kind, in honor and commemoration of their fallen heroes. At the annual meeting in March, 1871, this town appointed Franklin McDuffee, M. H. Wentworth, and Silas Hussey a committee to investigate and report in reference to plans and the cost of a Soldiers' Monument. At an adjourned meeting in August they made an elaborate report which was ordered to be printed and distributed among the voters.

At the next annual meeting \$3,000 was appropriated "for enclosing the Common and erecting a Soldiers' Monument according to the plan recommended," and the same committee together with the selectmen were directed to carry out the vote. The completed monument was dedicated Sept. 6, 1872. The oration on the occasion was by Gen. Griffin. C. K. Sanborn was President of the day, and made a very appropriate introductory speech. Franklin McDuffee, chairman of the committee, then formally delivered the monument to the town with fitting remarks, including the following statement:—

"There are inscribed on this monument the names of 54 men — all either natives of this town or residents therein. They did not all count on our quota, but all were in one sense or another the sons of Rochester. These men all died in the service, or were discharged on account of disease or wounds received in the service, and which resulted in death. This is the rule by which the committee have been governed in determining whose names should be inscribed on the monument. We have not placed on the monument the names of any substitutes or non-residents, but have left spaces on each tablet, so that if it shall appear that names have been omitted accidentally or wrongfully, they can be inscribed at any time with little expense."

Edwin Wallace responded with a patriotic and appreciative speech, in behalf of the town.

At the annual town meeting in 1884 it was

"Voted that the Soldiers' Monument be re-modeled and the statue of a soldier be erected thereon . . . and \$3,000 be appropriated for the same.

"Voted to pay the Freight on four Cannon donated by the Government to Sampson Post G. A. R. to ornament the Soldiers' Monument."

The following March \$500 more was raised to complete the Soldiers' Monument, which was re-dedicated May 30, 1885, under direction of the G. A. R. The account is condensed from the "Rochester Courier."

The procession formed an imposing array, with sixty Grand Army boys, Sturtevant Guards, Montolinia and Kennedy Lodges of Odd Fellows, and St. Jean Baptiste Société, with the American and Murphy Bands. At the common was a throng of people numbering nearly 5,000. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Bass, followed by singing by the Rochester Choral Union of seventy voices, under direction of Col. Whitehouse. The presiding officer was Ezra Pray, who made the opening address in commemoration of the

dead, after which the monument was unveiled by A. S. Parshley. Silas Hussey then delivered the monument in brief words to the town, and John L. Copp replied in an eloquent and patriotic speech. The Grand Army ceremony of dedication was then performed by Department Commander Collis of Portsmouth, Senior Vice-Commander Wyatt of Northfield, and Adjutant George Hodgdon of Portsmouth. The placing of the emblems of the army and the navy, the musket and anchor, surrounded by a guard of honor, was a beautiful portion of the exercises. The oration by Major George S. Merrill was a masterpiece of eloquence. Only a full report could do it justice. The music was excellent, and everything was conducted in an appropriate and satisfactory manner.

As after the Revolution the Order of Cincinnati was established to stimulate and perpetuate patriotism and to relieve the necessities of families of fallen or destitute defenders of liberty, so after the Rebellion sprang up the Grand Army of the Republic to stimulate and perpetuate loyalty to the National government, and to assist worthy defenders of the Nation's honor or their needy families.

The ritual of the order was written by Col. B. F. Stephenson of Springfield, Ill., who had served as Surgeon of the 14th Illinois Infantry, and enjoys the distinction of having organized the first post April 6, 1866, at Decatur, Ill. From this small nucleus developed the now widely extended and magnificent order of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Sampson Post No. 22* was instituted in Rochester Feb. 3, 1870, being named from Lieut. John C. Sampson whose war record has already been given. Noah Tebbetts was its first commander. In 1874 the interest in the organization had decreased here as elsewhere, and it was thought best to reorganize. A new charter was obtained Dec. 30, since which time the organization has been kept alive, though at times through the efforts of a very few. There are now 84 members, and a good degree of interest in the order.

Decoration day has always been observed. For several years in its early history the post was enabled to conduct suitable services by the aid of generous subscriptions obtained mainly through the

*The following record of Sampson Post was prepared by T. H. Edgerly.

efforts of Hon. James H. Edgerly who, in common with many prominent citizens, took much interest in its welfare. Of late years the sum of one hundred dollars has been annually appropriated by the town for this purpose.

A large amount of money has been expended by this post in aiding needy comrades, and its charity has not been confined to its own membership, but other needy comrades or families of those who once wore the blue have been dealt with generously. Indeed the books show that more money has been expended for their aid than for that of members. Funds for this purpose have been obtained by means of Fairs and other entertainments, and the citizens of the town have never failed to respond liberally to appeals in its behalf.

The post has naturally taken much interest in such town affairs as the erection of a Soldiers' Monument. The original monument was dedicated under its auspices Sept. 5, 1872, and largely through efforts of its members the present monument was erected, and dedicated May 30, 1885. The cannon near the monument were applied for on suggestion of Cyrus K. Sanborn, Esq., and were given by act of Congress to the Post and by it to the town.

Sampson Post attended the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Portland, Me., in 1885, accompanied by the American Band, whose services were paid for by the citizens. The post was also at the Soldiers' Reunion at Manchester, and in 1884 and 1886 at the Reunion at the Wiers. It has also been present on other patriotic and military occasions, notably the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument at Dover.

The annual *Camp Fire* of the post is an occasion of great interest not only to its members but to its numerous friends as well. Then, as on other suitable occasions, its members have sought to teach the great lessons of its motto, "*Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty.*"

The post has had the following Commanders: —

Noah Tebbetts, 1870.
Osman B. Warren, 1871, '72.
Wilbur F. Warren, 1873.
Sherwood W. Goodwin, 1874.
Edward L. Kimball, 1875, '79, '80.

John F. Billings, 1876, '77, '78.
Charles W. Dame, 1881, '82.
Thomas H. Edgerly, 1883, '84.
Charles E. Pike, 1885.
Ira B. Dennett, 1886, '87.

The following list includes all who have been members from the beginning.

The * denotes present members (1887).

- Edward F. Ricker, Corp., 29th Me.
 * Osman B. Warren, 1st Serg't, 9th N. H.
 * Wilbur F. Warren, Serg't, 1st N. H. Cavalry.
 Noah Tebbetts, 15th N. H.
 Charles R. Brackett, 4th N. H.
 James McCrellis, 3d N. H.
 * Lewis McD. Hussey, 1st N. H.; Capt., 4th N. H.
 James Howell.
 John Beecher.
 * John F. Billings, Serg't, 14th Mass.
 John Burke, 6th N. H.
 Cyrus Brackett, 18th N. H.
 * G. E. Butler, 15th Mass. Bat.
 Owen Carroll, Navy.
 B. F. Chesley.
 H. M. Coffin.
 * Charles W. Folsom, Navy.
 Edward Horney, Mus. 9th N. H.
 Harland P. Horne, 18th N. H.
 Charles G. Horney, 15th N. H.
 Albert Horney, 1st N. H. Art.
 * James Nealand, 6th N. H.
 * G. W. Rollins, 1st U. S. Art.; Corp., 200th Penn.
 * J. L. Rollins, 19th Mass.
 Horace Randell, 9th N. H.
 B. W. Sargent.
 George W. Trickey.
 Matthew Teague.
 * John P. Trickey, 1st Serg't, 8th N. H.
 * John White.
 Charles E. Hammett, 15th N. H.
 * George W. Hurd, 4th N. H.
 Luther B. Sampson, Capt., 84th Penn.
 * J. B. Stevens, 15th N. H.
 C. W. Johnson.
 Enos Rewitzer, 3d N. H.; 15th N. H.
 Charles Wentworth, Corp., 9th N. H.
 * Sherwood W. Goodwin, 8th N. H.
 E. E. Small, 18th N. H.
 G. W. Tanner.
 Charles Teague, 18th N. H.
 W. C. Tufts, 27th Me.
 Charles Dore, Corp., 2d N. H.
 William S. Hixon, Navy.
 F. A. Orne, 15th N. H.
 Stephen Colby.
 * Albion N. Goodwin, 8th N. H.
 Joseph Spinney, 17th Ill.; 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
 * Charles E. Blackmar, Serg't, 9th N. H.
 F. S. Giles, Corp., 17th U. S. Inf.
 Fred A. Kimball, 31st Me.
 Charles W. Thompson, Navy.
 Hiram W. Ellis, 15th Me.
 George Blackmar, 35th Mass.
 Fernando Gale, 2d Conn.; 2d Ill. Light Battery.
 * J. C. Logan, 2d N. H.
 * W. C. Mallette, 31st Me.
 Frank Mathes, 7th U. S. Inf.
 * Thomas H. Edgerly, Yeom., Navy.
 John Collins, Navy.
 * Charles E. Pike, 1st N. H. Cav.
 * William H. Watson, 13th N. H.
 * Thomas S. Pease, 13th N. H.
 William H. Randall, 1st N. H. Heavy Artillery.
 Sylvester Ham, Serg't, 9th N. H.
 * Edward L. Kimball, Serg't, 1st N. H. Cavalry.
 * Marion H. Osgood, 14th Me.
 * James Collins.
 John D. Murrey, Surgeon's Steward, Navy.
 * J. L. Davidson, F. C. Fireman, Navy.
 Justin M. Leavett, 1st Me. Heavy Art.
 * Ira B. Dennett, Corp., 30th Mass.
 * Thomas C. Henham, 5th Mich. Cav.
 * Henry Wilson, Corp., 1st N. H. Cav.
 Fred Otis, 3d N. H.
 William H. Drew, Drummer, 18th N. H.
 A. J. Harriman, 18th N. H.
 Joseph Burckstead, 1st N. H. Heavy Artillery.
 * I. E. Watson, 24th Me.
 William B. Kennard, Serg't, 16th Me.
 William Watson, 13th Me.
 Bart Welch, Serg't, 3d Vt.
 George F. Hurd, 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
 Amos Gale, 8th N. H.
 James McDonald, 51st N. Y.
 John Fletcher, 21st Me.
 * King S. Hill, 31st Me.
 * Charles W. Dame, Corp., 26th Mass.
 * Lewis F. Horne, 15th N. H.; 18th N. H.
 * John D. Parshley, Serg't, 13th N. H.
 James Finnegan, 7th N. H.
 * Jeremiah Hall, Corp., 3d N. H.
 Patrick O'Gorman, Music., 13th N. J.
 Frank L. Avery, 1st N. H.; Corp., 5th N. H.
 * James F. McIntire, 1st N. H. Heavy Artillery.
 John F. Thompson, 16th Me.
 * Walter Meserve, Navy.

- James W. Rollins, 12th N. H.
 * Zebadiah Sargent, 6th N. H.
 Charles S. Burnham, 8th N. H.
 Warren S. Whitehouse, 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
 Joseph M. Cleare, 2d Mass. Cav.
 Calvin Rogers, Serg't, 1st N. H. Cav.
 Nehemiah Colbath, 2d N. H.
 * John W. Chesman, 1st Mass.
 George B. Jenness, 5th N. H.
 * James F. Marshall, Corp., 12th N. H.
 * Owen Henwood, 10th N. H.
 * Stephen Brock, 15th Mass. Bat.
 * Walter S. Hussey, 3d N. H.
 * Lewis D. Yeaton, 8th Me.
 George D. Clark, 15th N. H.
 * Enos L. Glidden, 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
 * A. S. Parshley.
 * Frank Sleeper, Corp., 8th N. H.
 * E. S. Moore, 1st Me. Cav.
 * Elbridge W. Howard, 3d N. H.
 * John H. Nutter, 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
 * Charles A. Glidden, 11th N. H.
 * Edward F. Goodwin, 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery.
 * Sylvester O. Boody, 27th Me.
 * Horace L. Worcester, Navy.
 * Daniel M. Philbrick, 18th N. H.
 * N. C. Phillips, Quartermaster, Navy.
 * John Pugsley, 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
- * Oliver Hussey, 8th N. H.
 * George W. Pickering, 5th N. H.
 * Nicholas Brock, 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
 * George A. Bennett, 50th Mass.
 * Charles C. Rowe, 8th N. H.
 * A. L. Abbott, 2d N. H.
 * Charles W. Edgerly, Capt., 9th N. H.
 * James T. Nichols, 8th N. H.
 * S. E. Root, 9th Mich.
 * J. H. Duntley, 5th N. H.
 George L. Hersom, 2d Lieut., 5th N. H.
 * Charles F. McKusick, 6th Me.
 * A. F. Berry, 8th N. H.
 * Lewis A. Chesley, Serg't, 5th N. H.
 * Wesley R. Horne, Corp., 5th N. H.
 * George F. Richardson, Capt., 8th N. H.
 * Albert F. Seavey, 13th N. H.
 * John A. Dillingham, 27th Me.
 * Charles G. Jenness, Corp., 1st N. H. Cavalry.
 * B. Frank Grover, 4th Mass. Heavy Art.
 * L. D. Hamlin, 20th Mass.; 7th Penn.
 * Andrew R. Hayes, 1st R. I. Cav.; 1st N. H. Heavy Art.
 * Riley H. Parker, 9th N. H.
 * Charles B. Gafney, Capt., 13th N. H.
 * Daniel Hussey, 15th N. H.
 * John H. Pingree.
 * Patrick Foy.
 * Maynard Russell, 1st Mass.

CHAPTER XII.

CHURCH HISTORY SINCE 1819.

“Over the roofs of the pioneers
Gathers the moss of a hundred years ;
On man and his works has passed the change
Which needs must be in a century's range.
But fresh and green from the rotting roots
Of the primal forest the young growth shoots ;
From the death of the old the new proceeds,
And the life of truth from the rot of creeds ;
On the ladder of God which upward leads
The steps of progress are human needs.”

As already noticed, the year 1819 marks the transition from a somewhat compulsory support of religious institutions to a system entirely voluntary. Many Christian people were discouraged and disheartened. They feared not so much for their own particular church, as for the cause of religion itself. They were certainly grieved that other sects were coming in to divide the field, but the best people were far more anxious lest many should drift away entirely from the house and the worship of God. Results have long since demonstrated that though their fears were by no means groundless, yet on the whole the free system secures a higher degree of purity in the church, and consequently more reverence for real religion among the people at large. Notwithstanding the prevalent neglect and the various evils that infest modern society, we have no reason to look back with regret to the days of the fathers. For the best church work, and the highest types of Christian life and character, we have no need to turn lamenting to the past, but rather rejoicing and hopeful to the present and the future.

The parish accounts had been kept separate from the town accounts since 1791, and the two bodies were legally separated in 1819. But the Congregational Society had no corporate existence till four years later, as shown by the following records.

“Ap. 4, 1823. At a Meeting of a respectable number of the inhabitants of Rochester assembled at the Meeting House, — Voted to form themselves into a

Society by the name of the first Congregational Society in the Town of Rochester." . . . A Constitution "offered by Mr. Thomas C. Upham" was adopted and the meeting adjourned to April 9. At the adjourned meeting the society was formed "under the Act of this State passed February 8th 1791; subject only, however, to the limitations in the Act passed July 1st, 1819."

In May, Tobias Twombly, Wm. Hurd, and Samuel Allen were appointed "to make arrangements for the accommodation of the Singers." This committee built pews in the gallery and sold them at auction agreeable to the following notice.

"DON'T FORGET.

"Will be sold at Publick Auction on Friday 4th of July Next thirteen new & elegant Pews in the Gallery of the Meeting House. Sale to commence on the premises at 8 O'clock forenoon and will be closed with dispatch. As the order for celebrating the day will about this time demand particular attention. Terms liberal and made known at the sale.

"Rochester June 28, 1823.

"HATEVIL KNIGHT *Auctioneer*,
"By William Hurd."

These pews sold at prices varying from \$7.50 to \$22.50 each. The plan preserved in the records is on the opposite page.

"Aug. 9, 1824, Voted to alter the original Plan of the back privileges in the North East and South West galleries So that there be only Six Pews instead of eight in each gallery," also "to build a line of Free Pews on the back of the Front Gallery, and to use the Old Seats in the Galleries in building the line of Free Pews."

May 3, 1823, it was voted to raise \$175 for preaching. The Massachusetts Society for promoting Christian Knowledge had made them a grant of one hundred dollars annually for five years, on condition that they should settle "Thomas C. Upham or some other minister approved by this board." This offer was accepted with thanks "for their generous proposal." In June a call was extended to Mr. Upham to become colleague pastor with Mr. Haven, who "is so worn out with age that he feels no longer able to perform the duties of his station and wishes to have a Colleague in his day to take the duties of a Gospel Minister upon himself." The salary offered was \$350 in addition to the \$100 granted by the Christian Knowledge Society, with four Sabbaths' leave of absence.

The Ordination took place July 16, 1823. Rev. John Tompson of South Berwick, Me., was Moderator of the Council, and Rev. Jona. French of North Hampton, Scribe. The services were as

		Singing Pews.	Old 8	Jonathan Ham No. 7.		Moses Roberts No. 10.		Passage.			
				Benjamin Parker No. 6.		Hezekiah Hayes No. 11.					
				Shadrack Chiesley No. 5.		Joseph Warren No. 12.					
				John D. Hoyt No. 4.		Moses Page No. 13.					
				John Bickford No. 3.		Samuel Cham- berlin No. 14.					
				William Hurd No. 2.		Richmond Hen- derson No. 15.					
				Joseph Hanson No. 1.		Joseph Colbath No. 16.					

PLAN OF PEWS IN GALLERY.

follows:—Introductory Prayer, Rev. Josiah Prentice of Northwood; Sermon, Rev. I. W. Putnam of Portsmouth; Consecrating Prayer, Rev. Asa Piper of Wakefield; Charge, Rev. John Thompson; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Jona. French; Concluding Prayer, Rev. Samuel Chandler of Eliot, Me.

The ministry of Mr. Upham, though short, was of great value to the church. Probably no man could have been found better adapted for the work needed at that time. His relations to the senior pastor were thoroughly harmonious and cordial, and the discourse he gave at Mr. Haven's funeral showed how well he appreciated the work and character of his father in the ministry. Oct. 23, 1823, the Church met at Mr. Haven's house and adopted a new Covenant and Confession of Faith. The latter was quite elaborate, containing eleven articles. At the same meeting Ensign Nathaniel Hayes was chosen deacon. Perhaps the most important act of the church for half a century was the following:—

“Voted, that the system of Church fellowship, called the Half-way Covenant, being found to be prejudicial to the interests of religion be discontinued.”

As seen in a preceding chapter, this old usage had divided and almost dissevered the church a generation before. Its root was in the *quasi* union of Church and State, and when this union was wholly severed, almost no one had any interest in retaining the disastrous custom. So passed away quietly one of the worst evils that ever infested the church.

The next church record is as follows:—

“March 23, 1824. Voted also to purchase a silver cup or tankard, as might be thought best for the use of the Table from money left by our deceased brother, Mr. Buzzel, with a suitable inscription on the same.”

“Voted that after purchasing the silver cup . . . the remainder of the hundred dollars left with Mr. Hurd, who should take from the same whatever he might want in order to make out the sum Given by him for the Bell on the Meeting House, agreeably to Mr. Buzzel's Will, and that whatever then remained should be returned to the Church.”

“The Above votes are connected with the fact, which ought to be recorded here in honor of the memory of the deceased, that John B. Buzzel, a member of this Church, who died Jan. 6, 1824, left at his decease an hundred dollars for the use of the Church.”

As far as can be ascertained no one now knows anything of this

bequest. The January following, Maj. Samuel Allen was chosen deacon.

Mr. Upham having been appointed to a professorship in Bowdoin College was dismissed by a Council Feb. 11, 1825, closing his labors in May. The following record is in a fair, clear hand, neither the pastor's nor the clerk's: —

"Rochester May 29 — 1825.

"This day the Rev. Thomas Cogswell Upham closed his labours in the pastoral office, by delivering a farewell discourse to the people of his charge, he having accepted the Professorship of Metaphysicks and Moral Philosophy in Bowdoin College. During his residence at Rochester, as pastor of the church, which continued 22 months, there were 12 communion seasons, at which 53 persons were admitted to the church, of which one was by letter, and one upon her dying bed. There was but one communion season at which no addition was made to the church. Forty-five baptisms were administered, viz., 12 children and 33 adults; 3 were baptized by Mr. Haven, the rest of the adults and the children by Mr. Upham."

THOMAS COGSWELL UPHAM, son of Hon. Nathaniel and Judith (Cogswell) Upham, was born in Deerfield Jan. 30, 1799, but removed with his parents to Rochester in infancy. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1818, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1821; was Professor of Moral Philosophy and Metaphysics in Bowdoin College from 1824 to 1867; received the degree of D. D. from Wesleyan University in 1843, and LL. D. from Rutgers College in 1870. In 1867 he removed to Kennebunkport, Me., and died in New York City April 1, 1872. He married Phebe, daughter of Nathaniel Lord of Kennebunkport, Me., in May, 1825. He was the author of a large number of valuable books, the most noted of which are "Elements of Mental Philosophy," with an abridgment of the same, a "Treatise on the Will," the "Interior or Hidden Life," and the "Life and Religious Opinions of Madame Guyon." He published also a series of poems entitled "American Cottage Life," and "Letters from Europe, Egypt, and Palestine." He combined in a remarkable degree keenness and depth of thought with simplicity and clearness of expression. When he came to Rochester Mr. Haven had become old and somewhat broken with years. Mr. Upham said afterwards "the preaching had so run down that the people did not expect much." It was his custom to spend four days of each week walking and visiting from house to house, talking religion wherever he went. In the two remaining days he would hastily

"scratch off" two sermons for the ensuing Sunday. Visiting Rochester in 1868 he said that people had now become trained to expect good sermons and would not tolerate such as he then gave. In his visits he was in the habit of saying to the people that it was only fair, as he had taken so much pains to come and see them, that they should return the compliment by coming to see and hear him the next Sunday. In two or three weeks the house was filled, and, as already noticed, a continuous revival followed. Mr. Upham was eminent for the fervor and depth of his piety. He made a written consecration of himself "unreservedly to his Redeemer" at the age of eighteen. Throughout his life he was in the habit of talking directly of personal religion wherever he went. At the college he kept a list of the students, and called every day upon some of them for the purpose of religious conversation. In his latter days he was frequently meeting persons who had been converted through the influence of his writings. The mystic "quietism" of Madame Guyon fascinated his mind by its agreement with his own deep experience. He died, as he had lived, peaceful, quiet, wholly trusting in his divine Redeemer. "A good man, full of the Holy Spirit and of faith." He was among the great men of his generation, whose memory will not soon fade away.

After Mr. Upham left, the church remained six months without a pastor, and the Society voted that they preferred to hire rather than to settle a minister. But in November the Church extended a call to Isaac Willey, who was then a young man just finishing his theological studies. After several meetings and conferences with Mr. Willey, the Society joined in the call, and voted to pay him \$500 per annum. Mr. Willey hesitated, thinking the salary too small. The Society stated that they were sensible the sum was small, but "should it be inadequate, it is not to be doubted that there are many persons who would voluntarily contribute in order to make the salary equal to the exigencies of their minister." In these circumstances Mr. Willey signified his acceptance Dec. 25, 1825. David Barker, Jr., James Tebbets, Samuel Page, Nathaniel Upham, and Tobias Twombly were appointed to make arrangements for the Ordination, which occurred Jan. 18, 1826. Rev. Dr. Tyler, President of Dartmouth College, was Moderator

of the Council, and Rev. Jona. French, Scribe. The services were as follows:—Introductory Prayer, Rev. Geo. W. Campbell of South Berwick, Me.; Sermon, Rev. Bennett Tyler, D. D., of Hanover; Consecrating Prayer, Rev. Joseph W. Clary of Dover; Charge, Rev. Jona. French of North Hampton; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Jona. L. Hale of Campton; Address to Church, Rev. Federal Burt of Durham; Concluding Prayer, Rev. James Walker of Farmington.

Mr. Willey remained here nearly eleven years, and his pastorate left a marked practical impress on the church and people. It was just the period when the temperance reform began, and he took up the work with enthusiastic determination. He obtained noted lecturers from abroad, and by persistent effort at last aroused the church to take a square stand on the subject. The year 1832 was one of special activity. At a church meeting May 4,

“Two subjects were brought forward by the pastor. One the importance of the church’s taking some decided measures in regard to temperance, the other the importance of taking some measures in regard to the better observance of the Sabbath.”

More particulars will be given in another chapter. About this time there were extensive revivals throughout the country, and Rochester shared in the work. Protracted meetings were held, and the house was crowded. On one Sabbath Mr. Willey asked those who were interested to rise, and more than a hundred responded. There were only nine male members of the church at that time. Two of these, including one of the deacons, had been disciplined for intemperance, and the others were more or less guilty of the same offence. The church was considerably purified and strengthened by the revival.

In 1827, under the direction of Mr. Willey, was made the first canvass of the town for the distribution of Bibles. Seventy families were found without a Bible, thirteen in one school district. After the distribution it was known that some copies were sold for rum, and one, at least, was burned.

In the first year of Mr. Willey’s pastorate this church united with the Methodists in a Union Sabbath School, probably the first Sabbath School in Rochester. At the end of a year it was decided to hold Sabbath Schools in each church separately. (See Appendix.)

In 1833 a meeting was called "to determine whether the relations of Mr. Willey and this Society shall cease by mutual consent." A week later it is recorded that "arrangements having been made for securing the payment of Rev. Mr. Willey's salary," he was requested to remain.

The next year, Mr. Willey having been chosen Secretary of the N. H. Missionary Society, a Council was called to advise concerning his dismissal. This Council met Sept. 22 and 23, 1834, but came to no decision, and adjourned one month. Oct. 22, "after much deliberation and prayer" the Council advised his dismissal. Thus closed the longest and in many respects the most important pastorate of the modern period of this church history.

ISAAC WILLEY, son of Darius and Mary (Pulsifer) Willey, was born at Campton Sept. 8, 1793; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1822; studied Theology with President Tyler and Prof. Shurtleff at Hanover, spending the year 1825 as a resident licentiate at Andover, Mass.; was Secretary of the N. H. Missionary Society from 1834 to 1837, and then pastor of the Congregational Church at Goffstown, for fourteen years; was agent of the American Bible Society, and Secretary of the New Hampshire Bible Society from 1850 till 1875; removed from Goffstown to Pembroke in 1865, where he died Oct. 24, 1883, at the age of ninety years. He was a man of excellent spirit, devoted to the service of Christ, thoroughly in earnest in every good work. His work here in the temperance cause cannot soon be forgotten. He was generally wise and prudent, and was rarely at a loss what to do in an emergency. In one case, however, he was completely foiled. Calling on one of his deacons who was badly given to drink, at the tea table he asked him this question: "Deacon, if you had a dog who had become mad, and had bitten your own and the neighbors' children, would you kill him or keep him?" The deacon perceiving the drift of the question, instantly replied, "I would keep him!" and for once the parson had nothing to say.

Mr. Willey published a History of the New Hampshire Bible Society, and of the Congregational Churches in Campton and Pembroke.

Mr. Willey was a true man, kind, helpful, and encouraging to

the younger brethren in the ministry, sincere, earnest, faithful in all his public and private relations. All who knew him regarded him with respect and affection. Many can still "bear witness to his sound doctrine, his cheerful faith, his gospel gentleness, his tender fidelity, his willingness to spend and be spent in every good work, and his strong practical common sense in the pulpit."

Nov. 21, 1836, the Church voted to call Edward Cleveland at a salary of \$500. He was ordained and installed Jan. 11, 1837. Rev. Jonathan Ward of Barrington was Moderator of the Council, and Rev. Mr. Smith of Great Falls, Scribe. The services were as follows:—Introductory Prayer, Rev. Alvan Tobey of Durham; Sermon, Rev. Mr. Fitz of Ipswich, Mass.; Ordaining Prayer, Rev. Mr. Holt of Portsmouth; Charge, Rev. Jonathan Ward; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Mr. Smith; Address to People, Rev. David Root of Dover; Concluding Prayer, Rev. Benjamin G. Willey of Milton.

October 30 of the same year Mr. Cleveland was dismissed at his own request on account of insufficient salary.

EDWARD CLEVELAND, son of Hosmer and Fluvia (Bissell) Cleveland, was born in Shipton, C. E., Dec. 9, 1804; graduated at Yale College 1832; received his Theological education at Yale Seminary, and preached a year in Hanover, Conn., before coming to Rochester. After leaving here he was engaged in teaching for five years; was six years pastor and teacher in Bath, N. H.; and afterwards spent a long and laborious life in preaching and teaching in Vermont, Canada, and the West. He published a history of his native town, also a poem entitled "The Stream of Time." He died in Burlington, Kan., Sept. 29, 1886.

In January, 1839, a call was extended to Francis V. Pike offering a salary of \$600, and he was ordained and installed Feb. 20, with the following services:—Invocation and Reading Scriptures, Rev. Alvan Tobey of Durham; Introductory Prayer, Rev. Joseph Loring of Lebanon, Me.; Sermon, Rev. Edwin Holt of Portsmouth; Ordaining Prayer, Rev. Benjamin G. Willey of Milton; Charge, Rev. Andrew Rankin of South Berwick, Me.; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. John R. Adams of Great Falls; Concluding Prayer, Rev. Samuel Nichols of Barrington.

About this time the Piscataqua Association of ministers prepared a series of Articles and Confession of Faith which they recommended to the churches for adoption. This church referred the matter to a committee, who reported in favor July 5, 1839. Action was, however, deferred, and they were finally adopted Jan. 8, 1843.

In 1840, after "a day of fasting and prayer," a protracted meeting was held which resulted in a revival whereby twenty-one were added to the church.

The relations between Mr. Pike and the church were entirely harmonious, but in September, 1841, he was dismissed at his own request, because they found themselves unable to continue the same rate of salary.

FRANCIS VERGNIES PIKE was born at Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 2, 1813; graduated at Yale College 1831; at Andover Seminary 1835; and died at Newburyport, Sept. 4, 1843.

At a meeting of the Society July 25, 1842, the following vote was passed: —

"Whereas the Congregational Meeting House has been long built viz. in 1780 & two Towns have since been taken off this Town & what more effects the interest of the Society is that the number of those that attend meeting in said House are greater than live North of said House & it would convene & accommodate the Society better to have the Meeting House removed further north into or near the centre of the Village & nearer the centre of the population of the Parish —

"Therefore resolved That this Society deem it necessary for the best interests of the Society to remove their Meeting House from its present situation to some situation nearer the Centre of the Village & that the house be thoroughly repaired and fitted up in modern style.

"Also resolved and voted that in consideration that James Tibbets, Samuel Stackpole, Benj^a Barker and others associated with them propose to the Society and have mutually agreed with each other to provide a lot and house for public worship nearer the centre of the village than the house stands and appropriate it to a place of worship for the Society, that in Consideration of these promises the Society does hereby absolutely & wholly so far as the right in said House pertains to them, relinquish and quit-claim said right to said Tibbets and those associated with him, and give them liberty to remove said House at their pleasure."

The parties to whom the meeting-house was thus conveyed divided the expense into shares of \$50 each. They were to build and own the house, selling the pews to help pay for it, and if there should be any money over expenses, it was to be divided

among them in proportion to their several shares. The subscription list, dated August, 1841, is as follows:—

“Ezra Hayes, Jonathan T. Seavey, Widow Sarah McDuffee, Aaron Flagg, George W. Flagg, Benjamin Hayes, Widow Mehitabel Young, one half share each; James Tebbitts, Benjamin Barker, Charles Henderson, Jonathan T. Dodge, John McDuffee, Jr., Lydia March, Stephen M. Mathes, John F. Folsom, Jacob Smart, N. V. Whitehouse, James Y. Hayes, Calvin Hale, Elizabeth Hale, Luther Hale, Alfred Hale, one share each; Samuel Stackpole, John Roberts, Jr., Francis V. Pike, Mrs. E. Hale, two shares each; and J. H. Woodman, three shares.”

Mr. Pike having left was not called on for his subscription, but Prof. T. C. Upham gave one share, making the whole amount \$1,425. The sale of pews netted \$2,265, just about covering the whole expense.

In October, 1842, a call was extended to Rev. John E. Farwell of Castine, Me., offering \$500 salary. John McDuffee, Jr., Richard Kimball, and J. H. Woodman were the committee of arrangements. His acceptance was dated July 22, 1843, and he was installed Aug. 16. The council met Aug. 15, the new house was dedicated in the forenoon of the next day, and the installation services were in the afternoon, as follows:—Reading Scriptures, Rev. Joseph Loring of Lebanon, Me.; Introductory Prayer, Rev. E. D. Eldridge of Hampton; Sermon, Rev. J. S. Young of Dover; Installing Prayer, Rev. Benjamin G. Willey of Milton; Charge, Rev. Charles Walker of Wells, Me.; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Samuel Bean of Great Falls; Address to People, Rev. Isaac Willey of Goffstown; Concluding Prayer, Rev. Samuel Nichols of Barrington.

Prof. Upham never lost his interest in the home of his childhood and the church of his early manhood, as the following record plainly attests:—

“By the persevering assistance of Prof. T. C. Upham the subscription for the parsonage was completed & the conveyance made to the Chh. & parish May 27, 1845.”

Though the meeting-house had been moved, repaired, and dedicated, there was still great need of a room for social meetings. By special effort of the ladies this was secured, as seen by the following record:—

Feb 26, 1846. “Held our Monthly Chh. meeting for the first time in our vestry which was finished off under the Chh. by the united avails of a Tea-party on the 4th of July last & a Singing School this winter.” A part of the

basement was still used for a store room, as the Society voted in April, 1849, "that fifty cts be required of all persons for the storage of each sleigh under the Meeting House during the Summer & seventy five cts for each Carriage during the Winter."

At the annual meeting in 1846 the Society found they were owing Mr. Farwell over \$460 on his salary, which they paid by borrowing money. This course naturally led to the next year's record of notice to the pastor that they could thenceforth pay no more than \$425 with the use of the parsonage. The final result could not have been otherwise than a dismissal of Mr. Farwell, which occurred in January, 1852, he having preached here nine years.

JOHN EDWARD FARWELL was born at Ashby, Mass., Dec. 9, 1809, and graduated at Amherst College 1836, and at Andover Theological Seminary 1839. "He became interested in personal religion" while a student in the Academy at New Ipswich, "and after a period of darkness and doubt, he found the light which shone more and more brightly to the end." He was ordained as an Evangelist at Ashby Oct. 30, 1839, being under appointment as a missionary of the American Board, but his failing health compelled him to relinquish the purpose. He preached for two years at Castine, Me., before his settlement here. After leaving Rochester he was for a time at St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he accepted a call to settle, but by advice of physicians finally gave it up. He became acting pastor at Pelham, where he continued to preach as long as his failing strength would allow. The last time he preached was while on a visit at Rochester. "He was then very feeble and it was known he could not recover. He was the personification of patient resignation and devotion to the cause of his Master. He told his doctor that if there was any encouragement that by rest and care he might recover, he would cease work, but as he could not get well, he desired to labor to the last." He died at Fitchburg, Mass., Dec. 24, 1858, leaving a widow and two sons.

After Mr. Farwell left, Rev. George Spaulding was acting pastor for about a year, when he withdrew on account of poor health.

In January, 1854, Rev. James C. Seagrave accepted a call to the pastorate with a salary of \$540 and use of parsonage. A

provision in the call whereby the connection could be terminated on six months' notice by either party was seriously objected to by the Council "as uncongregational in principle and pernicious in practice." Nevertheless they voted to proceed to the installation, but Rev. Asa Mann of Exeter withdrew lest he should seem to sanction the provision. The installation occurred May 25, 1854, with the following services:—Reading Scriptures, Rev. Joseph Loring of Lebanon, Me.; Sermon, Rev. I. P. Cleveland, D. D., of Northampton, Mass.; Installing Prayer, Rev. D. D. Tappan of Farmington; Charge, Rev. B. R. Allen of South Berwick, Me.; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. William D. Hitchcock of Exeter; Address to People, Rev. Alvan Tobey of Durham; Concluding Prayer, Rev. Isaac C. White of Newmarket.

In December, 1855, the church voted "with regret" to accept Mr. Seagrave's resignation "on account of necessity for his wife to remove to a milder climate."

JAMES CARTER SEAGRAVE was born April 14, 1821, at Uxbridge, Mass.; graduated at Brown University in 1845; at Andover Theological Seminary in 1849; and was ordained and installed pastor of the Fifth Congregational Church in Providence, R. I., Dec. 3, 1851. Since leaving Rochester he has been acting pastor in various places, and removed to Peru, Mass., in 1884, where he remains acting pastor of the Congregational Church.

In 1856 the meeting house was struck by lightning and very narrowly escaped entire destruction. The belfry was badly damaged, necessitating repairs at a cost of \$160.

After more than two years of unsuccessful effort to obtain a pastor, the church secured the services of Rev. James M. Palmer. Having officiated as acting pastor for nearly a year, he was installed April 26, 1859. The sermon was by Prof. George Shepard, D. D., of Bangor Seminary, and the installing prayer by Rev. Alvan Tobey of Durham. The record of the other parts is missing.

In the second year of Mr. Palmer's ministry here, an organ was purchased by subscription obtained, as the parish records state, by "the exertions and perseverance of Miss Anna McDuffee." About the same time William Tebbetts of Boston presented this church with a clock, which was placed in front of the organ.

Some years later the same gentleman presented also a valuable communion service and table.

Jan. 28, 1861, the following satisfactory statement was placed on the parish record:—

“This Society is now nearly free from debt, and in better condition than it has been for the last twenty years, and better than any other Congregational Society in the county.”

During the six years of Mr. Palmer's ministry here, seventy-three persons were added to the church, but there are no church records for the whole period. In war time Mr. Palmer was outspoken and unwavering in loyalty to the country. He also spent six weeks in the army, in service of the Christian Commission. He was dismissed July 14, 1864, and soon after became pastor of the Second Congregational Church in Biddeford, Me. After a few years he was obliged to give up preaching on account of a throat trouble, and has since been engaged in business in Boston, Mass.

May 4, 1865, a call was extended to Rev. Prescott Fay of Lancaster, offering a salary of \$1,000 and use of parsonage. He was not installed, but was acting pastor for a little more than two years. The second year \$100 was added to his salary. Mr. Fay has since served several other churches, and is at present residing without charge in Cambridge, Mass.

In September, 1867, A. F. Marsh, then just graduated from Bangor Theological Seminary, accepted a call to the pastorate of this church, on a salary of \$850 with use of parsonage. He was ordained Oct. 31, 1867, with the following services:—Invocation and Reading Scriptures, Rev. T. S. Robie of Salmon Falls; Sermon, Rev. A. S. Walker of Dover; Ordaining Prayer and Address to People, Rev. Alvan Tobey, D. D., of Durham; Charge, Rev. James Merrill of Andover; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. George H. Pratt of Harvard, Mass.; Concluding Prayer, Rev. Silvanus Hayward of South Berwick, Me.

At the coming of Mr. Marsh a new interest was awakened, and the attendance so increased that the enlargement of the house of worship became an immediate necessity. A committee was appointed consisting of Nathaniel T. Kimball, Enoch Whitehouse, and James H. Edgerly. Under their direction the meeting house

was raised three feet and a more convenient vestry finished off in the basement. The expense was about \$8000, and brought the parish heavily into debt. Previous to this time this Society had received from thirty to fifty dollars annually from the town, being their share of the interest of the funds derived from the sale of the original parsonage lands. In 1869 the whole fund was divided among the several religious societies of the town, the Congregational Society receiving \$1,056.46, which was applied to reduce the debt on repairs. The remainder of the debt was about \$3,000, which was soon diminished one half by a subscription, ninety-five dollars of which was raised by a ladies' festival. Five persons, Benjamin Barker, James Pirie, Charles W. Brown, Caroline H. Turner, and Franklin McDuffee, paid the remaining \$1,500, receiving therefor the pews belonging to the Society, on conditions that when the rents of these pews should amount to the \$1500 with interest and expenses, they should convey them back to the Society. This arrangement continued till the sum was reduced to about \$1,100. Three of the five persons had already died, when, in 1880, Franklin McDuffee left by will the remainder of the debt as a gift, the pews then reverting to the Society.

After three years' service Mr. Marsh resigned, and was dismissed Oct. 11, 1870. His pastorate was one of activity and success, a large revival bringing in valuable accessions to the church. Forty-seven were received on confession of faith. Mr. Marsh has since been settled in several places, and after a four year's pastorate at Neligh, Neb., settled in Pittsfield, Ill., January, 1888.

In February, 1871, Rev. Harvey M. Stone of Laconia was called, at a salary of \$1,050 and use of parsonage, and was installed the 18th of the next May, with the following services:—Invocation and Reading Scriptures, Rev. Ezekiel True, pastor of Free-Will Baptist Church in Rochester; Prayer, Rev. W. S. Kimball of Farmington; Sermon, Rev. Silvanus Hayward of South Berwick, Me.; Installing Prayer and Charge, Rev. Alvan Tobey, D. D., of Durham; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. Clark Carter of Great Falls; Address to People, Rev. W. S. Kimball of Farmington; Concluding Prayer, Rev. D. J. Smith, pastor of Methodist Church in Rochester.

The parsonage was repaired at an expense of about \$140, and "the ladies provided means to enclose the church with a neat

fence, level the grounds, and put in walks to the entrances, the whole cost of which was \$361.05."

During Mr. Stone's ministry there was an extensive revival in town, and twenty-four were received to this church. In January, 1875, Mr. Stone resigned.

HARVEY MERRILL STONE, son of Col. John and Betsey (Huntoon) Stone, was born in Cabot, Vt., Sept. 1, 1819; graduated at Bangor Seminary in 1847; was ordained at Bluehill, Me., Nov. 2, 1848; served as pastor in various places for about thirty years; and died at Saundersville, Mass., Oct. 21, 1881. He was a man of pleasant, genial manners, with unusual power of winning the personal regard of many people. Soon after coming here, the business men of the place presented him a gold watch and chain as a spontaneous token of their esteem.

In January, 1875, the Society received a legacy of \$1000 from Zenas Hayes, which they applied to the reduction of their debts.

In July, 1875, Rev. Abram J. Quick of Belle Isle, N. Y., was invited to become pastor of this church. He began his labors here in October following, but for some reason did not choose to be installed, although the Society renewed the request in 1880. About the time of his coming the parsonage was repaired at an expense of \$180.

In August, 1875, it was voted to omit the afternoon service, which had been kept up from the beginning of the church, save for a few weeks in the summer.

In 1880 the Society recorded a vote of thanks to some unknown person who had contributed \$250 towards the liquidation of the debt.

About this time the interior of the church was repaired by replastering, painting, etc., at an expense of about \$500, which was raised by the ladies. The work was superintended by T. H. Edgerly and Henry Kimball.

Centennial Sunday, July 9, 1876, was observed by this church, the pastor giving an historical discourse, which was printed in the "Courier." The text was Psalm 77: 10.

During Mr. Quick's ministry a revival occurred, bringing about forty additions to this church. In October, 1881, Mr. Quick re-

signed. He went from here to the church at Hillsborough Bridge, and is now pastor at South Coventry, Conn.

In February, 1882, Rev. Henry S. Kimball became acting pastor of this church, and remained about two years. He is now settled over a church in Killingly, Conn.

January, 1885, a call was extended to Rev. George A. Mills of the Dutch Reformed Church at Bacon Hill, Saratoga Co., N. Y., offering a salary of \$1,000 and use of parsonage. He was installed June 9, 1885, with the following services:—Invocation and Reading Scriptures, Rev. E. C. Bass, D. D., pastor of the Methodist Church in Rochester; Sermon, Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy, D. D., of Chelsea, Mass.; Installing Prayer, Rev. C. S. Sherman of Manchester, Conn.; Charge, Rev. J. M. Dutton of Great Falls; Right Hand of Fellowship, Rev. George Hall of Dover; Address to People, Rev. Walter E. Darling of Farmington; Concluding Prayer, Rev. S. H. Barnum of Durham.

About this time the meeting house was repainted at a cost of nearly \$240.

May 11, 1887, being near the date of the ordination of the first pastor, one hundred and fifty years before, was observed as an anniversary by this church. An historical address was presented by Rev. Silvanus Hayward of Globe Village, Mass., being mainly a *résumé* of the facts recorded in this history. Remarks were made by Revs. J. M. Palmer, Prescott Fay, A. J. Quick, and others. Announcement was made that \$100 had been given for the Sabbath School Library by Orrill H. Hayes of Philadelphia, also that the debt of the Society had been cancelled. This was accomplished through the persistent efforts and generous aid of William Tebbetts of Boston in securing the following subscriptions: John McDuffee, \$500; William Tebbetts, \$450; Edwin Wallace, \$250; J. D. Sturtevant, \$100; H. M. Plumer, \$100; smaller subscriptions, \$314; making in all a little more than \$275 above the debt. Mrs. C. K. Sanborn also presented the Society a house lot valued at \$250.

The following Sabbath, Rev. Mr. Mills gave a valuable and interesting anniversary discourse from Psalm CL.

In June, 1887, Mrs. Watson Hayes left the church a legacy of \$200, the income of which is to be used toward the minister's salary.

In October, 1887, a Christian Endeavor Society was formed in connection with this church with a membership of thirty-five. In November following, a new furnace was placed in the church edifice.

At the close of 1887 Mr. Mills resigned, and is now pastor in Newport, Vt.

The deacons of this church with dates of election have been as follows:—

Stephen Berry, 1737; Joseph Walker, 1737; James Knowles, 1761; William Chamberlin, 1768; Samuel Chamberlin, 1783; Samuel Plumer, 1783; William Trickey, 1806; Nathaniel Hayes, 1823; Samuel Allen, 1825; Benjamin Barker, 1834; Samuel Stackpole, 1844; Thomas Brown, 1859; Franklin McDuffee, 1872; Charles W. Brown, 1872; A. J. Whittemore, 1882; Henry M. Plumer, 1882.

In coming to the close of the history of this church we should guard ourselves against any spirit of self-exaltation in contrasting the present with the days of our fathers. We should rather reflect that it is to their wisdom, to their labors, and to their management, under God, that we owe all that we have of religious or political freedom. They labored and we have entered into their labors. Much of what we call their ignorance and narrow-mindedness was necessary then to lay the foundations on which we stand. Had they been no more rigid, no more exclusive, no more severe, in their beliefs and policy of action than their descendants, it is difficult to see how churches and states could have been established. It needed the sturdy conviction that could tolerate no truce with heresy, the iron will that would not yield to even the most plausible demands for an easier type of religion, and the sinewy arm that could strike valiant blows against the devil, to found and protect the infant church in the wilderness. However much we pride ourselves on our broadness and liberality, our wider views, and more tolerant spirit, we should always remember that a weaker system or less severe discipline than theirs would have been fatal then. It is only through what some deem their hardness, and narrowness, and intolerance, that we have been able to rise to our present degree of freedom and power.

FRIENDS OR QUAKERS.

A considerable number of Friends settled in Rochester quite early in its history. In 1751 the Dover Monthly Meeting granted them "the liberty to keep a meeting there on first days." This permission was renewed from time to time for more than thirty years. In the 7th month, 1781, they asked advice about building a meeting-house. A committee was appointed who reported at the next monthly meeting, "They think it may be best for them to build a house on the South East corner of Jona. Dame's land on North side of the road that leads by his house from Cochecho." In the 9th month the desired permission was granted, and the house was probably built about that time. It was a two-story house, and some years after was taken down and made into a one-story house at Pine Grove. Still later it was removed to Gonic, where it now stands, and where First day meetings are still held.

The northwest part of Rochester was first settled by Benjamin Meader, who was soon followed by four brothers. From these families that part of the town was called Meaderborough, a name which appears in the town records as early as 1784. From these brothers "descended the extensive Quaker family of Meaders, who for many years have been greatly respected for uniform integrity and Christian benevolence." Judith, daughter of Benjamin Meader, and wife of David Green, died March 30, 1855, aged 79, and was "remarkable for her charitable qualities and kindness of heart."

The Friends had a meeting-house on the Meaderborough road near Farmington line, certainly before 1805, as it appears on a map of that date. How early it was built cannot now be ascertained. Here "preparative," and afterwards "monthly meetings," were held. Two "overseers" are mentioned in 1819. In 1835 a new meeting-house was built on the same lot, where a "monthly meeting" still holds its sessions. According to Job Varney, "they held meetings in his father's house for many years, and afterwards till his father's death, in a little building on the other side of the street."

In 1776 there were twenty-two adult males belonging to the Society of Friends. (p. 62.) In 1823, twenty families were reported

as belonging to one meeting and fifteen to the other. At the division of the parsonage fund in 1869 the Friends received \$173.10. In 1838 they established a circulating library. They also had a Sabbath School and a Sunday School library. Not having a regular ministry, but little can be gleaned of their society history.

One of their most prominent men was *John Meader*, who was born in Rochester and resided in Dover for some years, but about 1840 removed to Providence, R. I., where he died at the age of 60, Jan. 7, 1860. "He was a well-known and highly esteemed minister of the Society of Friends, and traveled extensively in the exercise of his ministry both in this country and in England, Ireland, and some other parts of Europe." The "Providence Journal" says: "His death removes another of the upright Quakers of the olden time, whose firm devotion to the principles of George Fox affords landmarks to determine the position the Society once occupied in contrast with the conforming tendency so prevalent at the present day."

METHODIST CHURCH.

To understand the history of the rise and growth of Methodism, it is necessary to give some account of the state of society and of churches at that period. It would probably be impossible to write a fully correct statement of these matters without giving some offence to both Methodists and Congregationalists. But a sincere desire of impartiality and justice without flattery is the only true guide in this as in all other history. Let us be willing to know the truth, and while we give ample credit to excellence wherever we find it, let us not fear to look at faults and imperfections wherever they exist. The present generation can hardly understand the great excitement created by the advent of Methodism. It was not because any new doctrine was promulgated. Religion had existed before. Free agency was not a new and startling idea. It had been taught for centuries. Reformations and revivals were certainly nothing new under the Christian dispensation. They had been in the churches from the days of the apostles. It was not therefore these things that led people to declare that the new sect was a fire of shavings which would

soon go out, or that led to attempted mobs. It was not the fundamental and essential elements of their religion that produced the excitement. But they introduced new forms, and these externals raised the ferment. It was because the new sect denounced church steeples as sinful vanities,—because they forbade the wearing of silks, ribbons, and jewelry, and disciplined their members for curling their hair,—because they professed to have religious dreams and visions,—because of their ecstasies and paroxysms in worship, their opposition to an educated ministry, and their requirement that members should patronize their own sect in business. These external things, which to-day are scarcely more noticeable among Methodists than among other sects, were what then aroused ridicule and dislike. On the other hand the great and abiding excellence of the new church sprang from the same spirit out of which grew these faults,—its *enthusiasm*. Without enthusiasm, religion sinks to formality. Although noise is not enthusiasm it may be a sign of its presence. It is not the best wood which crackles most in the fire, yet there is no crackling where there is no fire. It is not the noise of the wheels that makes the coach move, yet the noise is a sure sign that the coach does move. The condition of the other churches at this time gave Methodism its opportunity. Congregationalism was largely in a state of spiritual deadness. The Methodists charged that there had not been a reformation in town for thirty years. It was too true that there had been no great awakening on religious subjects. There was little or no enthusiasm in their worship. They had fallen into ruts. They had no prayer-meetings or other means which brought home the question of personal religion to the individual members. Congregationalism a hundred years before had been filled with enthusiasm. It was the religion of the Puritans, than which nothing could be more rigidly spiritual. But earnest piety had degenerated to morality and formality, and morality was fast becoming indifference. Spiritual aggressiveness was lost. This gradual subsidence of heat has been the history of all sects. Methodism was simply the reaction from this spiritual deadness, and like all other reactions it was extreme at the outset. But it has accomplished a noble mission. Aside from the work within its own membership, it gave new life to the old sects with which it came in contact. Its own enthusiasm in some degree

reached others. The special power of the Methodist church was in its class meetings. By them it kept alive the spiritual condition of its members and prepared them to go into the world and make proselytes. Prayer and conference meetings were soon established in other churches. Nor is it too much to say that so far as human instrumentality is concerned the Congregationalists of to-day owe their prayer-meetings to the influence of the early Methodists. It is noticeable that any new sect will grow strong under opposition, and the very year Mr. Haven attacked Methodism (p. 107) was the year in which it was specially distinguished for growth and prosperity.*

Methodism was introduced into New England in 1790 by Rev. Jesse Lee. At the first session of the New England Conference in 1797, "Chesterfield Circuit" in New Hampshire was reported with a membership of sixty-eight. New Hampshire was first made a separate district in 1804. In 1807 this district contained twelve preachers, of whom *Revs. Warren Banister* and *Ebenezer Blake* were appointed to the Tuftonborough circuit, which included Rochester. They traveled the circuit together and preached in Rochester once in four weeks. The only preaching place at first was a schoolhouse on the "Squire Dame lot" on Haven's Hill. Perceiving no fruits of their labors after several months, the young preachers decided that after one more visit the place should be abandoned unless some proofs of their usefulness appeared. At this supposed final visit, a meeting continuing throughout a whole night was held at the house of Paul Place, now the residence of Bidfield Meserve, during which several persons were soundly converted, and at sunrise the next morning the first class was formed with shouts of triumph. The first members were Paul Place, leader; Lydia Place; Betsey Place; Hannah Jackson, afterwards the wife of Rev. Benjamin Burnham; and Meribah Dame, afterwards the wife of Rev. Harvey Morey. Before the end of the year the first Quarterly Conference was formed at the same house, both preachers being present. As the work increased Caleb Dame at the "Plains" opened his house (still standing at the corner of Market and Union streets) as a preaching place.

*The following sketch of the Methodist Church in Rochester was substantially prepared by John S. Parsons, Esq., for the History of Methodism in New Hampshire by Rev. George H. Hardy. I am indebted to the kindness and courtesy of these gentlemen for the privilege of using the material here.—[EDITOR.]

Meetings were also held at John Hanson's, where the late Charles K. Chase afterwards resided on Elm street.

Having an appointment to preach in Barrington, Mr. Banister was entertained at the house of a good sister whose conversation was more abundant than profitable, so falling suddenly on his knees, he prayed as follows:—"O Lord, help this sister to pray more and talk less. Amen." After leaving this circuit he preached many years, his last work being in Nashua, where he died in 1834.

Mr. Blake was born in 1786, and labored many years in Maine, where he died. One who was his colleague for a time, and knew him well, says:—"He stands now, after the lapse of years photographed before me, as he poured out argument, appeal, invitation, and denunciation, his large body swaying under the influence of his impassioned periods. His audiences seemed spell-bound. If the eyes of others were dry, his were not, and mine certainly were all 'teary round the lashes.'"

In 1808 *Revs. Lewis Bates* and *Ebenezer F. Newell* were appointed to this circuit, and many were the trophies of their toil in this humble field of labor. The first Quarterly Meeting was held this year in Paul Place's house, Elijah Hedding, presiding Elder.

Mr. Bates was a descendant of the martyr John Rogers, and was born in Massachusetts, March 20, 1780. After sixty-one years' service in the ministry he died March 10, 1865. He was a man of much cheerfulness of spirit, delighting to sing "*Now*" "I can read my title clear." Riding one afternoon on the road from Rochester to Dover he overtook a young man whose heavily loaded team was stuck fast in the mud. Dismounting from his horse he put his shoulder to the wheel, and with one strong pull all together the load moved on to the great joy of the young teamster, whose heart was completely won by this act of kindness which resulted in his conversion. His name was Thomas Wentworth, and is still remembered by many.

Mr. Newell was born Sept. 1, 1775, and died March 8, 1867, after an earnest and faithful ministry of sixty years.

In 1809 *Revs. Hezekiah Field* and *Amasa Taylor* were on this circuit. Mr. Field devoted most of his time to this section. A second class was formed, and meetings were held at Silas Dame's house on the Ten-rod road. During the next year Rochester was made a separate appointment under the name of "Norway Plains,"

with Mr. Field as preacher in charge. It is not strange that some opposition was aroused among those unaccustomed to such preaching. On one occasion, when Mr. Field had an appointment to preach in the Court House, threats having been made to mob him, a large crowd came together with far from peaceable intentions. But the preacher went as usual to his appointment, Thomas Wentworth and David McDaniels standing as a body guard on either side during the service. Since God has said that "one shall chase a thousand," it is no wonder that the enemy remained quiet.

In 1811 *Rev. Leonard Frost* became pastor, the membership having increased from four to ninety-one. The next year seventeen were added under the ministry of *Rev. Abner Clark*.

Rev. Jacob Sunborn, a young man of remarkable ability, was stationed here in 1813. He performed a large amount of work with much profit to the society. After many years of service he died at Concord.

In 1814 *Rev. Harvey Morey* was the pastor. He was a man of great physical strength and a successful minister. He married Meribah, sister of Caleb Dame, and after some years located in Rochester where he died Oct. 29, 1830. His wife was one of the first who helped to plant Methodism in this town, and her life was that of a consistent Christian. Their bodies rest in the old cemetery on Haven's Hill.

Rev. Noah Bigelow, from the New York Conference, was pastor in 1815. As a minister, and presiding Elder, he was abundant in labors. He was born in Conway, Mass., March 4, 1783, and died Aug. 2, 1850. His testimony was, "My only hope is in the atonement, on that I really lean, through that I expect to be saved."

He was followed in 1816 by *Rev. John Lord* who commenced his labors under some discouragements, but so overcame difficulties that this was regarded the most prosperous year in the history of the society. A great revival occurred in which more than a hundred persons were converted, and sixty added to the membership. He was presiding Elder many years in the Maine Conference where he died.

During 1817-18 *Rev. Philip Munger* was stationed here. He was a physician as well as a preacher, and is said to have excelled

in both professions. He was born in South Brimfield, Mass., in 1780; joined the New England Conference in 1802; and the Maine Conference at its formation in 1824; and died Oct. 19, 1846. He had labored forty years in the ministry, and was a studious, gifted, and successful preacher, and a writer of very marked ability.

Rev. John F. Adams was pastor in 1819-20. The increasing work on the charge, which then included parts of adjacent towns, caused the appointment of *Rev. Samuel Norris* as a colleague in 1820, but after six months he was transferred to the Landaff circuit. After a ministry of sixty-nine years, *Mr. Adams* died in 1881 at the age of 91.

In 1821-22 *Rev. Damon Young* was pastor and left the society in a prosperous condition.

In 1823 *Revs. Jotham Horton* and *William McCoy* were colleagues, alternating in their pulpit ministrations to the entire satisfaction of the people. While here *Mr. Horton* organized the M. E. Church at Dover. He was twice Delegate to the General Conference, and in 1842 was one of the first to withdraw on account of Slavery. He afterwards returned and was stationed at Dorchester, Mass., where he died in 1853. His last testimony was, "All my hope is in Christ. My sins, my labors, my righteousness, my unrighteousness, I lay at the feet of Christ. I trust only in him."

In 1824 *Rev. Benjamin Jones* was pastor. He was a faithful preacher for many years in the Maine Conference, and died in Friendship, Me. From 1810 the meetings had been held in the old Court House. Here were held the old-fashioned quarterly meetings which were usually occasions of great power. As in the old meeting-houses of that day, so here in this old court-room no fire was thought of, even in midwinter. But the time had now arrived to arise and build, and measures were taken to secure by subscription the necessary funds. The site of the old Barker tavern which had been recently burned, was purchased as the most desirable location. *Charles Dennett*, *Simon Chase*, *William Trickey*, *Daniel Waldron*, and *James C. Cole* were the building committee. It was agreed that the house should be 42 by 55 feet in size, and of "a plain and decent style." The subscribers were to pay in building material, labor, grain, or cash, as they preferred. *Rev. Herschel Foster* was appointed pastor in 1825, and the cornerstone of the new church was laid with Masonic ceremonies by

the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, on the anniversary of Saint John the Baptist. Hon. James F. Dana was the Grand Master, who commissioned Major Pierce P. Furber to conduct the ceremonies. *General Lafayette* being entertained at a public dinner at Dover, the day before, Major Furber invited him to be present and participate in the exercises. The deputation from Humane Lodge who bore the invitation consisted of Charles Dennett, James Farrington, and John T. Paine. The answer was received in Rochester on the evening of June 23, and was engraved by E. S. Moulton on a plate of copper in season to be deposited under the corner-stone on the 24th. The following is the answer:—

"I much regret the impossibility I am under, in consequence of previous and positive engagements, to attend my brethren of the Masonic Humane Lodge of Rochester at the celebration which they contemplate on the 24th. My heart will be with them, and I beg them to accept my fraternal regard and good wishes.

LA FAYETTE."

Another plate of the same dimensions bearing the following words was also deposited:—

"WESLEYAN CHAPEL

Erected by the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rochester, N. H., which was instituted 1807. THIS CORNER STONE was laid by Humane Lodge, No. 21, in the presence of many Brethren of the mystic tie, and a large assemblage of people, A. L. 5825.

JAMES C. COLE, *Secretary.*"

Other articles deposited were *names of preachers with dates, Discipline of the M. E. Church, Bible, N. H. Register for 1825, Zion's Herald June 15, 1825, Journal of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, By-Laws of Humane Lodge, New Hampshire Republican, printed at Dover, June 21, 1825.* (See Appendix, also page 131.)

The whole cost of the house was \$1,923. It was dedicated in October, Rev. Ebenezer F. Newell of the Maine Conference preaching the sermon.

In the erection of this house, Simon Chase, Charles Dennett, and James C. Cole assumed all responsibility, and carried the enterprise to a successful completion. These three men are worthy of special notice as principal characters in the history of this society, who have ever commanded admiration and respect.

SIMON CHASE was born in Berwick, Me., Sept. 30, 1786. He

first came to Rochester in 1806 as clerk for Joseph Hanson, at \$72 a year and his board, and remained four years. Joined the church here in 1808. After twelve years in trade at Milton, he returned, went into company with Jonathan Torr for two years, when he bought Torr's house and in 1835 built a brick store, where he continued business till his death Jan. 21, 1878.

JAMES C. COLE was born in Boston, Mass., in 1791, and came to Rochester at an early age and learned the trade of clock-maker with Edward S. Moulton. He had been baptized when an infant in the Episcopal Church, and joined the church here at the age of eighteen. He began business for himself about 1813, and died Dec. 12, 1867.

CHARLES DENNETT was pre-eminent among the three, and an extended notice of him will be given in another chapter.

These three men each acquired wealth, and had the confidence of all, holding many positions of honor and trust. Their places of business were each a brick building of about the same size and style, with old-fashioned gambrel roof, and all situated on the west side of Main street. Their names will not be forgotten.

In 1826 an act of incorporation was granted to James C. Cole, Charles Dennett, Simon Chase, Ebenezer D. Trickey, and Abner Hodgdon, as Trustees of this society. *Rev. Charles Baker* was the preacher in charge. Two years after, he went to Maine where he was for many years a popular preacher and presiding Elder. He died a few years since in Somerville, Mass., leaving two sons who are members of the Baltimore Conference.

Rev. John E. Risley was pastor during the years 1827-28. The former year was not prosperous, being disturbed by the "come-outers" under the lead of the notorious "Abby Folsom," then a member of this church. The latter year, however, was one of great prosperity. More than fifty members were added, and a parsonage was built at a cost of \$400.

In 1829-30 *Rev. Samuel Norris* was the preacher in charge, and organized the first Sunday School in connection with this society. Prior to this time, however, a Union Sunday School had been held in the village school-house. It is to be regretted that the Sunday School records for these and many subsequent years are now lost. (See Appendix.)

Mr. Norris was born in Dorchester, N. H., March 8, 1801. At the age of seventeen he joined the New England Conference, and was in active service as a minister for twenty-two years. He was dignified, gentlemanly, and fearless, commanding the esteem of friends and the respect of opponents. He was twice Delegate to the General Conference. On account of defective hearing he held a superannuated relation for forty years. His name appears on the general minutes for sixty-two years. He died in South New-market June 23, 1880.

In 1831-32, *Rev. Benjamin C. Eastman*, better known as "Father Eastman," was the pastor. He was a man of great energy and devotion. His principal theme was Holiness, and it is believed that he had a greater influence for the spiritual improvement of the people than any preceding pastor. Mr. Eastman was born in Canterbury June 16, 1788. He joined the New England Conference in 1825. His first wife died in Rochester Oct. 5, 1832, and the following year he married Mary, sister of Rev. James Warren of Rochester. He was thirty-three years in the ministry, and died in triumph July 12, 1858.

In 1833 *Rev. Leonard Bennett* was pastor. A religious work of unusual interest was in progress. But the year closed unfavorably both to pastor and people. Mr. Bennett was born in Dublin, Ireland, June 16, 1786, landed in America June 16, 1807. In 1841 he removed to Illinois, where he died in 1846, having been thirty-six years in the ministry.

Rev. James G. Smith was warmly welcomed as his successor, remaining two years. In 1834 is the first mention of raising money for missions. His pastorate was successful.

In 1836-37 *Rev. Silas Green* was the pastor. He was a good man, and an earnest and successful worker. Many excellent people were converted through his influence. He was born at Chichester Feb. 10, 1801, was baptized by Rev. Jotham Horton in 1823, spent forty-three years in the ministry, and died Nov. 10, 1874. His preaching was emphasized by a holy life. His native modesty and polished manners rendered him agreeable to all classes in society.

Rev. Amos H. Worthing was pastor for the next two years. Though struggling with poor health he labored faithfully and was highly esteemed by his people. In the financial exhibit for 1839

we find the preacher's entire salary was \$383. It was evidently with good reason that the Conference that year issued an address to the churches urging them to a more adequate support of the ministers. "What are dollars and cents when thrown in the balance against immortal interests?"

In 1840-41 *Rev. Elijah Mason* was pastor. He was specially active in the cause of Temperance, holding temperance meetings in the school-houses. During his first year a vestry was built at a cost of \$400.

Mr. Mason was born in Cavendish, Vt., in 1807, and died March, 1863, having been thirty-seven years in the ministry.

The next two years *Rev. William D. Cass* was the preacher in charge. He was a strong man. The Millerite excitement was very intense at this period in Rochester, and but for his fearless efforts the church would have been hopelessly divided. He was born in Bradford, Vt., April 2, 1797, joined the New England Conference in 1827, serving in the ministry forty years, eleven of which he was presiding Elder. He was a delegate to the General Conference in 1844, at the time of the secession of the M. E. Church South, where he distinguished himself by his courage and zeal in debate in opposition to slavery. He had remarkable reasoning powers, and could always speak sensibly and profitably for liberty, temperance, education, or the Christian religion. He died suddenly while working in the field, May 7, 1867.

In 1844 *Rev. Osmon C. Baker* was appointed pastor, and did excellent work here. He was afterwards a Theological Professor in the Biblical Institute at Concord, and in 1852 was chosen Bishop. His eminent labors are too well known to need further mention here.

Much to the disappointment of the people, Mr. Baker was not returned, but after a little time they rallied around the new pastor, *Rev. Henry Drew*, who remained two years. The latter year the chapel was improved by the removal of the galleries and the addition of four pews with other general repairs at a cost of \$700.

Rev. Samuel S. Matthews followed in 1847. His work was hindered by sickness ending in his death Sept. 6, in the thirty-second year of his age, after having been in the ministry only three years. Just before his death he said to a friend, "If my death can glorify God more than my life, Amen!"

Rev. P. Wallingford of Claremont was acting pastor during the remainder of the year, and was followed in 1848 by *Rev. Daniel M. Rogers* who also supplied a part of the time at Milton Mills. This division of labor was an embarrassment to the work in both places. Two years later the name of Mr. Rogers disappears from the roll of Conference.

In 1849 *Rev. Silas Green* returned and the year was one of prosperity.

In 1850-51 *Rev. Joseph C. Cromack* was appointed pastor. He gave special attention to the finances of the society with gratifying results. Religious interests were no less carefully attended to, and many of the present members were then added to the church. He reported after the close of his pastorate, 250 members, and 43 probationers. His salary was \$450.

The next two years were notable ones in the history of this church. *Rev. Henry H. Hartwell* was the pastor. He had week-day appointments at Barrington, Strafford, Farmington, Union, Milton, and East Rochester. At most of these places he preached regularly once in two weeks, holding a class meeting after the preaching, besides preaching and lecturing occasionally in other places. He preached twice and often three times on the Sabbath, and never had such a thing as a vacation. After twenty years' work in New Hampshire he was transferred to the California Conference on account of a throat trouble which was the natural result of his unremitting labors. After four years in California and Nevada with no prospect of recovery, he returned to New Hampshire in 1867. His work in Rochester was characteristic of the man. The house of worship was enlarged by the addition of twenty pews. Up to this time the house had been externally very plain and unornamented. An extensive addition was now made to the front, surmounted by a tower, presenting a very attractive appearance. The cost of these improvements was greater than that of the original "Chapel" in 1825. An organ was also purchased at a cost of \$600.

In the spring of 1854 the Annual Conference met here for the first time, Bishop Baker presiding. *Rev. Sullivan Holman* was appointed pastor. This year the benevolent contributions of this church included \$100 for missions, and \$1,000 for the Seminary at Tilton. The pastor's salary was \$500.

Mr. Holman was born in Hopkinton, N. H., June 13, 1820; began to preach at the age of twenty-one; joined the Conference in 1843; was chaplain of the N. H. Legislature in 1858; chaplain of the N. H. State Prison in 1867, '68, '69; was six years member of the Kansas Conference; returning to New Hampshire in 1877, was again appointed chaplain of the State Prison, which position he held till 1883. He has ably filled many of the best appointments in the State. He is a man of much energy and Christian zeal. He served this society faithfully and was highly esteemed by the people.

In 1855-56 *Rev. Henry Hill* was pastor. He was an incessant worker. Much sickness and many deaths greatly increased his labors. His pastorate was highly successful, many being added to the church. Through his efforts \$500 was raised which freed the society from debt.

Mr. Hill was born in Claremont, N. H., Feb. 13, 1819. He was forty-five years in the work of the ministry, filling many prominent appointments. He was one of the first to offer his services to the nation in the late war, was appointed chaplain of the Third N. H. Regiment, and had part in thirty-three battles. In 1869 he went West, and was for three years pastor of Simpson M. E. Church in Chicago. He was a man of great mental endowments, thorough culture, and rare Christian attainments. He died in Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1, 1885.

The pastorate of *Rev. George S. Dearborn*, covering the years 1857-58, was very successful. He was a strong man of excellent ability, and a strict disciplinarian, correcting some evils which had crept into the society, and left it peaceful and prosperous. He was one of the pioneers of Methodism in Kansas, taking high rank in church matters.

His successor here was the *Rev. William Hewes*, who was pastor in 1859-60. He was an able preacher constantly drawing large audiences. He is now residing in Lawrence, Mass. His grandfather, Joseph Hewes of North Carolina, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Rev. John Lewis Trefren was pastor in 1861-62. Near the beginning of his ministry here, a remarkable revival occurred and many members were added. During his pastorate the old parsonage was sold and removed to Union street, and a new one

built at a cost of \$3,000. In 1862 Mr. Trefren spent six weeks with the New Hampshire soldiers in Virginia, as a member of the Christian Commission. After the war he went to the California Conference of which he is still a member.

He was followed by *Rev. Calvin Holman* in 1863-64. In many respects these were years of hardship and sorrow. Sunday services in memory of the soldier dead were frequent. Tears of anguish testified to the devoted loyalty with which many parents had sacrificed their loved ones on the altar of their country.

Mr. Holman was brother of *Rev. Sullivan Holman* already mentioned, and was born in Hopkinton, N. H., July 7, 1823; joined the Conference in 1846; was presiding Elder of the Dover district for four years beginning in 1859. In 1866 he removed to South Carolina and became presiding Elder of the Florida district. In 1872 he joined the Kansas Conference which he represented in the General Conference in 1876. He resides in Topeka, Kan.

In 1865-66 *Rev. Elijah Wilkins* was pastor. The society at this time began to agitate the question of "rebuilding the house of the Lord." Mr. Wilkins showed much skill in managing the preparatory steps, securing from the pew-holders the legal settlement necessary for removing the old "Chapel." He was an excellent pastor, especially sympathizing in sorrow. He is now chaplain of the New Hampshire State Prison.

He was followed in 1867 by *Rev. Frank K. Stratton*, under whose auspices the new house was built, Nathaniel Burnham and John Hall being joined with the pastor as building committee. In the meantime the society held its meetings in the Town Hall. The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid Aug. 1, 1867, in the presence of not less than five thousand persons. The religious services were conducted by *Rev. James Pike*, presiding Elder, according to the ritual of the M. E. Church. Masonic ceremonies were performed by the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire. M. W. John H. Rowell of Franklin, Grand Master. The box of documents was deposited by John McDuffee, Esq., who was an officer of the Lodge and had assisted in laying the old corner-stone in 1825. An address was given by Governor Harriman, of which no report has been preserved, though it is remembered as in every way admirable. In the evening a grand festival was given by the Methodist Society in the new building of the Messrs. Wallace,

eight hundred persons being present. The new house was dedicated March 26, 1868. The sermon was by Rev. J. M. Chapman. During the evening there was a reunion of former pastors and friends. In addition to the other literary exercises, the venerable Samuel Norris who had been pastor here in 1829 and 1830, read a versified "Tribute to the Memory of the departed Heroes of Methodism, both Ministers and Laymen in Rochester." (See Appendix.)

In 1868 *Rev. Lewis P. Cushman* came and remained three years. In 1869 the parsonage funds of the town were divided to the several parishes, this society receiving \$864.29. During this pastorate the several churches united in a series of revival meetings conducted by Henry F. Durant, which resulted in many conversions. Mr. Cushman was an able and faithful minister and left the society in harmony and prosperity. He is now laboring among the colored people of the South.

After an interval of seventeen years the Annual Conference met with this society in April, 1871. *Rev. Daniel J. Smith* was pastor for the next three years. His pastorate was a grand success. During the autumn of 1873, *Rev. C. J. Fowler* labored with the churches here with excellent results.

From 1874 to 1876 *Rev. Silas G. Kellogg* was stationed here. His work was fearlessly and conscientiously performed. His sermons were able and scholarly, drawing large and intelligent audiences. He left as warm friends here as he has outside the heavenly gates. He has been in the ministry thirty-six years.

Rev. Moses T. Cilley, who was pastor in 1877-78, was one of the most diligent of men, always at work. He cleared up the last remnant of indebtedness on the meeting-house, some \$2,000, and did excellent work for the spiritual welfare of his people. He joined the Conference in 1861.

Rev. Jesse M. Durrell became pastor in 1879 and remained three years. He was very popular. He excelled in Sunday School work, securing great interest, and the largest attendance for many years. His pastorate was eminently successful.

Rev. William Eakins was appointed in 1882-83. Being a man of broad culture and superior gifts, his labors strengthened and built up the church to a remarkable degree. He is now in the Newark Conference, New Jersey.

In 1884-85 the church was favored with the ministry of *Rev. E. C. Bass, D. D.*, whose work was faithfully and lovingly performed. His pulpit ministrations were of the very highest order, and much appreciated in the community. At the close of his labors here, a local paper voluntarily gave the following tribute: "Dr. Bass by his genial Christian deportment, scholarly attainments, and ability as a preacher, has commanded the respect of all classes. Should he at any time get tired of the Methodists we know we can say in behalf of the Congregationalists of Rochester, that he would find a home and warm welcome should he knock at their doors."

During this pastorate about \$1,600 was expended in repairs on the church edifice, and the necessary funds were raised to purchase a piano for the vestry. But its most striking feature was the unusual mortality among the members of the society. Twenty died whose ages averaged more than 73 years, sixteen averaging above 78, and only four were less than 70. Most of them had been members of the church for more than half a century. Although these two years left the society numerically weaker, yet we trust those who remain are stronger in Christian character because of the faithful ministrations of Dr. Bass.

In the spring of 1886 Dr. Bass was transferred to Gardiner, Me., and in return the *Rev. Charles W. Bradlee* came from Augusta, Me., to Rochester. In July following the church organ was removed from the gallery to a level with the pulpit platform which was lowered about one third, and the old pulpit replaced by a neat cherry desk. By the will of Miss Martha Robinson, the society received a valuable bequest which was in part expended in improvements on the church edifice. Mr. Bradlee took great interest in these improvements, and the next year the gallery at the rear of the audience was removed, the angles of the ceiling were arched to improve the acoustic effect, the walls were frescoed, and a new carpet provided. Several new pews and nine memorial windows were put in. The names commemorated are: — Dorothy Jenness, James C. Cole, Simon Chase, Albert C. Manson, Charles Dennett, Martha Robinson, Sophronia E. Bradley, Elizabeth Waldron, and Mary Esther Tebbetts. The house was rededicated on Thursday, November 17, 1887. The "Rochester Courier" says: —

"At 2.30 o'clock a good-sized audience listened to a masterly sermon from Rev. Dr. Richards of Lawrence on the words 'Show us thy glory.' Following the sermon came the ritualistic service of dedication, conducted by Rev. C. U. Dunning, P. E.

"The visitors and families which entertained them then repaired to the vestry where a bountiful supper was provided, after which there was a most delightful 'feast of reason and flow of soul.' Rev. Mr. Durrell presided, and speeches were made by Revs. H. Hartwell, M. Howard, J. B. Davis, G. A. Mills, I. Luce, J. Cairns, M. A. Richards, and Mrs. J. M. Durrell. Letters were read from a number of ex-pastors.

"In the evening at 7.30, to a full house, Rev. J. M. Durrell (a former beloved pastor) preached a scholarly and inspiring sermon from 'The just shall live by faith.' Quite a number of the visiting brethren took part in the services, and the singing of a large chorus choir led by Mr. Arthur Osgood added much to the interest of the occasion."

This society has furnished ten ministers to the M. E. Church, as follows:—

JAMES WARREN was born in Lebanon, Me., March 13, 1802. His early life was spent in Rochester, where he was converted and joined the church. His life as a preacher began in the old Northfield circuit, where he was widely known and respected. He was one of the pioneers of the Maine Conference, an earnest co-laborer with the heroes of Methodism in early times. He acquired a wonderful familiarity with the Scriptures and the sacred songs of the Wesleys, so that his sermons and exhortations had the solid foundation of God's Word, and his songs of triumphant joy were only excelled by those he now sings in heaven. After his active life was over, he returned to Rochester, where he died Feb. 5, 1880.

EBEN D. TRICKEY, who with his faithful wife was a member of this society, began preaching in 1830, and spent sixteen years in the itinerant work within the bounds of the New Hampshire and Providence Conferences. He resided for a time in Brewerton, N. Y., and afterwards went to California, where he died.

ELIHU H. LEGRO was licensed as a local preacher in 1853, supplying various appointments until November, 1861, when he entered the service of his country in Co. D, Sixth N. H. Regiment. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1863.

IRA J. TEBBETTS was a native of Dover, but lived in Rochester from early boyhood, and joined the N. H. Conference in 1871. He is a faithful, earnest preacher, and is now stationed at North Salem, N. H.

DAVID W. DOWNS received his license during the pastorate of Rev. G. S. Dearborn in 1858. He served in the Second Massachusetts Cavalry during the war, and joined the N. H. Conference in 1869, and is now stationed at Newmarket.

EDWIN S. CHASE, youngest son of the late William Chase of Rochester, began preaching in Chester, N. H., in 1862, remained several years in Massachusetts, then went to the Southern California Conference, where he has ministered to some of the largest churches on the Pacific coast.

EBEN C. BERRY licensed in 1869, joined the Conference in 1876. In 1885 he was transferred to the Iowa Conference.

JAMES CAIRNS was a native of Scotland, came to America about 1865, licensed by Elder Jasper while Rev. D. J. Smith was pastor here, joined the Conference in 1875, and is now stationed at Suncook.

HENRY E. ALLEN has been in the ministry since 1884, and is stationed at Milton Mills for the third year.

GEORGE S. WENTWORTH also joined the Conference in 1875.

Among the local preachers who have lived and died here was *Abraham Richards*, who was ordained about 1825.

EAST ROCHESTER METHODIST CHURCH.*

There were Methodist people residing in East Rochester before the village, mills, shops, or railroad had been built. And it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine when or by whom the first Methodist sermon was preached in this place. Abraham Richards, mentioned above, was an ordained local preacher residing here before 1825. From 1840 to 1855 there were living in Lebanon and Berwick, Me., and in Rochester, within a few miles of East Rochester, five local preachers, Abraham Richards, Lewis Tibbetts, Charles Tibbetts, Lewis Wentworth, and Thomas Fall. These ministers occasionally preached, held prayer and class meetings in school-houses and private dwellings, and sometimes

* Condensed from a sketch by Rev. J. W. Presby.

conducted a Sunday School either at the East Rochester or Adams Corner school-house.

In 1853 Rev. H. H. Hartwell came occasionally from Rochester Village to hold services at East Rochester. From this time the Methodist pastors at Norway Plains frequently held meetings here. In June, 1854, Rev. Sullivan Holman baptized four persons, two of whom are still worthy members of the Free Will Baptist Church. Others were baptized by Mr. Holman and his successors, some of whom are now members of the M. E. Church. Having no regular services of their own, the Methodist people residing here were in the habit of attending services at the Free Will Baptist Church, which had been built about 1865. But they could not long remain satisfied without the enjoyment of that peculiar means of grace, which has been so abundantly blessed, the Methodist class-meeting. Accordingly a class was formed in 1867, with John Hall for leader. Two years later, A. D. Faunce became leader. About 1870, thinking they could thus accomplish more for the glory of God, the Methodists began to hold Sunday evening meetings by themselves. Through the divine blessing their little company gradually increased until April, 1871, when the services of *Joseph Downs*, a local preacher living at Pine Hill, Berwick, Me., were secured, and regular preaching and a Sunday School were commenced in Washington Hall. April 8, 1872, *Rev. A. A. Cleveland* was appointed to East Rochester by Bishop James. The first Quarterly Conference was held June 28, 1872, at the house of A. D. Faunce, Rev. O. H. Jasper, D. D., being the presiding Elder. It was voted to make East Rochester "a separate and distinct station or pastoral charge," and the church was organized with the following members: — John Hall, Mary Hall, Aaron D. Faunce, Emily J. Faunce, Orin I. Richards, Eliza Richards, James Copeland, Hilda R. Copeland, John W. Dame, Samuel Driver, Addie M. Cleveland, Eliza Noyes, Lupira M. Eaton, Eliza A. Varney, Mary Tibbetts, Rachel R. Wakefield. Several more united within a few months. Sidney B. Hayes was elected treasurer at this conference, and has held the office to the present time.

In November, 1872, special revival services were conducted by the pastor, assisted by Revs. L. P. Cushman of Lawrence, Mass., and Hugh Montgomery of Seabrook. About one hundred were

converted, some of whom are still among the most faithful and efficient members of this church. Others are accomplishing good in other parts of the Lord's vineyard, and one, Rev. F. H. Corson, is a member of the New Hampshire Conference.

Through the jealous opposition of enemies, the church was forced to abandon their place of worship in Washington Hall, in February, 1873. One week later it was unanimously voted to build a house of worship, and \$1,380 was subscribed on the spot. On this occasion, as well as others, Bro. Hall's enthusiasm and liberality were an inspiration to others. E. W. Tibbetts, John Hall, and Orin I. Richards were chosen building committee. For over three months the Sunday School was kept together and meetings sustained at private houses. March 5, 1873, a lot of land centrally located on Main street, was bought of A. D. Gerrish for \$250, and as early as possible in the spring the foundations were laid. The work was pushed vigorously, so that the building was dedicated June 5, 1873. The presiding Elder, Rev. O. H. Jasper, D. D., preached the sermon. In the evening, after a sermon by Rev. L. P. Cushman, the first Quarterly Conference was held in the new house. The total cost, including the land and the furnishing, was \$3,543. At the Quarterly Conference in January, 1874, it appeared that there was a debt of \$1,166.81, of which \$346 was provided for by reliable subscriptions, leaving \$820.81, of which John Hall offered to assume \$500, if the church would pay the balance, and within one year the whole was paid.

In 1883 a subscription was raised for building a parsonage, and J. D. Fogg, S. B. Hayes, and L. D. Smith were appointed building committee. The house was built beside the church, on the same lot, and was completed in July, 1884. The total cost was \$960.

The list of pastors, with dates of appointment, is as follows:—*A. A. Cleveland*, April, 1872; *A. W. Bunker*, April, 1874, now in California; *J. Thurston*, April, 1876, resides in Dover, on superannuated list; *A. A. Caswell*, April, 1877, died at Chichester June 18, 1881; *W. C. Bartlett*, April, 1878, now at Hampton; *H. H. French*, April, 1881, now at Haverhill, Mass. In 1884 the church was supplied by *Prof. Rich* of Great Falls, *L. L. Eastman* of Methuen, Mass., and *C. A. Littlefield*, now at Cliftondale, Mass. *Rev. J. W. Presby* came in April, 1885, removed to Kansas in June, 1886, and is now in Connecticut. After Mr. Presby left,

Rev. W. H. H. McAllister of Old Orchard, Me., and others, supplied till the last of October, when *A. L. Chase*, a student in the Theological School of Boston University, took charge, and served as pastor till April, 1887. During his stay the debt on the parsonage was paid, and the spiritual and social condition of the church was much improved. *F. I. Wheat*, another student from Boston University, took charge in April, 1887, and during the conference year now closing (April 1, 1888), the spiritual and financial condition of the church has been well sustained. There have been full congregations on the Sabbath, the evening prayer and class meetings have been well attended and full of interest, and the Sunday School has increased. A new furnace has been placed in the church, and other repairs have been made, and all paid for.

An important auxiliary to this church is the *Ladies' Social Circle*, organized Oct. 18, 1882. They have raised about \$300, which has been expended on the parsonage and furnishing, and have some \$650 in their treasury, \$500 of which was presented by Frederick H. Rindge of Cloverdale, Cal., the largest stockholder of the Cochecho Woolen Manufacturing Company at East Rochester. It is intended to use this money for remodeling the church at an early date.

The membership of this church has been small, and composed mostly of those who earn their living by daily labor. The present membership is sixty-seven, with a Sunday School of one hundred and three.

This church has earned a reputation for liberality, promptness, and reliability in financial matters which might well be emulated by some of our large and more pretentious churches. With the exception of one year, there has never been a deficit in the preacher's claim, and several times the pastor has received considerable more than his claim. The first year of its existence this church contributed \$43 for the missionary cause.

This church is a child of Providence, and the hand of God has been plainly visible in its history from the first. Under the same guiding hand an unlimited career of usefulness and prosperity seems opening before it.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

One result of an extensive revival of religion in this town was the formation of the First Free Will Baptist Church of Rochester, April 15, 1829, under the leadership of *Rev. James J. Wentworth*. The following is the covenant with a list of the seventeen original members who adopted it:—

“We do now declare that we have given ourselves to God; and do now agree to give ourselves to each other in love and fellowship, and do also agree to take the Scriptures of truth for the rule of our faith and practice, respecting our duty toward God, our neighbors, and ourselves.

“We do promise to practice all the commands in the New Testament of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, to bear each other’s burdens and so fulfill the law of love, which is the law of Christ. We do further agree to give liberty for the improvement of the gifts in the church, both male and female, and to keep up the worship of God, and not to forsake the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is. We do likewise further agree not to receive any person into fellowship except they give a satisfactory evidence of a change in life and heart, and promise to submit to the order of the gospel as above. Amen.

“Jesse Meader, John York, John York, Jr., Benj. Page, Jr., Joseph Page, Jasper York, Meshach Robinson, Sarah W. Meader, Hannah D. York, Maria J. York, Kezia Foss, Drusilla Pickering, Matilda Pickering, Rebecca York, Sarah Hodgdon, Kezia Jenness, Sarah Robinson.”

During the year 1829 the membership was nearly doubled, and continued prosperity with frequent additions marked the history of this church for a long period. Regular monthly conferences were held for some years at the house of Mrs. Bickford, one of the members.

Rev. J. J. Wentworth continued his labors till September, 1832, when *Rev. Jesse Meader*, one of the original members, was chosen pastor. March 6, 1833, it was voted to hold the conferences half of the time at Bro. John York’s, in another part of the town.

In December, 1838, the brethren and sisters of this faith from different parts of the town, having met to consider the question of organizing a new church, unanimously agreed to join this church, and that it should consist of several branches, each branch having the privilege of holding meetings as they shall think proper, and that they should hold a quarterly union conference at the Court House.

In 1840 a house of worship was built at Gonic Village, at a cost of about \$2,000, and the conference was held there in January, 1841. The church was fairly prosperous under Mr. Meader’s

ministry, which closed with the year 1841. In the following spring *Rev. David Swett* became pastor. During his pastorate of two years a powerful revival extended over nearly the whole town, as a result of which about sixty united with this church.

In April, 1844, *Rev. Aaron Ayer* began a successful pastorate of two years. During this time the church took decided action in relation to temperance, in the following votes:—

“Dec. 5, 1844. Voted not to receive any person as a church member who shall make use of distilled liquors or wines as a beverage.

“Also Resolved that it is improper for church members to make use of Cider as a beverage.”

Rev. Stephen Hutchinson became pastor in the spring of 1846. He was an excellent man universally respected, but his feeble health compelled him to resign in the middle of his second year of service.

Rev. George W. Whitney came in December, 1848, and remained pastor for five years, which was a season of prosperity to the church. Mr. Whitney was an able preacher and was highly appreciated by the people.

The next pastor was *Rev. Tobias Foss*, who began his labors in the fall of 1853 and remained two years. Mr. Foss was thoroughly faithful and conscientious, but his decided and outspoken anti-slavery views gave offence to some. His labors on the whole were successful, bringing nearly twenty new members into the church.

For the next three years the church had no regular pastor, but was supplied by Revs. J. Meader, D. Swett, and others. In 1857 the meeting-house was repaired and refitted at an expense of several hundred dollars.

In 1858 *Mr. Harvey Brewer* began a two years' service of preaching with this church. May 12, 1859, he was ordained with the following services:—Reading Scriptures, and Sermon, *Rev. J. M. Durgin*; Ordaining Prayer, *Rev. E. Place*; Charge, *Rev. M. A. Quimby*; Right Hand of Fellowship, *Rev. S. Coffin*; Address to People, *Rev. C. E. Blake*.

In May, 1861, *Rev. J. R. Cook* was engaged as pastor of this church, and died in service July 1, 1862. Mr. Cook was an excellent man, successful in his labors, and universally respected.

In March, 1863, *Rev. Wm. T. Smith* became pastor and remained three years. During this period occurred a very gracious revival, and fifty-seven were added to the church.

Rev. George J. Abbot succeeded Mr. Smith in the spring of 1866. Mr. Abbot was a faithful and judicious laborer, and during his four years of service twenty-three united with the church. In 1869 this church received \$524.80 from the division of the parsonage fund.

Rev. G. W. Wallace was next employed for four months, and *Rev. Ezekiel True* for the rest of the year. There was quite a revival in the "Jenness neighborhood," and several joined the church. In February, 1871, Mr. True left and established a meeting in Rochester Village, where he remained till his death.

Rev. G. S. Hill was pastor for the next four years, beginning in the spring of 1871. During these years several were added to the church. In 1872, largely through the efforts of Mr. Hill, the church building was remodeled and enlarged at a cost of about \$5,500, leaving the society some \$3,000 in debt.

In the spring of 1875 *Rev. A. P. Tracy* became pastor and remained till the fall of 1877. He was an able and faithful preacher. Several were added to the church, and largely through his efforts about one half the debt was paid.

In October, 1877, *Rev. A. L. Morey* began a pastorate of two years. He was a hard-working, energetic man. A revival occurred through which ten united with the church.

In the fall of 1879 *Mr. W. W. Brown* was employed, and in August, 1880, he was ordained by a Council from the New Durham Quarterly Meeting. Mr. Brown continued here till February, 1882.

March, 1882, *Rev. W. S. Packard* was settled as pastor and remained three years. In 1884 a revival added several to the church. Mr. Packard succeeded in raising a subscription by which the balance of the debt was paid and the church building was painted and frescoed. The society was thus placed in good financial condition, with a neat, pretty church all paid for.

In March, 1885, the present pastor, *Rev. L. Given*, began his ministry here. Some additions have been made, and the church enjoys a fair degree of prosperity.

WALNUT GROVE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church grew out of a Sabbath School which was organized through the efforts of Miss Alsaida Ray in June, 1861. Levi W. Allen was superintendent; George Tebbetts, librarian; and Samuel Meserve and wife, teachers. The school grew and prospered till in January, 1863, they secured the services of *Rev. Harvey Brewer* as preacher. During the succeeding fall and winter a revival occurred, and on May 1, 1864, the following persons were baptized:—Levi W. Allen, Ellen Bean, Ellen Brewer, Elizabeth C. Hanson, Frank P. Meserve, Mary C. Mills, Wesley B. Mills, Hattie Roberts, Amanda Tebbetts, George Tebbetts, Sarah Tebbetts, Charles Thurston, Abbie A. Wingate, and Francis E. Wingate. A committee from the New Durham Quarterly Meeting, consisting of the Revs. Ezekiel True, Enoch Place, and J. H. Brown, organized these fourteen persons into a church June 29, 1864. August 6, Elizabeth A. Allen, Sarah A. Allen, Samuel R. Hanson, Sarah Locke, Mary Meserve, Samuel Meserve, Benjamin Mills, Sarah Mills, Eliza Roberts, Deborah R. Wentworth, and Samuel N. Wingate were received by letter. Benjamin Mills and Samuel Meserve were chosen deacons; Samuel N. Wingate, treasurer, and Samuel R. Hanson, clerk.

Rev. Harvey Brewer remained pastor till 1865, when he resigned, and *Rev. Isaac Pinkham* took his place, remaining about a year and a half. In October, 1866, *Rev. David B. Cowell* became pastor for one year. Up to this period they had used the school-house as a place of worship. In the fall of 1867 a chapel containing eighteen pews was built at a cost of \$1,500. This house was dedicated Feb. 27, 1868. *Rev. Mr. Snow* of East Rochester preached the sermon, Revs. Marsh and Abbot of Rochester, *Rev. A. Lovejoy* of Great Falls, and Revs. Smith and Pinkham of South Berwick participated in the services. The next year, 1869, this church received \$101.57 from the division of the parsonage fund.

For the next four years the church remained without a pastor, being supplied by different ministers. January 1, 1872, *Rev. Plummer Chesley* was chosen pastor and remained for seven years. After Mr. Chesley's resignation the following pastors served about one year each:—*Rev. W. H. Ward*, *Rev. E. P. Moulton*, *Rev. Ezekiel True*, *Rev. Harvey Brewer*, and *Rev. F. H. Peckham*.

In April, 1885, *Rev. G. N. Musgrove* became pastor, and remained till October, 1887. During his ministry a revival interest prevailed, and fifteen were added to the church. In 1885 Amasa Allen was chosen deacon. Some additions have been made in almost every pastorate since the beginning, and the church numbers about fifty at the present time.

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF EAST ROCHESTER.

In 1864 *Rev. Bial Hobbs* began preaching in the school-house at East Rochester. The congregation increased till a house of worship became a necessity. In August, 1865, land was bought, and a building was erected during the following year at a cost of about \$6,000. A Free Will Baptist Society had been holding meetings for several years in a school-house at Blaisdell's Corner in Lebanon, Me. They now disbanded to unite with those of like faith in East Rochester, and on Nov. 22, 1866, was organized the "*East Rochester and Lebanon Free Will Baptist Society.*" October 1, *Rev. Isaac Hyatt* was called as pastor and remained one year. In April, 1868, he was followed by *Rev. Plummer Chesley*, who resigned after a little more than a year. In 1869 this church received \$107.01 from the division of the parsonage fund. *Rev. A. Lovejoy* served as pastor for the next three years. In 1872 *Rev. Thomas Keniston* began a pastorate of some over two years. *Rev. George W. Hill* was pastor from 1875 till 1878, in which year *Rev. Ezekiel True* supplied the pulpit. In April, 1879, *Rev. W. H. Ward* became pastor. During his ministry the church building was repaired and a fine-toned bell placed in its tower. The next pastor was *Rev. George W. Pierce*, who began in April, 1881, and remained two years. *Rev. R. McDonald* came in the spring of 1883, and after one year was followed by *Rev. B. F. Durgin*. *Rev. G. N. Musgrove* was called in the spring of 1885, and remained pastor till August, 1887, since which time there has been no regular pastor.

One of the founders of this church, and during his life-time its most liberal supporter, was *Deacon Stephen Shorey*. He was always deeply interested in the welfare of the village and did much to advance its interests and promote its growth. He died Sept. 15, 1879.

Deacon Briant Peavey, one of the principal benefactors of this church, lived on the Lebanon side of the river in the settlement known as Peaveyville. He presented an organ to the church and built a parsonage which his widow presented to the society in accordance with his expressed intentions. He died July 22, 1886.

ROCHESTER VILLAGE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH. *

The growth and prosperity of the *Rochester Village Free Will Baptist Society* has been phenomenal. Its founders had neither silver nor gold in abundance, but they had intelligence, integrity, and Christian enterprise. Few in number, they were nevertheless powerful in being united, and in comprehending the duties and responsibilities they owed to the church they were founding for the service of God. There are very few brighter or more practical exhibitions of self-denying devotion to a holy cause than are found in the organization and support of this church.

The seed of this church was planted in 1870, and watered by the tears and sustained by the prayers of the faithful few, it germinated during the winter's frosts and took deep root in the early spring. One winter evening five persons met at a private house and talked and prayed over the project of organizing a society to represent the faith of Randall. The matter was thoroughly discussed at frequent prayer-meetings held with increasing attendance at the house of Rev. George W. Whitney, then eighty years of age. He entered heart and soul into the work, and let no opportunity pass without saying a word for the cause.

Rev. A. Lovejoy, then of East Rochester, preached two Sundays in the Town Hall, to a handful of believers. This strengthened the little band and encouraged one of the number to write to *Rev. Ezekiel True*, then pastor at Saco, Me. Mr. True came to Rochester, saw the land that it was a goodly heritage, and returning to Saco resigned his pastorate with a good salary in that city, for the purpose of uniting here with a people who could pay but a meager sum. At the dwelling of Mrs. F. C. Hayes twenty-seven persons met informally to welcome and confer with Mr. True. Twelve of these were eligible to church membership, besides a few who could soon obtain letters from churches elsewhere. Nearly all present signified their wish to become members of the society.

* The following sketch was substantially prepared by Hon. C. W. Folsom.

April 2, 1871, Mr. True held his first meeting at Wentworth Hall, which had been engaged, but for no specified period. The "Rochester Courier," which had been very friendly to the project from its inception, had the following "local" in its next issue:—

"The Free Will Baptists held their first meeting on Sunday, and the attendance and interest shown was all that could be reasonably expected. The hall was rather more than half full in the forenoon, and in the afternoon was well filled by an attentive audience who listened to the word preached with power. The singing was by the congregation, good old fashioned tunes and hymns being in vogue. In the evening about eighty persons were present, twenty-five at least of whom took part, exhortations and prayers following each other in quick succession. Our friends were very successful in their first Sunday's exercises."

On the first of May, Ezekiel True, Larkin B. Moulton, Eben S. Dyer, Gershom D. Plumer, Amos Tufts, Lewis A. Chesley, George W. Hurd, and Charles E. Varney signed articles of agreement assuming the corporate name of "*The Rochester Village Free Will Baptist Society*." Legal notice having been published, the society was thus enabled to transact business as a corporated body.

Meetings were well attended during the summer, and on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1871, a church was organized with a membership of sixteen persons. In a few weeks several more were added by baptism and letter. The original members were as follows:—Ezekiel True, George W. Whitney, Sylvia M. True, Angelina H. Whitney, James T. Nichols, Charles E. Varney, Daniel McDuffee, Lydia S. McDuffee, Ezekiel Ricker, Lorinda Ricker, Eben S. Dyer, Maria E. Dyer, Francis C. Hayes, Mary Johnson, Larkin B. Moulton, Eveline Moulton. Of this number, seven have crossed the valley of death, two have been transferred to another church, and seven still remain members here.

The society worshiped in Wentworth Hall about a year, and then went to McDuffee Hall for Sunday services, holding their prayer-meetings in Hook-and-Ladder Hall.

Rev. Ezekiel True retired from the pastorate after three years' efficient service, and May 1, 1874, Rev. E. C. Cook of Steep Falls, Me., was settled and remained here till April, 1877.

The church and society had been steadily gaining, and felt deeply the necessity of owning a place of worship for themselves. A committee was appointed to see what could be done. After overcoming many obstacles with much labor, they purchased of the Eastern Railroad Company a lot of land on Hanson street for

\$1,400. On this lot a plain white building for a vestry was completed in October following. The entire cost of the building and its furnishing was a fraction less than \$1,100. It was dedicated on Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874, Rev. E. True preaching the sermon. The pastor, Rev. E. C. Cook, together with the venerable George W. Whitney, Rev. Mr. Tracy of Gonic, and Rev. H. M. Stone, pastor of the Congregational Church, also took part in the services.

Rev. B. A. Sherwood of Richmond, Me., succeeded Mr. Cook July 1, 1877, and continued his pastorate till September, 1878. Mr. Sherwood made great exertions to build a church, and at one time had four thousand dollars pledged for that purpose, but the undertaking proved too large for so small a society. Debts had been gradually increasing till the vestry and lot had to be sold, and the society found itself without property and \$200 in debt.

In October Mr. True again took the helm as pastor, and Chase's Hall was hired as a place of worship. Greater efforts were made and a season of prosperity followed. Mr. True was desirous that a younger man should take up the work, and introduced *Rev. E. P. Moulton*, who began here in October, 1879. Mr. True did not abate his interest, but with the new pastor and the church acting in perfect harmony, continued to labor with unselfish devotion, unflinching courage, and untiring energy. During the next four years the old debt was paid, a lot at the corner of Liberty and Charles streets purchased for \$1,435, and a very handsome church built at a cost of \$7,346.51. It is a matter of wonder that so beautiful and commodious a church could be built for so small a sum. The church debt was less than \$1,500. The dedication took place Jan. 23, 1884, Rev. C. A. Bickford of Dover preaching the sermon. Rev. Messrs. Wood, Quinby, Moulton, Eakins, of the Methodist Church, and Kimball of the Congregational Church took part in the services. Rev. E. True, to whose efforts so much was due, had been suddenly called to his heavenly home, Feb. 18, 1883. Very appropriately the front of the building bears the clear cut inscription, "TRUE MEMORIAL CHURCH," thus perpetuating the memory of him who was faithful even unto death.

June 1, 1885, Mr. Moulton resigned to take charge of a struggling church at Pittsfield. He was at once succeeded by *Rev. J. B. Davis* of Meredith, the present pastor. The church membership has been of a steady and sure growth, and now (1887)

numbers one hundred and thirty. The Sunday School, which in its beginning consisted of four teachers and twenty scholars, had, in 1886, a membership of 264, with an average attendance of 155. It has been steadily increasing since then, and an attendance of over 200 is frequent. The ladies of this church have been efficient and untiring workers in the cause of the Master, and have rendered valuable service in upbuilding the church and sustaining its worship. The present condition of the church is prosperous, and the outlook hopeful.

UNIVERSALISTS.

It was more than forty years after the introduction of Universalism into this country before it gained any considerable foothold in Rochester. The first record is the following notice:—

“Be it known that on the twenty-seventh day of March, 1841, Benjⁿ Hayes, Silas Wentworth, and others, their associates agreed to form themselves into a religious Society to be known by the name of the First Universalist Society of Rochester, and have organized said society as the Statute of the State in the case provides.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Clerk.*”

A constitution was adopted and signed by the following persons:—Edward Tebbets, Paul Libby, William Jackson, Silas Wentworth, Jonathan H. Henderson, Jacob J. Garland, James M. Garland, Joel Varney, Lemuel B. Ham. Others whose names are not on the records are known to have taken a very active part in sustaining meetings of this society, among whom were Asa P. Hanson, Charles G. Giles, N. V. Whitehouse, James H. Place, Noah Place, Richard Cross, and Charles W. Edgerly.

For more than thirty-five years there are recorded only two meetings of this society, and the only business was the choice of officers, William Jackson remaining clerk. There were doubtless informal meetings of which no record was kept, as enough money was raised and expended to secure preaching by the following persons during a part of each year named:—Rev. R. O. Williams, 1841; Rev. Eben Francis, 1842; Rev. George C. Strickland, 1843 and 1845; Rev. Mr. Cilley, 1844; Rev. E. Coffin, 1844; Rev. G. Anderson, 1845; Rev. E. H. Lake, 1847 and 1848; Rev. Thomas J. Greenwood, 1850, 1855, and 1865; Rev. A. A. Miner, 1850;

Rev. Mr. Pettee, 1852; Rev. Mr. Hicks, 1859; Rev. Mr. Eaton, 1862; Rev. Mr. Patterson, 1862. In 1869 this society received \$36.70 as its share of the parsonage fund.

In the summer of 1877, at a meeting held in the counting-room of E. G. and E. Wallace, Charles W. Edgerly and Albert T. Colton were chosen to solicit funds to establish meetings once in two weeks. Many responded, and the first preacher was Rev. E. L. Conger, followed by Rev. James Gorton of Nashua, Rev. Mr. Ralph of Columbus, Ohio, and Rev. Mr. Powers from Vermont.

Sept. 11, 1877, a call was issued signed by Paul Libby, James H. Place, Edward Tebbets, and Silas Wentworth, for a meeting to re-organize the Universalist Society. The meeting was held Sept. 22. Charles W. Edgerly was chosen clerk, and it was "voted to hold meetings every other Sunday for the present, and to hire McDuffee Hall." The society was for a time aided by the New Hampshire Convention of Universalist Churches, who sent from time to time the following preachers as supply:—Revs. G. L. Demarest and L. F. McKinney of Manchester; E. M. Grant, W. S. Vail, Benton Smith, George W. Quinby, and Dr. Sawyer of Boston; Mr. Spalding of Peabody, Mass.; W. S. Perkins and H. W. Smith of Tufts College; Mr. Eddy, Mr. Bowles, and Mr. Magwire.

Dec. 8, 1878, the society voted to accept and adopt the constitution recommended by the General Convention, and from this time the name of Ira Doe appears as clerk.

"Dec. 20, 1879, it was voted to hire *Rev. W. S. Perkins* to supply till June next."

Sept. 19, 1880, a call was extended to *H. W. Smith*, then a student at Tufts College, to settle as pastor, with the offer of \$800 salary. This call was accepted and Mr. Smith began his work Oct. 3, 1880. A Council called for his ordination met in McDuffee Hall. The following ministers conducted the services:—Prof. Leonard of Tufts College; Rev. E. M. Grant of Portsmouth; Rev. Benton Smith of South Newmarket; Rev. G. L. Demarest and Rev. L. F. McKinney of Manchester.

Mr. Smith's pastorate ended July 9, 1882, and the records for that date close with these words:—"When we shall have another meeting, time alone will tell; the want of unity now existing does not seem to warrant one very soon."

In 1882-83 the Unitarian Convention of New Hampshire repeatedly sent its emissaries with offers of aid to induce this society to employ one of its preachers. But their offers were rejected "as our parish thought we had been known as Universalists for over forty years, a time too long to think of now making the change." Aside from these Unitarian meetings for five Sabbaths, there were only three preaching services for two years and a half after Mr. Smith left. These were conducted by Revs. S. H. McCollester of Dover, G. H. Shinn of Plymouth, and H. S. Fiske of Newmarket.

Mr. Shinn supplied the pulpit about four months, beginning Jan. 1, 1885, and an unsuccessful effort was made to secure his services as permanent pastor.

J. S. Cutler, then of Tufts College, began to supply in May, 1885, and accepted a call to become pastor. "Having been duly examined by the Council at South Newmarket, and being approved by them he was duly installed" Dec. 17, 1885. Sermon by Prof. Leonard of Tufts College, Charge by Dr. Demarest of Manchester, Address to People by Rev. W. S. Vail, and Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. James Eastwood of Kingston.

In June, 1886, the parish committee were instructed "to investigate the different lots named by persons in the meeting," with the idea of "building a church on the same." Thus far nothing has come of this movement. In the summer of 1887, Mr. Cutler accepted a call to Marblehead, Mass., and the society has since remained without a pastor.

SECOND ADVENTISTS.

Ever since the ascent at Bethany there have been those in the churches who have been looking for the speedy return of the Lord. From time to time in the history of Christianity have arisen those who by their earnest zeal on this topic, and especially by fixing a definite time for the advent, have aroused widespread excitements. The first extensive movement of this kind in America was produced by the preaching of William Miller, who had served as a captain in the war of 1812, but about the year 1833, by a carefully studied and very ingenious and plausible interpretation of Scripture, announced the very day of the Lord's coming in April, 1843. Traveling from place to place his preaching "moved the people mightily." "Farmers, mechanics, teachers,

and many ministers of various denominations left their homes and scattered through the country preaching this doctrine, and converts were made everywhere." Many yet remember the great excitement of those times. The immense comet which appeared in the winter of 1842-43 added to the flames. People deserted their homes, and gave away their property, so that not a few who had been in comfortable circumstances found themselves reduced to actual want, when the set time passed, and the world still went on. Other times were set, but as one day after another failed to bring the promised glory, still a remnant clung to the faith. No longer setting the exact day, they still proclaim the very speedy "coming of the Lord Jesus Christ to raise the dead, to judge the world, to cleanse the earth by fire, to give his saints immortality, to set up his kingdom, and to fill the earth with his glory."

Rochester, like almost every other town, had its share of those who accepted this doctrine. Meetings were first held in the school-house at East Rochester. Earnest believers, prominent among whom were the present church elders, John C. Shorey and James Quimby, procured preachers, and after a time "quite a company were drawn together." About 1867 a chapel was built, and regular meetings have been kept up since that time. There is "quite a thrifty church," and a Sabbath School, of which George Mc-Grillis is superintendent.

Another company of Second Adventists held their meetings for a time in the house of Moody Smith, about three miles below the village. About 1867 a small chapel was built on the back road to Dover, where meetings have been held ever since. Among the prominent members here are J. W. Whipple, Ira Bickford, and Mr. Ramsbottom. Preaching is kept up by Elder Joseph T. Libby, Elder Enoch Morrill, Elder Charles Willand, and other occasional supplies.

Still another company of Second Advent believers, prominent among whom were J. H. F. Varney and Jonathan Horne, both of whom became preachers, held meetings at the house of Wells Pinkham, and afterwards at the school-house on the Ten-rod road. In 1854 Elders James G. Smith, Jonathan Cummings, and others held a tent-meeting in that neighborhood, which brought in quite a number of converts. In 1866 "a missionary spirit got into them for labor in Rochester Village," and Elders J. H. F. Varney,

Jonathan Horne, and Joseph Pinkham of Dover held a protracted meeting in the Town Hall. Among the converts at this time were Mary Anna Sanborn, a prominent school teacher, and her sister Sarah, both of whom went to Virginia with Mrs. H. L. Hastings to labor as missionaries among the Freedmen.

From this time the interest was moved from the Ten-rod road to the village, and meetings were held in the Town Hall until the fall of 1868, when Elders Daniel Leavitt of Ashland, Mass., and H. L. Hastings of Boston, with others, held a tent-meeting in the rear of the Mansion House. Among the converts was a young infidel by the name of Parsons. While sitting in his room reading a novel, he heard the preaching from the tent, and became a firm believer. Having both education and natural ability he became a successful Advent preacher. After this meetings were held in different halls of the village with fair success for a few years, when divisions arose and two meetings were established. Both were soon suspended, though prayer-meetings were still held in private houses.

In 1875 Elder Varney invited Elder Enoch Morrill, then of South Deerfield, to hold a protracted meeting with him in the Town Hall. A public discussion followed between Elder Morrill and Rev. Mr. Tebbets concerning conditional immortality and the state of the dead. As a result of these efforts the meetings were revived and continued till a church was organized in 1879. Under the faithful and earnest labors of Elder Varney, followed by Elder Smith, a fair degree of prosperity was enjoyed. In 1884 Elder Morrill removed to Rochester and devoted a part of his labor to this church. The next year he pitched a large tent near the railroad station, where historical and prophetic lectures were given by Elder and Mrs. McKinstry. Again in the fall of 1887 Elder Morrill pitched a large tent at Cold Spring Park, where he with Elders Warren, Tenney, Stevens, and others held meetings which resulted in strengthening the church, and converting others to the Advent faith. Since then the "Advent Christian Church" has held meetings in Odd Fellows Hall, with regular preaching by Elder A. A. Robinson of Dover, Elder Mark Stevens of Ossipee, Elder Morrill and Elder J. E. Clough of Dover. George T. Demming is superintendent of the Sabbath School, and a fair degree of prosperity is enjoyed. The Second Adventists received \$72.57 from the division of the parsonage fund in 1869.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Irish.

In 1860 there were only eight or ten families of Irish Catholics in Rochester. These were visited occasionally by the *Rev. Father Lucy* of Great Falls. As their numbers increased the *Rev. Father Walsh* of Newmarket held services in some hall regularly once a month. He was followed by the *Rev. Father Dumané*, who acted as curate for the *Rev. Father Canoran* of Great Falls. Then the latter attended the charge himself for a time. After a few years Father Walsh returned with orders to build a church. He succeeded in erecting a wooden building 30 by 50 feet, with a vestry, at a cost of \$2,100. This was called St. Mary's Church. Mass was first celebrated in it Dec. 25, 1868. Father Canovan was again in charge for a time. There were at this time about four hundred and eighty persons belonging to the parish, including a few Canadian French. The next pastor was the *Rev. Father Pugh*, who died here after about a year and a half, and was buried at Dover. After him came the *Rev. Father Carnes*, who was followed by the *Rev. Father Louis Wilde*. In the spring of 1884 the *Rev. Father John T. McDonnell* took charge, and under his direction the new church was built on Charles street at a cost of \$10,000. The corner-stone was laid in August, 1885. This new St. Mary's Church has a seating capacity of four hundred, and is a beautiful edifice, second to none of its size in the State. It contains a fine new pipe organ, and a bell weighing 1,965 pounds, which was consecrated Nov. 25, 1886. Services were held in the new church for the first time by Bishop Bradley of Manchester, Dec. 5, 1886. Two days later Father McDonnell died and was buried here. Jan. 1, 1887, the *Rev. Father John I. Bradley* took charge of the parish, which now numbers about six hundred.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

French.

The French Catholics worshiped with the Irish till the *Rev. Father Urbain Lamy* was appointed their pastor, who held his first service in McDuffee Hall, March 22, 1883. A subscription was

at once started to build a church, and \$4,500 was raised for that purpose during the year. In May a lot was bought for \$640, and the foundations were laid in June. The building, 75 by 45 feet, was finished in December. It affords four hundred and fifty sittings, and is furnished with an organ, three altars, and the statues of St. Mary, St. Ann, and the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The cost was \$8,000, most of which has been already paid. The Rev. Father Lamy celebrated the first Mass in this church on Christmas day, 1883. The church is called "*Notre Dame du Saint Rosaire*," and was dedicated in May, 1886, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bradley of Manchester. A fine bell of 1,600 pounds was consecrated by him at the same time. When Father Lamy first came his congregation numbered about two hundred and fifty, but has now increased to six hundred. It is expected that a parochial school will be opened in the summer of 1888. The building, containing four rooms, is located near the church, and will cost about two thousand dollars. Both French and English will be taught.

CHAPTER XIII.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

“The wings of Time are black and white
Pied with morning and with night.”

“Wine is a mocker, strong drink a brawler; and whosoever erreth thereby is not wise.”

It is proposed in this chapter to treat of intemperance, crime, and reform. From the early days down through the first third of the present century, the drinking habits of the people were deplorable. Every store and tavern sold rum. Not a temperance man, as we understand the term, could be found. The most respectable church members, men who afterwards became conspicuous for their temperance efforts, would get more than merry, and to be assisted home at night was only a subject of playful banter the next morning, and then forgotten. The minister drank with the rest, and it was a source of deeper mortification to a family to be out of rum when he called, than to be out of meat or flour. It was customary for the deacons and other male members of the congregation to spend the Sabbath noon at the store, drinking, or sometimes to repair to the spring near the church to mix their grog with the cool water. Rum was always used at funerals, and it was common for the neighbors to get merry and talkative coming back from the grave. A bearer has been known to tumble into the grave from intoxication, and the bottle has been set on the coffin of the dead. Boys drank with their fathers at home, with the minister at the parsonage, with officers on the training field. No frame could be raised without rum. The town accounts show that thirty-four gallons of rum and a barrel of cider were bought for the raising of the Congregational Church in 1780. Even as late as 1825, when the corner-stone of the Methodist Church was laid, punch was made by tubfuls in the stores near by. According to the custom previously mentioned (p. 131), the

frame was christened by an effusion of doggerel, with an effusion of rum on the ridgepole. No Thanksgiving or Fourth of July could be properly observed without intoxicating drinks, and on no occasion were they more freely used than at ordinations of ministers, when a large company of people assembled from neighboring towns. School-masters would be drunk at school. One Junkins, who taught at Gonic some sixty to seventy years ago, often got drunk and slept it off sitting in his chair. The boys once tied him into his chair, and hung a dead puppy about his neck. On the farm rum was indispensable. It took a barrel of "West India" for some farmers to get through haying. Beginning to use it regularly in the field at hoeing, when haying commenced the hands must have their "bitters" before grinding their scythes in the morning. At ten or eleven o'clock rum was sent to the field, when they would seat themselves in a circle on the grass and drink. The same thing was repeated in the middle of the afternoon. Sometimes the "second corner" was turned, as it was called; that is, the bottle having passed around one way, was turned in its course and passed back the other, the men laughingly clasping as much of the tumbler as they could in their hands so as not to show how deep were their potations. The boys who spread the hay were expected to drink with the men. When the traders came home from Boston, whither they went twice a year to buy goods, it was an event of great consequence. All over town, weeks before they started, it was known and excited much talk. When they returned, the best judges of liquor went around and tasted the Jamaica and Santa Cruz, and reported who had the best liquors, and to that store the trade was sure to go.

In 1829 the trouble was taken to ascertain how much liquor was consumed in town yearly. It was found *from the statements of the merchants themselves*, that about eleven thousand six hundred gallons had been consumed, costing \$8,000, being more than five gallons for every man, woman, and child in town. This fact was stated in a Fourth of July address by Mr. Towner, principal of the Academy, and although it excited some comment, its truthfulness has never been questioned. Nor was Rochester worse in this respect than other towns. Wherever the facts were investigated similar results were obtained.

Many specific accounts might be given to illustrate the condition of society. About 1822, there lived in a small house close to the river bank, just above the bridge, a hard drinker, who, while intoxicated one winter night, lay so exposed that his limbs were frozen, and he nearly perished. The event caused considerable excitement. People felt that something ought to be done about it; at least that there should be an investigation. Some of the citizens accordingly held a meeting at the Barker tavern, just below where the Methodist Church now stands. We can imagine the meeting, probably the first ever called here to deal with such a subject. It comprised the wisdom and enterprise of the town. There were present business men well known for energy and ability to carry through whatever they undertook. Of course from such a gathering great things might well be expected. It was voted to prosecute all violations of law. A committee was appointed to report at an adjourned meeting the next Saturday night. When Saturday evening came, the chairman of the committee, Squire Upham, arose to excuse himself. He said it was known he was a trader, and of course sold liquor, and it would not look just right for him to be prominent in such a movement. Every member of the committee was a rum-seller, and one after another followed his example, asking to be excused. The meeting itself was being held in a rum-selling tavern. It would seem that there must have dawned on the minds of these men some feeling of inconsistency between the business they were pursuing, and the welfare of the community which they were supposed to have at heart. However this may have been, nothing came of the effort.

Soon after this it was found that the young men of the village were frequenting the house of this same drunkard, whom they would send to the stores for liquor, and spend the night in carousals. The house becoming disreputable in other respects besides rum-drinking, the people resolved to endure it no longer. A private invitation was sent round to many of the principal citizens to meet at the saw-mill, just below where the upper factory now stands. One prominent man tried to avoid any share in the proceedings by going to bed early, but he was called up and rather reluctantly joined the company. Meeting at the appointed place, they armed themselves with bars and levers, and chose William Hurd as captain. He was an active, public-spirited man,

very liberal and earnest in all things relating to the church of which he was a member. He was a trader, and of course sold rum. His store being near the meeting-house he had the patronage of the church members, especially on Sundays. Nobody seemed to perceive any inconsistency in these things; and Hurd was always ready to be a leader in whatever promised good to the community. The party marched to the house, and Hanscam, the millwright, was appointed spokesman to address the family. Hanscam himself was a hard drinker, but that was thought no disqualification. The family were allowed twenty minutes to get out of the house with their goods, and the men helped them move. Then, as the house was small, they tried to topple it into the river with their levers and bars, but being unsuccessful, they tore off the boards and pried out the braces, till the building was leveled to the ground. The party then dispersed to their homes, unless they went to the nearest store for a drink. The house was owned by one Page on the Meaderborough road. Coming to the village the next morning, Page first observed the ruins. He set himself to gather information for the purpose of prosecuting the rioters, but the ejected tenant told him the leading men of the village were there, naming all the principal men, (many of whom were present, and many more absent,) until Page thought it would be a hopeless task to bring such men to punishment, and concluded to quietly bear his loss.

In 1806 there was living at the lower end of the village a man who, having fitted up the front part of his house as a store, had gradually increased his business till he had one of the largest and best-selected stocks in the village. He became deranged, his disease at first taking the form of religious insanity, accompanied with a great facility of quoting Scripture. It was found necessary to appoint a guardian to manage his property. He left his store, and in 1825 was living in a neat and comfortable house on the point of land where the road divides at the head of Wakefield street. The removal from the old home to the new well illustrates the peculiarities of the man. As the prophet Ezekiel was a sign to the house of Israel, so he was to be a sign to the people of Rochester. He carried out literally the command to the prophet to "bring forth his stuff in their sight as stuff for removing; to go forth at even as they that go into captivity; to dig through

the wall and carry it out thereby, and carry it out in the twilight," etc. The family moved in procession at twilight through the village. Hardly had they become settled in the house at the head of Wakefield street before it became notorious not only for liquor selling, which was regarded as no crime in those days, but for the grossest immoralities. The house also became known for miles around as a receptacle for stolen goods. On the beams of his barn he had built an office which he called his "*sanctum sanctorum*," where the stolen goods were carefully stored. Having been a very methodical man in trade, he carried his business methods into his new occupation, keeping a journal in which was recorded a minute description of all stolen goods, with dates when received and when sold. It included a record of all visitors, and an exact cash account. One of his children being very sick, Parson Haven visited and prayed with the family. That day in his cash account he made the following entry:—"Parson Haven, Cr. By one long, sanctimonious prayer, 20 cents."

* The public good required that a stop be put to his proceedings. The first move was to arrest him for keeping stolen goods. He had received some intimation of what was coming, and had prepared for the attack. Anticipating a long siege he stored a barrel of crackers and half a barrel of brandy in his "*sanctum*"; neither did he neglect means of defense, but supplied himself with guns and ammunition in abundance. On the appointed evening a large party under the lead of Capt. Hurd forced an entrance into the barn, filling the barn floor. From the door of his loft, the old man demanded, "Come ye peaceably, or come ye in war?" He was assured that they came peaceably. It soon becoming evident that they could capture him only by strategy, Squire Upham advanced and called for a parley. Knowing the old man's hospitality was never at fault, he made bold to ask him for a drink. He at once retired and drew a glass of brandy, but was careful not to expose himself to chance of capture. There was nothing to do but to drink the brandy, and immediately ask for another glass. While this was being drawn, a tall young man named

* In the original sketch but one visit from the citizens is recorded. But in a note the author says "It is evident I have got two events mixed. They doubtless went twice to the house, once to arrest him for stolen goods, and once to tear it down." The story is here remodeled to conform as nearly as possible to the author's marginal notes.—[EDITOR.]

Simon Ross concealed himself, so that when he again stepped out on the beam, he reached up and caught him firmly by the ankle. When he found himself taken, the old man exclaimed, "Ye have dealt deceitfully with me." An action was brought against him for having stolen goods in his possession. John P. Hale was retained for his counsel and made insanity the ground of defense. His journal was put in evidence, but nothing resulted from the case.

Capt. William Hurd and Charles Dennett were the selectmen in the village this year. As "Fathers of the Town," they felt responsible for the public morals. The man had returned to his house, which still retained its ill-savored notoriety for corrupt morals. Taking a broad view of their official duties, these selectmen felt that the summary destruction of such houses came fairly within the scope of their powers. An evening was agreed upon, and Capt. Hurd, who had led the before-mentioned attacks, now led a large party of young men to complete this work. On arriving they found the house securely fastened, but they at once began its demolition. None of the family showing any disposition to help themselves, they were taken from their bedrooms through the windows at some peril during the destruction of the house, which was soon leveled to the ground. The children were struck off at auction to those families who agreed to bring them up on the best terms, and all found good homes. The owner of the house, who lived in Portsmouth, dared not make any trouble with the rioters.

After the destruction of the house the old man built himself a cabin, half under ground and covered with earth, back of where the house stood, and surrounded by a growth of birch and pine. Here he lived many years and died at an advanced age. He indulged in writing poetry, especially aerostics, for those who would give him a few cents, and occasionally his rhymes appeared in the papers. He was commonly known as "the hermit," and his cabin as "the hermitage," and it was one of the amusements of the wicked boys of the last generation to toss brickbats down his chimney.

The following incident illustrates the power of the imagination: Among the Rochester traders of seventy years ago was a waggish young man who delighted in practical jokes. His store was the

favorite resort of young men who enjoyed his stories and his fun. Every trader then dealt in ardent spirits, and among this man's customers was an old fellow named Meshach. Seeing him coming one evening he said to the bystanders, "Now we'll have some fun. I'll bet a bottle of wine that I will get Meshach drunk on sweetened water." The bet was at once taken. "Meshach," said the trader, as he entered, "go to the pump and get a pail of cool water, and I'll give you something to drink." Delighted at the promise Meshach started off; and while he was absent the decanter was filled with water tinged with molasses enough to give it the right color. Old age and unremitted use of Santa Cruz and Jamaica had somewhat deadened the old man's sense of taste, and he drank his glass without discovering the deception. It had an apparent effect on his brain and he soon began to be talkative, as usual. One glass after another was taken, till he became very merry and loquacious, and the company of course equally so as they saw the joke proceed. It was acknowledged that the young trader had won the bet, for the old man had every appearance of intoxication.

This Meshach, after taking his drams, would fall asleep and sit snoozing in his chair till time to shut the shop. One evening when the usual time for closing arrived, the trader with the help of a companion took chair and sleeper and placed them quietly down on the sidewalk. It was chilly and dark, and the cold soon slightly aroused the sleeper. Now Meshach had a young sprig of a son who had been christened in honor of his sire, but was commonly known as "Mish." As the old man's obfuscated senses gradually returned, while shivering on the sidewalk, he broke forth in a bellowing tone, "Mish! Mish! I say, Mish! shut the door, you rascal!" The laughter of the company revealed the joke, and he made his way home somewhat mortified.

One of the earliest attempts to check intemperance by legislation was a law forbidding the sale of liquor in small quantities, by the pint or half-pint. This law was evaded by many ingenious devices. One trader sold his rum like calico, by the yard. He had a long tube made containing just a pint. Customers understanding the trick called for their liquor by the yard, and the quantity was measured by the yard-stick. The kind of liquor was designated by the name of some kind of cloth. Trousers

cloth was brandy, chintz was New England rum, and so on. Many dealers would sell a cracker for five cents and throw in a glass of rum. (See Appendix.)

These accounts help to show the condition of society at the commencement of the temperance reform, indicating the great obstacles to be overcome, and the severity of the approaching contest.

In 1792 the state laws punished drunkenness with fines graded according to the degree of the offense, and if the fine was not paid, by setting in the stocks or imprisonment. Although the law continued in force as late as 1815, yet the stocks were probably never used in Rochester, for drunkenness was looked upon with universal indulgence, and public sentiment was hardly up to punishment of even a few shillings' fine. In the same year (1792) a law was passed, requiring taverners and retailers of spirituous liquors to be licensed by the selectmen. In the first year of this law, sixteen licenses were recorded in Rochester; in 1793, six; in 1794, sixteen; and in 1795, four.

It was not till the year 1827 that the agitation of the temperance question commenced in earnest. Then men began to think and talk of the evils of intemperance, and public sentiment was gathering strength to demand that the liquor traffic should be restrained, — not prohibited, for this was not thought of for many years. Active efforts were made to discourage intemperance. Lecturers took the field, and the subject soon found its way into the town meetings. Appeals for more stringent laws were made to the Legislature, and, after considerable opposition, a law was passed regulating licensed houses and retailers of spirituous liquors. In Portsmouth it was voted, eight hundred to four, to refund the money paid by those who had bought licenses. In Dover, a town meeting called for the same purpose adjourned without action.

One section of the new law authorized the selectmen to post, in all places where liquor was sold, the names of drunkards, and it was made unlawful to sell to such persons. Under this section the selectmen of Rochester posted, in the nine drinking places of the village, the names of three well-known drunkards. This produced much excitement, as one of the three was a genial, good-natured man of some property. Everybody sympathized with him, as they usually do with genial, whole-hearted drunkards, and felt

that the selectmen had been guilty of a great wrong in thus publicly disgracing him. So much was said, that one more weak-kneed than his colleagues, went round and cut his own name out from all the notices. This was probably the first attempt to restrain liquor selling in Rochester, by force of law.

The "Dover Gazette" of Oct. 21, 1828, contained the following item:—

"FOUND DEAD, at the door of Susan and Phebe Richards, in Rochester, on the morning of the 17th inst., Mr. Joshua Trickey, in a situation that indicates that he must have been dead before he was left there. An inquisition was held on the body, and it was ascertained that Trickey bought two quarts of rum as late as half-past nine o'clock the evening before, and went towards the house of the above-named Susan and Phebe, who bought that day one quart, and were the only residents of the house."

It was supposed that Trickey got drunk in the house and died from the effects of the liquor, and that the Richards girls dragged him out and left him at the door. The house, which was situated a little below the village, where the Great Falls road branches from the main road, was afterwards destroyed by the citizens, as had been others of like character. This event occurring so near the beginning of the temperance movement, added not a little to the excitement which already existed.

Prominent in the good work of that period was Rev. Isaac Willey. Young, enthusiastic, radical in his temperance views, he stood for awhile almost alone. He had been settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in January, 1826, and when the temperance cause began to engross public attention, he entered into it with all his soul. Mainly through his efforts was formed the first temperance organization in town, called the "*Society for the Suppression of Intemperance*." Its constitution is still in existence, in the handwriting of William G. Webster, then a lawyer in this village, who entered actively into this and other worthy movements. The constitution, which is not dated, provides that meetings should be held once in three months, and the first meeting was to be held on the third Tuesday of January, 1828. Only ardent spirits were forbidden, which did not include wine or cider. The members were not to use ardent spirits themselves, allow them to be used in their families, offer them to their hired laborers,

nor to their friends, and were to do all they could to discontinue the use of them at funerals. Twenty-nine names are affixed. Signatures were not easily obtained. Only one trader appears on the list, and against his name is written the word "expelled." Traders who would have joined the society, and left off the use of liquor themselves, refused to do so because they were forbidden to give it to their customers, it being the uniform practice when a man settled his account to set on the bottle and tumbler for a drink. If this were discontinued, they were afraid their customers would go elsewhere to trade.

The article forbidding the use of spirits at funerals shows the strong hold of another custom of the day. Charles Dennett, one of the signers, was fond of relating how with much difficulty he persuaded one family to offer coffee instead of liquor to the friends at a funeral, but it was ventured on with much fear and hesitation. Among other signers were M. R. Warren, then a teacher of a district school, Samuel Norris the Methodist minister, Charles W. Woodman, and Thomas Brown. The fourth name on the list is John Parker Hale, written in a school-boy hand, not much like the "frank" of our late illustrious senator.

This constitution was soon superseded by a similar one changing the name of the society to "*The Rochester Temperance Society*," auxiliary to the New Hampshire Temperance Society. The number of names is increased. Among the additions are James H. Edgerly, then a student at the Academy, N. V. Whitehouse, Louis McDuffee, Asa Hanson, and his brother Dominicus, who has, until lately, thought he never belonged to a temperance society, and who could even now easily deny the signature, as it bears no resemblance to the bold autograph so familiar to our people.

Mr. Willey secured the best temperance lecturers in the country, such as Dr. Edwards of Andover, and Mr. Hewitt of Connecticut, who was considered a giant in the work. At these lectures the meeting-house would be crowded. Rum-sellers and rum-drinkers attended in large numbers, and sometimes interrupted the speakers, but the work advanced. In 1829 the Fourth of July was observed by an address before the society by James Towner, principal of the Academy. The statistics presented by him have already been given. Mr. Willey made a canvass of the town about this time, and stated publicly, that every fifth man in town was a drunkard;

not merely a hard drinker, but one who got drunk and "lost his feet." Almost, if not quite, the only man who did not drink was an old man who had been intemperate, but having dreamed that the devil had bargained for his soul, became frightened, and to cheat the devil of his bargain, left off drink altogether. Mr. Willey's course naturally aroused some opposition, though he encountered nothing very serious. One day, as he was returning from Farmington, he was met a little above the village by a company of men "well set up." To give the temperance parson some trouble, they joined hands and formed a barricade across the road. He had a quick little mare and carried a cow-hide whip. Touching the pony, he charged through the line, giving a sharp cut to the right and left as he passed. Relating this in his old age, Mr. Willey said, "I was a boy then, and probably should not do so now."

In 1830 Mr. Willey began with still more determination to fight intemperance within the church. When he came to Rochester every male member of his church used intoxicating drinks. True there were only nine or ten male members in all; but the influence of the church cannot be measured by its numbers, and the pastor urged that since many irreligious persons were leaving the use of ardent spirits, public opinion required of professed Christians the total abandonment of the article. The church were not ready to adopt his views. They could not see why they should give up the moderate use because others destroyed themselves by excessive indulgence. On Nov. 12, 1830, the pastor addressed to one of his deacons a note directed "For the male members of the church." The note reads as follows:—

"Mr. Willey would wish the male members of his church to understand that the charges preferred against them are:—1st, That there is reason to believe that they make habitual use of intoxicating drinks. 2d, That there is reason to believe that some of them are using them to their injury. 3d, That they frequently procure such drinks, and use them during the intermission of public worship on the Sabbath. 4th, That there is reason to fear from these facts that some of them at least will become intemperate. 5th, That their influence and example go to perpetuate the dreadful evils of intemperance in this place."

At the next meeting he appealed to them personally to give their influence in favor of temperance. At a subsequent meeting he stated that in his opinion one of the members had come to an untimely end in consequence of the use of liquor. Repeatedly

the subject was brought before them, and articles prepared for their adoption. June 14, 1832, the church voted unanimously to take into prayerful consideration the articles on temperance, submitted by the pastor, and at the next communion season, July 8, these articles were signed by many of the members. In the same year two members, one of them a deacon, were, by unanimous vote, suspended for intemperance. Having afterwards reformed they were both restored.

In 1830 the first county temperance convention was held at Rochester, and a county society organized, which held its annual meetings here for three years. In 1833 temperance meetings had become common throughout the country. Addresses were delivered in every town of Strafford county, then including Belknap and Carroll. There were over thirty-six thousand members of societies in the State. There were more than two hundred town societies, and it was reported that about three hundred and fifty stores and taverns had abandoned the traffic. School districts had their societies. One of the most flourishing of these in Rochester was at Chestnut Hill, where meetings were held and addresses delivered in Trickey's Hall.

Thus far by the use of "moral suasion" only the temperance reform had been begun, and had made great progress. No prohibitory law, nor legal measures, had been employed to help the cause. It would be interesting to watch the rise and growth of prohibition and prosecution, the twin measures which have since taken so prominent a part in the work. In a county convention as early as 1837, eighteen years before the enactment of a prohibitory law, Josiah H. Hobbs urged prohibition. In 1839 the town voted to instruct the selectmen not to license. Years before prohibition, legal measures were first resorted to under the license law, but the law was not very earnestly enforced until the Washingtonians sprang up. Although a cardinal principle of these societies was "moral suasion enforced by deeds of benevolence and kindness," yet many of the members rebelled against such restrictions. At a county convention in Dover, May 31, 1843, the moral resolutions met a warm discussion, and the legal suasionists succeeded in tacking on an addition, declaring the rumseller to be the chief obstacle to reform, and that the laws ought to be put into immediate execution. It was a lion and lamb partnership.

At another county convention in Dover, Noah Tebbets of Rochester was appointed a committee on the expediency of adopting legal measures, while another committee was sent to confer with runsellers and persuade them to cease their business. Both committees recommended the use of the law as a last resort. Judge Tebbets' report, published in the "Enquirer," is a document rarely surpassed, and reflects much credit on Rochester as the production of one of her citizens.

In the same year, Hawkins, one of the reformed "seven hard drinkers of Baltimore," was lecturing in this part of the country, and Washingtonian societies were being formed. The first reform wave had been subsiding, but a new enthusiasm was now being kindled. Reformed men took the platform. Temperance stores and hotels were advertised in every paper. Many churches set apart one Sabbath every month for temperance meetings. Now and then some sudden death or case of violence, brought about by alcohol, would startle the community and send up the excitement to fever pitch. About this time two men, named Page and Hayes, were riding together at night upon the high ground just behind the Sanborn brick-yard. They were both intoxicated, but seeing the village lights, it was proposed to ride over and get another drink. Turning the horse they drove off the clay bank, falling into the brick-yard below. Page had his neck broken. Hayes, though somewhat injured, was able to find his way to Gonic, where he obtained help.

In 1842 the elections in most towns of this county turned upon the temperance question, and in nearly every place the reformers prevailed. Rochester elected temperance selectmen, and instructed them not to license. A letter of this year, dated at Rochester, says, "Strong drink is done away with us."

The records of the "*Rochester Village Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society*" began Jan. 2, 1843, though the organization may have been earlier. The meetings were held publicly once a week, and anybody could become a member by signing the pledge. The exercises consisted of speeches and public discussions, and were shared by the principal citizens of the town. The records also speak of a reading-room. A committee was appointed to consider "what method should be taken to suppress the selling of ardent spirits at the taverns in this village." The plan adopted was to

send a committee to persuade the rumsellers to better their ways. The same course was taken on several subsequent occasions.

In February, 1843, two dealers agreed to quit the business, for which the society passed them a vote of thanks. Their liquors were examined, their value reported, and the plan tried of buying out such as would abandon the traffic. At the town meeting in March following, on motion of Richard Kimball, the selectmen were authorized to purchase the liquors of those who would sell, and to appoint an agent to sell for mechanical and medicinal purposes, who was to keep a public record of all sales. They were also instructed to prosecute all unlicensed retailers. This policy of buying out rumsellers, after having been thoroughly tried, was abandoned.

In March, 1843, the society adopted a constitution. The pledge forbids "all intoxicating drinks," and not merely "ardent spirits," — a decided step forward. The society endorsed "moral suasion, enforced by deeds of benevolence and kindness," but added, "that nothing in this article shall restrict the right of the society, or any person in their individual capacity, of making use of any other lawful means that the circumstances of the case may require." At times the legal outran the moral means, and the society appointed committees to collect evidence and prosecute offenders. Rochester sent a large delegation to the Dover convention in May, and James Hurd presented a report showing the prosperous condition of the Rochester society. July 4th there was an enthusiastic celebration, Salmon Falls and Rochester societies uniting in the exercises, with J. H. Edgerly as marshal, and a band of music to enliven the occasion. The society paid Watson Hayes to furnish cloth for decorations. Another grand celebration occurred in November when the county society met here. Five hundred delegates were present. A juvenile choir from Great Falls and the Columbian band from Dover furnished the music. The stars and stripes floated from the steeple of the Congregational Church, where the meetings were held. The discussions were spicy. A motion to keep out politics, religion, and law, as tending to disturb harmony, was voted down.

All things considered, the year 1843 may be set down as one of the most eventful and exciting in the history of the town. Besides the organization of the Washingtonians, the public celebra-

tions, the enthusiasm now at its highest pitch, the agitation of legal suasion, followed by one hundred and forty-four indictments in this county, being the first courageous resort to law, there were also other events to render this year memorable. In June a man named Pierce fell from the scaffold of his barn while intoxicated, receiving injuries from which he soon after died. In this year the jewelry store of James C. Cole was robbed of a large amount of valuables. There was an unsuccessful attempt to blow open the vault door of the Rochester bank, and especially is the year remembered for the murder of Phebe Hanson at Meaderborough. At Great Falls an attempt was made to blow up the house of John B. Wood on account of his temperance activity. Thus while the temperance men were putting forth vigorous efforts to subdue rumselling, a carnival of crime seemed to prevail.

Of the one hundred and forty-four indictments at the January term, 1844, only twelve were tried, and ten convictions secured. The remaining cases were continued. This policy of delay has prevailed ever since in our courts, and has been one of the greatest obstacles to the temperance work; yet the efforts put forth had a wholesome effect. A letter written from Rochester in April following, alludes to the great change which a year had wrought, and adds, "No liquor of any kind for drinking can be procured; the apothecary sells only by prescription from a physician."

Interest in the Washingtonian society soon subsided, but there was a partial revival in the fall. New officers were chosen, and meetings held more regularly. Another committee was appointed to visit the rumsellers, but they reported no success. The ministers were invited to give lectures. In the fall of 1845 there was another partial revival, which spent itself quickly after voting the "rumsellers a curse and a nuisance," and that "the sale of liquor ought to be *prohibited* under a penalty of ten years' imprisonment." This is believed to be the first recorded mention of *prohibition* in our town.

Early in 1846 the interest in the languishing society was suddenly revived. One bitter cold morning, January 29, the community was startled to learn that the dead body of a man named Henderson had been found lying face downwards in the brickyard near Walker's bridge, only a few feet from the spot where Page broke his neck five years before. Henderson had been

hauling hay to Dodge's Hotel, from his home below Gonic, and on his way back at night, had fallen intoxicated from his sled, crawled into the brick-yard, and there perished. The Washingtonians appointed a committee, of which Henry Drew, the Methodist minister, was chairman, to investigate the circumstances, and the leading men again took hold of the work. Another committee consisting of Louis McDuffee, J. M. Hackett, Charles Dennett, John McDuffee, and Bidfield Meserve issued a lengthy notice offering rewards for the detection of persons who violated the law, appealing to the citizens, the traveling public, the families of drunkards, and the victims of drink themselves to co-operate with them. Every word indicates the excitement which prevailed. The notice was posted in conspicuous places, and all the newspapers in the State were requested to publish it. For a few weeks a sharp controversy raged in the "Great Falls Transcript" and the "Dover Enquirer" over the question, "Who sold the man his liquor?" Six or eight persons published what they knew about it, but the statements were very contradictory. Whatever the truth might be, there was no doubt that his death was caused by rum. Three rumsellers at this time gave bonds to sell no more. Others refused to bind themselves. Before the excitement had subsided, the annual town election came on. This election has been known as "the three days' fight." Twelve ballotings were necessary before the first selectman was chosen, the question being between a board that would license, and one that would not license. The contest was bitter and exciting, but the temperance party at last triumphed.

The last record of the Washingtonians is dated Jan. 5, 1847, when Reuben Tilton was president, and Charles G. Horney, secretary, the meetings being held in the Methodist vestry.

In this place it may be proper to refer to other sudden deaths from alcohol, though not belonging to this period. More than sixty years ago a man named Richardson was found dead near the Hall place, back of the Louis McDuffee farm. He had been butchering, and perished on his way home. Not many years later a man named Howard, living above Meaderborough, being intoxicated town meeting day, started to go home, and it is supposed that having taken the wrong road he attempted to cross the river on the rotten ice, and was drowned. His remains were afterwards

found by some one out fishing. The case of Lawrence Murphy run over by the train on the Great Falls & Conway Railroad a few years since, and another case on the same road thirty or forty years ago, are fresh in the recollection of many.

No one can measure by these few cases the havoc of intoxicating drinks. They are only occasional freaks of the fiend. His regular work is not less deadly, but only less startling. It is concealed from view, like some terrible diseases which now and then send their marks to the surface. The misery caused by alcohol no history can record.

About a mile above the village, on the road to Chestnut Hill, may be seen the grave of Andrew F. Howard. A rough field-stone without inscription marks the spot. He was not over twenty-two years of age, and had it not been for conditions which surrounded him from birth,—conditions for which society is not blameless, especially in its toleration of ignorance and rum-shops,—he might have been living to-day, a respectable man. According to the testimony of those who knew him, he could neither read nor write. According to his own confession, although not intoxicated at the time of the deed, yet several previous days of hard drinking had thoroughly fitted him for the terrible crime. He was under a spell, as he said. Jacob and Phebe Hanson, brother and sister, lived a short distance beyond the school-house on the Meaderborough road. They were plain, peaceable, industrious members of the Society of Friends. By their habits of industry and economy it was supposed they had laid by a considerable sum of money. Howard, who knew them well, having worked for them and also for other persons in the neighborhood, had heard this report. He was living with his brother on the road to Great Falls, near the bridge over the Salmon Falls River. Discouraged and utterly desperate he had formed a plan to improve his lot by shipping for New Orleans, provided he could get the money to pay his passage. In this state of mind, on the morning of September 19, 1843, taking down his gun he started for Meaderborough, determined to have the money of the Hansons, by whatever means might be necessary. The Hansons had always treated him well, and he bore them no malice; their money was what he wanted. The distance was some ten miles. Arriving at the house about noon, he learned that Jacob Hanson had gone to Great

Falls, or he may have known it before starting. At the door he made his demand for money, accompanied by threats. Miss Hanson gave him a small sum saying it was all she had, but not believing her, Howard took deliberate aim, and, while she stood in the entry with arm uplifted to avert the danger, fired. The charge entered the neck, and she fell dead on the floor. Finding a trunk he took it a short distance away and broke it open with an ax, obtaining about twenty-nine dollars in money, and a pocket knife, with which he fled. Another trunk said to contain a large sum of money was overlooked. The murder was discovered by James Page, a neighbor who came to the house for some cider. Entering the kitchen, he found three men sitting there with their guns, who said they had been hunting, and came to the house also to get some cider. To his inquiry for Phebe, they replied that she was asleep in the entry. He went and discovered that she was dead. The alarm was given, and the town was thrown into intense excitement. The three hunters were arrested and examined before a justice, but their story appearing truthful, and there being no evidence against them, they were discharged. Suspicion fixed upon Howard, who had been heard to utter threats against the Hansons, and officers were put upon his track. In the meantime Howard had returned and informed his brother of his crime. When the officers appeared they escaped through the cellar door, and fled to the woods. The next morning they were arrested at the station in Dover, just as they were taking the train for Boston. Andrew at once made full confession. The stolen money and knife were found where he said he had hidden them. He was brought to Rochester the same day, examined before Richard Kimball, Esq., and committed to jail to await trial, his brother being also committed to appear as witness. In October following, Howard attempted suicide by hanging himself with his handkerchief, but was cut down barely in season to save his life. The trial commenced in August, 1844, Attorney-General Walker and Solicitor Woodman appearing for the State, and D. M. Christie and John P. Hale for the prisoner. Both Christie and Hale made powerful arguments, Hale directing all his efforts against capital punishment, while Christie endeavored to prove that the crime was only murder in the second degree. The jury were understood to be equally divided,

six voting to convict of murder in the first, and six in the second degree. In connection with this case a very strong agitation of the question of capital punishment sprang up throughout the State. The entire want of moral training in his youth, the fact that he was not known ever to have attended school, aroused some degree of sympathy for the criminal. On the day of the presidential election in November, 1844, the sense of the people of the State was taken upon the question of abolishing capital punishment. Rochester voted thirty-eight in favor to one hundred and eighty-four against its abolition. The majority in the State against its abolition was nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

In February, 1845, Howard had a new trial. Two hundred jurors were summoned before a panel could be completed. The trial occupied more than a week. Hale and Bell appeared for the prisoner, and attempted to prove an *alibi* by testimony of relatives. After a brief consultation the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, but motion was made in arrest of judgment, and sentence deferred. At the July term, the motion for a new trial was overruled, and Howard was sentenced to be executed Wednesday, November 12. He received his sentence with apparent indifference. In October petitions were circulated for his reprieve.

When the 12th of November arrived, the gallows having been erected, and all arrangements for a public execution completed, six or eight thousand persons assembled to witness the final scene. But Governor Steele had come to Dover the day before in order to satisfy himself in regard to the propriety of a reprieve. After a private interview with Howard, he decided to reprieve him on the ground that his natural lack of intellect, and the evil influences that had surrounded him from infancy, rendered him an improper subject for execution, but that his case should be submitted to the Legislature. During the interview Howard was unmoved as a block, and seemed only anxious to know whether a reprieve would be granted before or after he was placed upon the scaffold. Governor Steele waited till the last moment in order that the sentence might have its fullest effect upon the criminal, the only person in the world, says a Dover paper, whom the effect was not calculated to benefit. He did not even express thanks for the

new lease of life. By the reprieve the execution was postponed to July 8, 1846, so as to afford ample time for the Legislature to consider the matter. At the next term of the superior court the indefatigable counsel for the prisoner had him brought before the court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, contending that there was no authority to reprieve a man under sentence, and therefore that the reprieve was either a nullity, or had the effect of a pardon; if the latter, Howard was entitled to his freedom; if the former, then the day appointed for execution having passed, the sheriff had no further authority to detain him. But the court did not sustain the writ. When the Legislature met in June, the subject of capital punishment in general, and the case of Howard in particular, engrossed a large share of attention. Both Christie and Hale were members of the House, and Hale was chosen speaker. Christie, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to abolish capital punishment, which failed to pass. A special committee reported a bill giving power to the governor to commute sentences, but it was indefinitely postponed. Petitions came in for the commutation of Howard's sentence to imprisonment, one from Dover being signed by Abraham Folsom and one hundred and ninety-six others. A special bill was introduced authorizing the Governor and Council to commute Howard's sentence, but it was not passed. The 8th of July was drawing near, and nothing had been accomplished toward staying the execution. On the Sabbath before, a public meeting was held in the town hall at Dover, and a petition prepared asking the Legislature to suspend the sentence. The judiciary committee was instructed by the House to report a bill to that effect. They reported the bill July 7, with a recommendation that it should not pass. There was an exciting debate, Hale leaving the speaker's chair to take part, and the bill was rejected. Of the two Rochester representatives, Daniel Lothrop voted in favor, and Richard Kimball against. The last effort had failed, and on the next day Howard paid the penalty of the law. He was attended by Dr. Sweetlove and Elder Elias Hutchins. He stated that, had he heeded his mother's advice and shunned bad companions, he would not have been in such disgrace. His death appeared to be instantaneous. It was designed this time that the execution should be private, but persons on the fences could see over the walls of the jail. To prevent this, canvas had been

spread, but so great was the clamor of the crowd, with threats of demolishing the jail-yard fence, that the officers removed the canvas, and a part of the spectators were gratified. Of the three thousand persons present about one third were women.

For several years an unremitted war against rumsellers was waged, principally by two men, Noah Tebbets and Charles Dennett. Tebbets was an excellent lawyer, and afterwards judge of the court of common pleas. Dennett was a deputy sheriff and a fearless officer. Both were thoroughly hostile to rum and whatever corrupted the morals of the community. The annual trainings and musters were occasions of drunkenness and rowdyism, and the great battles with rum were on the muster-field. Persons came to these musters expecting to see Dennett killed, and once or twice the report of his death was circulated. He always succeeded, however, in driving the rumsellers from the field. Too often they would set up their carts and continue their traffic in the woods at the outskirts of the village, but the stream of drinkers going and coming would soon lead to detection. After the death of Tebbets in 1844, the traffic went on for a time unhindered. The last muster of the old Thirty-ninth Regiment in Rochester was in September, 1847, on the field near the factory of E. G. & E. Wallace. Drinking, gambling, and fighting fully maintained the bad reputation of an old-fashioned militia muster. Rum was early driven from the field, but found safe refuge in the woods and bushes near by. The artillery company was the only one in uniform, and of this only twenty or thirty out of one hundred and fifty members paraded. By a premature discharge of the cannon, Thomas Henderson of Farmington had his face mutilated, and a part of his arm blown away.

About this time the temperance cause began to revive. For a few years many rumsellers in the county were indicted. Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, the earliest secret temperance organization, began to be formed. Gaining rapidly in popularity they continued a beneficent work for many years. Pass-words, signs, grips, and secret rites of initiation added a certain charm to their meetings. Cadets of Temperance for boys, Sisters of Cadets for girls, and Daughters of Temperance for women, became flourishing branches of the main order. These societies occupied a room in the old Court House. At the burning of this building in 1850 their

regalia and records were destroyed. The subject of prohibition had been so extensively agitated that in 1848 the question was submitted to the people, "Is it expedient that a law be enacted by the General Court prohibiting the sale of wines and other spirituous liquors, except for chemical or mechanical purposes?" Rochester voted one hundred and fifty yeas, and seventy-four nays.

In February, 1850, some of the citizens, impatient of the slow processes of law, undertook more summarily to "stamp out" the liquor traffic. A band of men, led by the deputy sheriff, visited an Irish house in what is now Factory Court, seized the liquor and burned it on the brow of Mill Hill. They then visited several other houses, seizing and destroying the liquor. One man met them at the door with an ax, but was overcome and his liquor captured. As they went from house to house the mob increased to a large number, including spectators, many of whom were among the most respectable people in town. Their presence, however, made them accessory. Solomon M. Hall, whose house on Frog Pond Hill, now Washington street, had been attacked, took legal steps against the raiders, and at the August term of court thirteen persons were indicted for "riotously, tumultuously, unlawfully, and outrageously attacking and besetting the house" of said Hall at 10 o'clock at night, "injuring property and breaking windows." A long trial followed, the rioters being defended by Daniel M. Christie. The verdict was against them, and they were fined five dollars each, with very heavy costs. They secured, however, an order for a new trial, and in the meantime settled up, some paying as high as \$180 each. At the same term of court twenty indictments were found against Hall for selling liquor. At the next annual meeting after the riot, the town appointed L. W. Allen, J. H. Ela, and Louis McDuffee a prosecuting committee. They checked the sale of liquor for about a year, when the matter was dropped.

In 1851 the subject of a law similar to the "Maine Law" was much discussed, and a convention was held at Dover to consider the subject. The Legislature submitted to the vote of the people an "act for the suppression of tippling shops and drinking houses." It appears to have been unsatisfactory to the people, as only about five thousand votes were cast in the State. Rochester indefinitely postponed action. In 1855 there had come a complete political

revolution in the State. The temperance sentiment had secured a large majority in the Legislature. A prohibitory law was enacted substantially as it stands on our statute book to-day. The temperance people were much elated, and held a congratulatory convention at Great Falls.

So long as the community were united and determined in enforcing the law it worked well, but it ceased, at length, to be a new thing. Temperance efforts were relaxed, and a long period of free rum followed.

In the winter of 1864-65 people were stirred to more active efforts, and formed a private association to suppress the sale. Committees were appointed to procure evidence and carry on the work of prosecution. Out of these committees the following persons were specially active, and accomplished much for the temporary suppression of the traffic:— Charles W. Brown, Charles K. Chase, Frank McDuffee, Robert McIlroy, J. F. Place, and Jonathan Wentworth. In the summer following, a public meeting was held in the Methodist Church, but the names of the committees were kept as secret as possible. The meeting served to keep public sentiment aroused, while the committees carried on the work of prosecution. A liquor dealers' association in Massachusetts undertook to protect its members by transferring actions to the United States courts under provisions of the internal revenue laws. Many hundred cases were thus taken out of the State courts, and the power of the law was thereby crippled. It was said that some of the dealers in Rochester had joined this association, and able Massachusetts counsel was employed to defend them. At the February term of 1866 about thirty indictments were obtained by the Rochester committee. Before the grand jury rose, Judge Doe, with the Attorney-General, caused injunctions to be served on the U. S. Marshals, clerks of courts, and lawyers expected to defend the persons indicted, restraining them from any attempt to transfer the cases. The sheriff and his deputies being all assembled, were suddenly dispatched in every direction to serve these injunctions. The grand jury rose and reported. Many of the indicted parties finding themselves out-generaled escaped into Maine. By this means, several of the worst places in Rochester were closed, and some of the proprietors never returned. Over \$600 was paid into the county treasury for fines and costs. This committee continued

to work for two years. Public meetings were frequently held in the churches on Sabbath afternoons, the ministers being especially zealous in the cause. Rumsellers were greatly enraged. The principal hotel was fenced up, and refused for a long time to entertain travelers. The store of C. K. Chase, one of the committee, was fired into in the night, causing much damage to his goods. Great efforts were made about this time to secure a law for a State constabulary for the better enforcement of prohibition, but without success.

The rum party was long able to defeat every attempt to get the authority of the town to sanction the efforts of the committee. At the annual meeting in 1866 the town refused to appoint a prosecuting committee. At a special meeting in June following, articles to prosecute at the town's expense, and to reimburse Mr. Chase for the destruction of his property, and to establish a night watch, were defeated by adjournment. In April, 1867, however, the town instructed the selectmen to appoint a prosecuting committee, and also voted unanimously to instruct the representatives to use their efforts to secure the passage of a constabulary law.

In 1865 *Concordia Lodge of Good Templars* was organized, and was very flourishing and useful till it was disbanded in May, 1869. There were over one hundred and fifty members in its best days. Soon after its discontinuance, *Dennett Division of Sons of Temperance* was instituted, through the efforts of the celebrated Canadian temperance orator, Edward Carswell. This Division had a very useful career till the surrender of its charter in August, 1879. It was composed largely of young people, and combined literary and social entertainments with its efforts to save the young from intemperance. This institution was too much neglected on account of the attention given to other organizations connected with the temperance reform. Dennett Division has, however, been largely instrumental in giving an impetus to all the others. The Temperance League of 1872, with its monthly meetings in McDuffee Hall, and the various clubs and societies which have since taken up the work, mainly owed their existence and success to members of the Division.

As our population has increased, the "lights and shadows" which variegate our history have multiplied also. It would be difficult to say which generation has the advantage. Though

drunkenness is not universal and respectable as formerly, still the liquor dealers continue their diabolical traffic; still they sow the seeds of violence and crime; still death suddenly claims the victims which rum has marked for his own. The shadows of the past are already spread upon these pages; those nearer the present should not be omitted.

In the winter of 1870-71 a man and his wife, having become drunk on cider, got into a quarrel in which he beat her so that she died. In July, 1871, a man died very suddenly of *delirium tremens*. A *post mortem* examination showed that his stomach was nearly eaten through with liquor. Sept. 9, 1871, a man who was suffering from *delirium tremens* shot himself and died the next day. Not long after, a shoemaker died of sudden attack of lung fever directly induced by drunkenness. His wife died the day before and they were buried at the same time. All these events occurred within a year, and though this may have been a little unusual, still if the full record of rum's doings were kept, every year would be spotted with its murderous list. We are apt to think of the evils of intemperance only in connection with violence, crime, and the extremes of exposure and poverty, and overlook the more numerous deaths really caused by strong drink, which occur every season, not only among the poverty-stricken and degraded, but in the highest circles of fashion and culture.

About 1874 the popular wave introduced Reform Clubs all over the country. May 29, 1875, twenty delegates from Dover held an enthusiastic meeting in the town hall, George Fox Guppy presiding. Eighty-eight signed the pledge that evening, a majority of whom had been habitual drinkers. A week later *The Rochester Reform Club* was permanently organized, with Dr. T. J. Sweatt, president, and Charles C. Wingate, secretary. Weekly or fortnightly meetings were held for more than a year, with temperance discourses from the village pastors and addresses of laymen from abroad and at home. In the fall of 1875 and subsequent months this Club made special efforts to enforce the law. The town was rife with controversy and excitement. Mr. Lamprey, principal of the High School, was a leader in the movement. His firm principle and sturdy bravery fitted him specially for the work, in which he never flinched. His untiring devotion to the cause led to his removal in the spring of 1877, the liquor interest having

gained control of the school board. Frequent prosecutions roused the liquor dealers to deeds of rage and violence. In public meetings there were bitter denunciations of the clergy and the "Courier" for their activity in the cause. Nov. 5, 1875, Charles W. Bradley, who had been faithful as a policeman in suppressing the liquor traffic, while quietly passing along the street was struck violently from behind by the keeper of a low groggery, causing the blood to flow freely from a gash in his cheek. A crowd of roughs speedily gathered, who had singled out Mr. Bradley for special hatred on account of his activity in the reform movement. But with unswerving pluck Mr. Bradley seized his assailant and had him bound over to appear at the higher court. Three weeks after this, while he was at a temperance meeting, some cowardly miscreant threw several bricks through the plate glass in Mr. Bradley's front door. The excitement of this period extended through the town. Public meetings were held at Gonie. Many signed the pledge, and the rum traffic in that village was "squelched" for a time. Mention should here be made of Squamanagonie Lodge of Good Templars, which was organized May 24, 1876, and has continued in active existence to the present time, doing a good work for that village.

In 1879-80 there was considerable activity on the part of temperance people. Meetings were frequent, with lectures from Neal Dow and others. The "blue ribbon" movement sent its apostles, Booth and Smith, and many signed the pledge. The "Courier" says Frank McDuffee delivered "a powerful lecture on temperance," March 14, 1880. This renewed activity had salutary results in closing saloons and diminishing drunkenness.

June 12, 1881, *The Rochester Total Abstinence Society* was organized with about two hundred and fifty members, some of whom were reformed men. The president was John B. Kelley, and secretary Charles H. Dore. This society met nearly every week for more than two years, with discussions, lectures, sermons, and addresses from various persons.

Oct. 18, 1881, a well-known citizen of East Rochester was thrown from a wagon while intoxicated, receiving such injuries that he died after three days of terrible suffering.

For several years about this time there seems to have been but little activity in the cause of temperance. The ministers continued

to preach plainly on the subject, and there was an occasional outspoken article in the "Courier." In the summer of 1885 it was publicly charged that seventy-five rum-holes were in active operation. Some of the temperance organizations still maintained their existence. But it was for the most part a time of general quiet.

This quiet was suddenly broken by a fatal drunken affray, Oct. 16, 1885. A party of seven men had come up to "the Plains" from Gonic early in the evening. After a little trading and drinking several times, they started for home. On the way they got into a drunken squabble, in which James McKee stabbed Michael Crannon so that he died in a short time. At the trial it was shown that the parties had been on friendly terms, and McKee had no remembrance of the act. He pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years.

This affair aroused the people to action. Many places were searched for liquor, and several dealers fined or put under bonds. Frequent meetings were held, with stirring addresses from nearly all the prominent citizens, and a great improvement was manifest. John Young, J. P. Swasey, C. H. Hodgdon, Silas Hussey, and C. W. Edgerly were appointed to draft a constitution for a Law and Order League, which was presented Nov. 22, 1885, and signed by over one hundred persons. Meetings continued with good work through the winter. In September, 1886, the League was revived with the special purpose of aiding the selectmen to enforce the law. Charles C. Hodgdon was president, and J. J. Abbott secretary. Meetings were continued for about three months.

A party of four or five men were engaged in a drunken broil May 5, 1887, when Elmer Tebbetts was fatally stabbed by some unknown person.

Among the forces at work for the suppression of intemperance the *Woman's Christian Temperance Union* should not be overlooked. This was organized Oct. 11, 1876, with Mrs. A. J. Quick, president. The next year Mrs. Edwin Wallace became president and held the office over five years. Like the other organizations the Union has had its times of declension and revival. Lecturers have been secured from time to time. By earnest, self-denying efforts sufficient money was raised to open a reading-room July 5,

1885. This reading-room has since been supported in part by the *Union Mission Band*, and since 1887 the town has made an annual appropriation of \$100 for that purpose. The Union also established an evening school in 1887 which has been quite successful.

At the annual meeting in March, 1888, the town adopted the following resolution by a large vote, no one voting against it:—

“*Resolved*, that it is the sentiment of the town in this meeting assembled, that the law relating to the sale and keeping for sale intoxicating liquors, and to the keeping, maintenance, and letting of places defined by law as nuisance, shall be rigidly enforced by the selectmen.”

Accordingly notice was served on all known liquor dealers that the selectmen would carry out these instructions after the first day of April.

Those who have carefully followed the history of the temperance cause cannot fail to note one fact. Amid all the vicissitudes attending the work, the friends of temperance from the beginning of the reform sixty years ago have labored persistently and heroically. The work has scarcely been remitted during the whole time, and if there have been occasional periods of apparent rest and slackness, the work has been speedily taken up with increased earnestness and determination. When one band of fighters has become weary or passed away in death, others have quickly sprung to the front, and resumed the battle. And if for the last few years there has seemed to be a lull in the fight, and drunkenness has seemed to increase, yet even now (1888) there are not wanting those who are ready to deal vigorous blows in behalf of temperance, and tokens of renewed activity are manifest.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEADING MEN SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

"In the race and not the prize
Glory's true distinction lies.
And the generous and the good,
In the crowd or solitude,
Stand in modesty alone
Still serenely struggling on.
Planting peacefully the seeds
Of bright hopes and better deeds."

RICHARD DAME.

RICHARD DAME was born at Rochester in 1756, and died Sept. 19, 1828. He was a very prominent man in his day. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1800-01-03; was a member of State Senate from 1807 to 1809; a councilor from 1809 to 1811; and justice of the Court of Common Pleas from 1817 till his death.

Judge Dame was universally esteemed for the purity and integrity of his character in all the public and private relations of life. He always desired to be a peacemaker. A near neighbor of his was a very irascible, passionate, quarrelsome man. While working together on the highway he got in a rage and threw some snow upon the Judge. Desiring to live in peace with all men, the Judge thought this afforded a good opportunity for reconciling his unkind neighbor; so he sent him a note stating that by throwing the snow he had rendered himself liable to punishment under the law, and informing him that he might take his choice, to be reconciled and live thereafter on peaceable terms with him, or pay five dollars as a penalty for the assault. The plan, however, failed, as the messenger returned bringing the money. Judge Dame was an exemplary and highly respected member of the Society of Friends. During his last illness he exhibited that patient resignation which might have been expected from the

uniform tenor of his life, and which happily illustrated his character as a pious and devoted Christian.

JONAS C. MARCH.

Clement March, father of Jonas C., was six feet and a half in height, and of very commanding presence. When any disturbance was heard among the inmates of his house, he would say, "Nat. take my cane there." The boy, shouldering the long, mysterious wand and marching through the room, would restore quiet without a word. He was an agreeable, social man, whose company was sought at all merry-makings. In 1758 he was constable of the North Parish in Portsmouth, and his duty was to keep the unruly boys in and out of church in good order. He had three sons:—John, Nathaniel, and *Jonas C.*; and four daughters:—Margaret married a Mr. Maloon, Sarah married B. Akerman, Hannah married a Mr. Clark, and Elizabeth married J. Akerman.

JONAS C. MARCH was born at Portsmouth in 1764, and married Sally, daughter of Judge Aaron Wingate, who was the mother of his eight children, and died at the age of thirty-six. He afterwards married Lydia, sister of his first wife, who died in this village about 1865. Mr. March removed from Farmington to Rochester in 1803, and commenced trade on the present site of Feineman's clothing store. As a business man he was very methodical, his books being kept with great precision and neatness. His semi-annual visit to Boston to purchase goods was a great event in Rochester. On these occasions he was always accompanied by his firm friend and neighbor tradesman, Joseph Hanson. As great preparation was made for the trip as would now be made for a journey to Europe. For a week previous the old horse was allowed an extra quantity of oats, the chaise was inspected and put in thorough order. Two days were occupied in going and the same in returning.

For the poor, Mr. March had always a kind word and good advice, with not unfrequently more substantial assistance. He was a good friend to the young and deserving, ever ready, even unsolicited, to assist those who were striving to rise. His benevolent traits of character rendered him universally respected and greatly beloved. He was register of deeds for Strafford county from 1803

to 1811, and state senator from 1813 to 1815. He died after a short illness, Aug. 20, 1820, and his funeral was attended by multitudes of people from far and near. The names of his children were Eliza, Hannah, Jonas C., Jr., Caroline, Sarah Ann, Aaron Wingate, Emily, and John Plumer.

The last named is a successful merchant in New York city. Jonas C., Jr., inherited many traits of his grandfather, being fond of merry-makings, and abounding in practical jokes. He succeeded his father in the store, and was representative to the Legislature in 1827. After leaving Rochester he was for many years a salesman in Boston.

UPHAM.

BY F. W. UPHAM, LL. D.

As the story of Greece is that of the states of Greece, so the story of New England is that of her towns; and of few is the story of more curious interest than that of Rochester, New Hampshire, and of the village on what of old was known as Norway Plain, from its stately pines, a few relics of whose pride stood, in our youth, like motionless sentinels near the burying ground. De Tocqueville, the traveler who looked with truest philosophic insight into what here is best worth seeing, saw and regretted that our history was fast perishing. Wise and worthy, then, the sentiment that led Franklin McDuffee to save the traditions of his native town! It is well that the work he well began should be his lasting monument!

Of the time of the Revolution, in which our town had its share, my mother told me a family story, so characteristic of the men and women of that heroic age, that, had he known it, Bancroft would gladly have told it in his history. To test the feelings of the country people, not long before the fight at Lexington, the patriots in Boston sent out word that the British troops were marching out. Everywhere the minute-men sprang to arms. Her father was not enrolled among them, as he was waiting for his commission, and his wife thought he would not go, for she was sick, and in the house there lay in its coffin the body of one of the children. He came in; he took down his pistols from over the

mantel-piece. "You are not going?" she said, and this was the answer, "*I would rather die than be a slave.*" No other word passed between them. Their feelings were too much for words, and they understood each other. She was willing he should go, though, too sick to rise from her couch and left with their unburied dead, she listened to his horse's hoofs while he rode down the little hill where the house stood, as to a knell! He came back before night, but soon went away again to serve through the seven years of war and to receive the commendation of Washington. He was worthy of the love of my mother, who in her written farewell to her children told them to inscribe on her gravestone that "she was the daughter of Hon. Thomas Cogswell of Gilmanton."

One fact in the annals of Rochester, in its date, at least, is almost unique. There the union of Church and State long survived; for, born in A. D. 1817, I was baptized by old Parson Haven, after whom the hill that on the south overlooks the village is named. And in town meeting the town voted that for life he should be the town minister. Quakers came and settled in Meaderborough, Baptists in the south of his parish, in force the Methodists contested the village, and Parson Haven out-preached his eyesight, his voice, and his congregation, yet the town faithfully paid him his stipend till he died!

The town that in town meeting voted for its minister, cared so well for its town school that scholars were there fitted for college. My memory runs not back so far as to that sternest and best of schoolmasters, Henry Orne, but one of his pupils told me, that when to the common regret he gave up his honorable office—for the schoolmaster then was one of the grandees of the town—he was so worn out, that when a man whom he loved in his boyhood sought him out in his strict seclusion, saying he must see his old friend, this answer came back, "Tell him, what is left of Henry Orne is not worth the seeing!"

Of his boys he made men, and of them there were some who came to honor. Of one of these I may speak—my oldest brother, *Thomas Cogswell Upham* (p. 243). I have traveled far in many lands, but not so far as the bounds of his fame. A Brahmin told a missionary in India that he had read his religious works with more satisfaction than any others in the English tongue. Going up to the Black Sea, I saw on heights overlooking Con-

stantinople the lofty towers of Robert College; his Philosophy, translated into one of the principal languages of the Ottoman Empire, was there taught by its founder, Cyrus Hamlin, whose name, *clarum et venerabile*, here may well be named, as for a short time he was master of the Academy on Norway Plain.

Thomas was a grandson of the first minister of the fine old town of Deerfield, N. H., and a graduate of Harvard. He was born in that town, in a house that still looks out on Pleasant Pond; but all his childish recollections and life-long love were of and for the hills and streams and the people of Rochester. Giving up much from a sense of duty, he became assistant to old Parson Haven, and soon filled the deserted meeting-house. Thence called at the age of twenty-five to Bowdoin, his fame as a discoverer in philosophy and a religious writer became the rich possession of the college, in whose graveyard, shaded by his native pine, his body now waits for the resurrection. He was so widely known that I give two incidents in his life—one of which were otherwise too trivial. So well-mannered and studious a child was he, that for a long while he, alone, of the pupils of Henry Orne, escaped the flogging administered for cause to every other one. When at last his time came, to the amazement of all the school, of its stern master, too, the gentlest of the village boys so stoutly resisted, that for once Henry Orne gave in, feeling that there must be some mistake, as there proved to be.

As to himself the Professor was reticent; and till near the end of his days may never have told what is too honorable to him that with me it should perish. In Bowdoin there were professors only, and to each a special field was given; as, to Henry W. Longfellow that of modern languages, to him, that of mental philosophy. What then was known as such, was a chaos. It then bore (as it still bears in some treatises) much the same relation that alchemy bore to chemistry, astrology to astronomy. With iron industry, fourteen hours a day for ten years he labored to bring order into its confusion, and with results so little satisfactory that with a high sense of honor, feeling that he could not master the life work given him, he silently made up his mind to resign his professorship. Just then there came into his mind a perception of the truth, that while the spirit there is in man is one spirit, it has three phases of being,—the mind, the heart, and the will,

equal in breadth of manifestation, and each with powers and laws of its own. In the light of this idea, with fresh courage he began to classify all the many facts he had gathered, and "praying all the time," clear through the realms of the intellect and of the passions he carried the science which before had for the most part stopped with imperfect attempts to survey the mind; and thus far he made an accurate map of the soul. Then, on the will, as equal in the breadth and complexity of its manifestations and laws, he wrote a treatise, the first ever written with any such broad purpose in any language under heaven.

He was a great man, but his father, HON. NATHANIEL UPHAM of Rochester, was by nature greater than any of his seven sons. His mother, who was brought up in the house of her aunt, the wife of Col. Timothy Pickering of Salem, was a woman of quick intellect and unpretending piety. The eldest of her two sons* was of great energy, so controlled by common sense, that he succeeded in whatever he undertook. In my childhood he was so much in Washington, where for six years he was the representative from the old county of Strafford, that my remembrances of him are few till after a long and severe fever, from which he but partially recovered, to die at the age of fifty-five, July 10, 1829. He was a personal friend of two statesmen, very unlike and bitterly hostile, Henry Clay of Kentucky and Andrew Jackson. His private secretary told me that the old General, in the last years of his life at the Hermitage, often pleased himself with calling over the roll of his friends, and among them always named my father. In the attacks made in Congress upon the military conduct of the General, no doubt my father gave him earnest support, for he ever stood in opposition to the Federalists, who before and in the war of 1812 went, as he thought, to the very verge of treason. Rightly to state the value of his political influence, the story of a strife as severe, as bitter, and as important in its principles as any in our annals, would have to be written; but here it can only be said, that in 1811 he was one of the Council of Governor Langdon, and that when he ran for Congress, this was the significant heading of the ticket:—"The union of the States."

*NOTE.—The other son was Col. Timothy Upham of Portsmouth. He was distinguished for bravery and good conduct in the war of 1812. In the sortie from Fort Erie he led the reserve, and in the bloody battles on the Niagara frontier his regiment from twelve hundred was cut down to three hundred and fifty men.

In person he was tall and commanding, above the average of men, six feet four inches in height, straight as a dart, and said to have been the finest-looking man in the house. The only portrait of Mr. Upham now in existence may be seen in the Corcoran Art Gallery, in a picture of the House of Representatives in session in the old hall as it was in 1817. It was painted by Morse, since so famous, then a young artist, and a son of a friend of my father. He is in the front circle, the only one of the members standing, and, consequently, he is the most conspicuous figure in the picture; but all the figures are so small that no one of the portraits is of much value as a likeness.

The town that in town meeting chose a minister for life, and that for its school-master selected one who could fit boys for college, and kept him in office till his strength was worn out, provided a town library, and the spirit of the early dwellers on the Norway Plain is proved by those three facts. Very small and very well selected that library was the delight of my boyhood, for there with histories and travels were "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," "Waverley," and the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." It was then kept in the law office of Hon. David Barker, a native of the town and one of the boys of Henry Orne,—a successor to my father in Congress, a graduate of Cambridge, a favorite pupil of Dr. Abbot of the Exeter Academy, he was a gentleman of fine nature and fine culture. My oldest sister Mary was his wife. I was up at his house one afternoon, and, as at the usual hour Mr. Barker did not come over to tea, we knew that something unusual had happened. After a long while he came in and told his wife that he had been with a boy who had walked down from Farmington, some eight miles, to consult with him as to what to read and how to improve his mind. Walking such a distance was less common then than now, and a sign of utter poverty. "Why did you not send him back in the wagon?" among other things was asked, and there was a depth of meaning in the answer, "*He was not that kind of a boy.*" That boy lived to be Senator, and to die Vice-President of the United States—Henry Wilson—and the book selected for him was Marshall's Life of Washington.

In that library was "The Monastery," the first of Scott's novels read by me, and always for that reason a favorite, as, for the same reason, Ruskin says it is with him. Now, Scott's glowing

descriptions of scenery in "The Monastery" and in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" led me, as a boy, to imagine that his marvelous genius might have been quickened by the natural beauty of the valley of the Tweed and the country around Abbotsford; and much surprised, delighted, and perhaps incredulous I should have been, had any one told me the truth, that the natural beauties of the Lowland of Scotland are surpassed by those of the old county of Strafford; that few of their inland prospects equal the far-reaching view from the top of Haven's Hill; that the Coheco is very much as the Tweed, and that, at a like distance, the Eildon Hills are not finer than New Durham Ridge and Blue Job as seen from the Norway Plain.

Several others of the seven sons of Hon. Nathaniel Upham attained considerable distinction. The writer of the above sketch, *Francis William Upham, LL. D.*, a lawyer of some note, and formerly partner of Robert Rantoul of Boston, is now Professor of Mental Philosophy in Rutgers College.

Dr. Alfred Upham graduated at Dartmouth Medical College in 1833, and was for more than forty years a successful physician in New York City. He died in November, 1878, and "his funeral brought together a large number of persons of solid worth as well as venerable age." Dr. Upham was highly esteemed by his many acquaintances, one of whom says that "his house was a fountain of healing, and also of kindness and sympathy to all who knew him."

Dr. Albert Gallatin Upham studied his profession in Paris, was elected Professor of Pathological Anatomy in the Medical College of Castleton, Vt., and was corresponding member of the National Institute of the United States. He died in Boston in the spring of 1847, of typhus fever contracted in discharge of his professional duties. He was a man of high moral worth and of great promise in his profession.

Timothy Upham was also a physician.

Joseph Badger Upham was a merchant.

Hon. Nathaniel Gookin Upham was born in Rochester in 1801, and graduated in 1820 from Dartmouth College, from which he received the degree of LL. D. in 1862. He began the practice of law in Bristol but removed to Concord in 1829. He was for twelve years judge of the Superior Court of New Hampshire. In

1836 he was appointed by Governor Badger to deliver a eulogy on Lafayette before the State Legislature. He was for several years president of the Concord Railroad. In 1853 he was appointed commissioner to England for the adjustment of claims between Great Britain and the United States, which position he filled with honor to himself and full satisfaction to our government. He died at Concord in 1869. "Judge Upham was a man well known, and of large influence throughout New England for many years. He was a Christian, a scholar, a statesman, a man without reproach."

MOSES HALE.

MOSES HALE, the second son of Eliphalet and Rachel Hale, was born in Bradford, Mass., July 23, 1775. He was a direct descendant of Thomas and Thomasine Hale, who came from Hertfordshire, England, and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635, afterwards removing to Bradford.

About the year 1800 Moses went to Durham, and in April, 1804, was married to Elisabeth De Merritte of that village, and settled in Rochester, where he continued to reside till his death. Here he established a leather business—tanning and currying—which he carried on with great success for over thirty years, furnishing a large part of the leather used in the adjoining towns and counties, and indeed all over the State. He also dealt largely with several Boston houses, carrying the goods ordered in two-horse teams, which occupied a week in making the round trip. In this business he acquired what in those days was considered a fortune, and retired from active life before he was sixty years old. His two sons, Luther and Moses, Jr., continued the business till the death of Luther in 1842. The store on Market street owned by the late Lewis Hanson, with the house in the rear occupied by him, was built by Mr. Hale for leather storage, and used for that purpose till the business was closed. The other buildings were taken down or removed, and the tannery converted into a fruit garden.

Mr. Hale also carried on farming to quite an extent, owning and working several farms in Rochester. He was a kind, devoted husband, an indulgent father, believing it his first duty to care for

those nearest him. He was always a friend to the needy, and the occasions were not rare when in some snowstorm such as were frequent in those days, he would request "the boys" to harness up, and taking with them food and fuel, would go to some lone widow or spinster, shovel away the snow from her door, and replenish her wasted stores. The widow and orphan found in him a true friend, and a wise adviser. He was an honest man, and much relied on for his sound judgment and his conservative policy. He held offices of trust at home, and represented the town in the State Legislature. He was always interested in the prosperity of the town. When it was proposed to locate a woollen mill in Rochester there was much opposition, but Mr. Hale encouraged it by his word, and leased, at a low rate, land on which to erect some of the buildings.

Though not a member of any church, he was a religious man, a strict observer of the Sabbath and its institutions, regular in attendance at church, and requiring the same of every member of his household. Bible reading occupied the entire day, and he was never seen with any other book on the Sabbath. He was never heard to criticise the creeds or opinions of others, but accorded to them that which he desired for himself—*liberty*.

He contributed generously to the support, not only of his own society, but of each in town. He died in 1839. His wife, Elisabeth, was the daughter of Israel and Lois De Merritte of Durham, and grand-daughter of Major John De Merritte of Madbury, who rendered valuable service in the taking of Fort William and Mary in 1775.

They had nine children. *Alfred, Luther, and Moses, Jr.*, were never married, and lived to the ages of forty-six, thirty-five, and twenty-nine respectively. *Clara* died in infancy. *Caroline* married Louis Turner of Bangor, Me., and upon the death of Mr. Turner, about six years later, she removed to Rochester. She was greatly respected and beloved, a woman of strong, decided convictions, always found on the side of truth and justice, whether popular or unpopular, and never afraid of expressing her convictions to others. At the commencement of the anti-slavery struggle she came out boldly on the side of the oppressed, and was active in forming the first anti-slavery society in Rochester, of which she was the first secretary. "Kind, genial, sympathetic, and strong,

all within her circle sought her counsel, and none were refused its benefits. For strength of judgment, liberality of sentiment, broad charity, general knowledge, courageous expression, just discrimination, tact, command, and executive ability she had few equals." She was foremost in all works of benevolence, and greatly appreciated by the church of which she was a member. She died in 1873.

Elisabeth married Richard Kimball in December, 1843. She possessed rare beauty of face and feature, and in character seemed almost faultless. Though never possessing strong health, she was always forgetful of self, and helpful to others. To several lone women she was sole provider, and to her they always looked for food and raiment, which never failed. Her sweetness of temper and disposition, her loving thoughtfulness for the feelings of others, won her friends everywhere. Her life, counting it by years, was short—for she died at the age of twenty-seven—but it was filled with tender ministry to others.

Calvin was for a time a clerk in the dry goods store of Jonathan H. Torr of Rochester, and afterwards opened a store at Dover, where he continued business till elected cashier of the Langdon bank, and later of the Dover National Bank and treasurer of the Dover Savings Bank. He married Martha Chace of Berwick, Me., and died at Dover, May 16, 1887.

Harrison remained a farmer at the homestead. He married Abby Wadleigh of Union, and died in 1879.

Sarah married, in 1850, J. A. Newell of Boston, Mass., and took up her residence in that city, but latterly has lived in West Newton, Mass.

WOODMAN.

Rev. Joseph Woodman, the first settled minister of Sanbornton, was the son of John Woodman of Newbury, Mass., and graduated at Nassau Hall in 1766. His wife was the daughter of Rev. Aaron Whittimore of Pembroke. He was a distinguished divine, and a fearless patriot. His name stands at the head of the list of signers to the test declaration sent out by the committee of safety in 1766. He had a small salary, with the farm set apart for the first minister, and it was with difficulty he reared and

educated his family of nine children, sending the oldest son to college.

JEREMIAH HALL WOODMAN, the eldest son of "Parson Woodman," was born in Sanbornton April 18, 1775. He prepared for college under the tuition of his father, and the Rev. Dr. Woods of Boscawen. At the age of fifteen he started for Hanover on horseback, with saddle bags to hold his scanty outfit of books and clothing. Dartmouth College was then literally "*vox clamantis in deserto*." Mr. Woodman was very studious and graduated in 1794, holding the second rank in his class of forty-five. His democratic principles did not affiliate with the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and he joined a large number of students in raising an opposition to it. He opposed it because of what he thought were its aristocratic tendencies, and not because of its secrecy, for later in life he was one of the founders and the first Master of the Humane Lodge of Masons in Rochester.

After leaving college, Mr. Woodman taught the Academy at Hallowell, Me., for two years. From there he went to Franklin, then a part of Salisbury, and read law with Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, and afterwards with Judge Jeremiah Smith at Exeter, where he was admitted to the bar. About this time he traveled through Vermont and a part of New York, looking for a desirable location, but concluded to return to New Hampshire, and in 1799 began practice in Warner. After one year he removed to Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, where he soon had a large practice, and was highly esteemed for fidelity, uprightness, and ability.

In 1806 he came to Rochester, where he was a prominent lawyer for nearly fifty years. He had a large circle of warm friends, particularly among the leading men of the Federal party with whom he associated. Distrusting the policy of Jefferson, he was conspicuous for his ardent and vigorous support of the Federal, and, afterwards, of the Whig party. In middle life he took active part in their conventions, but residing in a strong democratic town, county, and State, he was called to few elective offices. In 1824-25 he was elected representative to the Legislature. In town affairs, apart from politics, he was much consulted and trusted by the people, and in their meetings was listened to with great respect and confidence. Particularly in everything relating to the schools, he was a directing spirit, and with other sound men of



J. Woodman

the village, insisted upon procuring teachers who were thoroughly educated, and most of whom were college graduates. The good results of this policy are plainly seen in the distinguished men whom Rochester has sent out, many of whose names appear in the sketches of this chapter. Mr. Woodman was one of the founders of both Wolfeborough and Rochester academies. He gave much attention to farming, and was one of the originators of the County Agricultural Society, of which he was also president.

Mr. Woodman was distinguished for his urbanity and kind and familiar intercourse with people of all classes. He was a social man, fond of humor, and exceedingly hospitable. There are few private houses where so many guests have been entertained, not grudgingly, but with a genial kindness that made them feel at home.

Soon after settling in Rochester, Mr. Woodman bought the large Mansion House which had been erected by Captain Storer in 1799. This was his life-long residence, and here he died in 1854. His widow occupied it till her death in 1866, at the age of eighty-six. It is now a hotel, on the west side of Main street, just north of Liberty street.

About the time he came to Rochester, Mr. Woodman married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Stephen Chase of Newcastle. Descended from distinguished ancestry, Col. Joshua Wingate of Hampton, Hon. John Frost of Newcastle, and the elder William Pepperell, she was eminent for her christian character, her genial hospitality, her refined intellect, and her helpful sympathy for the sick and the needy. She instilled into her children a laudable ambition to be useful and honorable in every position in which they might be placed.

The children of Jeremiah H. and Sarah C. Woodman, who survived infancy, were the following, all of whom were married and had children:—

1. *Mary Esther*, wife of Judge Noah Tebbets, born Jan. 12, 1808, died Jan. 8, 1879.

2. CHARLES WILLIAM, born in Rochester Dec. 7, 1809, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1829. He read law with his father, Hon. Ichabod Bartlett of Portsmouth, and Hon. Richard Fletcher of Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. After one year's

practice in Somersworth he removed to Dover, where his remaining life was spent. He was solicitor for Strafford county from 1839 to 1844; judge of probate from 1846 to 1853; judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1854, the office being abolished in 1855. In 1861, '62, '78 and '79, he represented Dover in the Legislature, following his first term with service in the army as United States paymaster. For many years he was commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States. He was always a prominent citizen, highly respected and honored. He was for a long time law partner with Hon. John P. Hale, and in later years with Arthur G. Whittemore. He was a member of Sawyer Post, G. A. R., and also of Strafford Lodge of F. & A. Masons, and Wecohamct Lodge of Odd Fellows. Judge Woodman married, first, in 1840, Charlotte, daughter of Stephen Pierce of Portsmouth, and second, in 1866, Frances J., daughter of John J. Loren of Roxbury, Me. He died Jan. 24, 1888, leaving a widow and two daughters.

3. *Jeremiah Hall*, born Aug. 1, 1811, resides in Ashtabula, Ohio.

4. THEODORE CHASE, born in Rochester April 10, 1815, fitted for college at Exeter, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1835. He read law with Hon. Daniel M. Christie and Hon. Noah Tibbets of Dover. He began practice in Haverhill, but removed to Bucksport, Me., in 1839.

In the earlier part of his professional life Mr. Woodman took an active interest in politics, though he never sought office, only serving the public faithfully and honestly when duty seemed to call. He was a member of the Legislature in 1857-58, 1866-67-68, being speaker of the House the last year. From this time he retired definitely from public life, steadfastly refusing every office except that of moderator of town meeting, to which he was elected thirty-four times, and in which he exhibited rare talents and tact. The confidence of his fellow-townsmen shown in the constant regularity of conferring this office upon him was a special gratification to Mr. Woodman, and he frequently referred to it in his later years as the acme of his political ambition. He was always regarded a safe counselor in matters of law and business, and a great discourager of litigation. Pre-eminently a peace-maker, he habitually urged would-be clients to settle their differences without recourse to law, if possible, consequently his court prac-

tice was never large. His principal business was office practice, and the settlement of estates. His reputation for financial sagacity and faithfulness brought him many trusts, which he administered with that high sense of honor and integrity which characterized the whole course of his life. The widow, the orphan, and the needy found in him a wise adviser, a sympathizing, generous friend, a courteous gentleman, to whom a selfish motive or an unkindly act seemed impossible. "He left behind him memories of a clear, strong mind, a sparkling social wit, an unselfish, generous character, an upright, noble life."

Mr. Woodman married the daughter of Dea. Henry Darling of Bucksport, Me., whom he left a widow with three daughters and one son, the Rev. Russell Woodman of Albany, N. Y.

5. *Sarah Jane*, born Nov. 5, 1816, married Russell Bradford, Esq., whom she survives, and resides at Cambridge, Mass.

6. *Harriette Crosby*, born May 31, 1818, married Dr. Jeremiah H. Garland, and resides at Nashua.

7. *Maria Barker*, born Dec. 31, 1819, married John P. Rogers, a merchant residing in Boston, Mass.

8. *Charlotte Cheever*, born Oct. 10, 1821, married Hon. Moses Howe of Haverhill, Mass.

9. *Samuel*, born June 27, 1824, in trade at Haverhill, Mass.

CHARLES DENNETT.

The ancestry of the subject of this sketch is traced back through five generations in this country. In tracing the Dennetts in England, it is found that they originated in Sussex county. A coat of arms belonging to a soldier of the name is described in Guiliam's Heraldry, edition of 1638. For those interested in such things an engraving of the coat of arms is here given with the description in its quaint old English spelling.

Description of the Coat of Arms of the English Dennetts.

"HE BEARETH SABLE, GUTTE D'EAU, ERMINE, BLACK UPON WHITE, BY THE NAME OF DANNET. THE WORD EAU IS A FRENCH WORD, AND SIGNIFYETH THE SAME AS AQUA DOTH IN LATIN, WHICH IS AS MUCH AS TO SAY HE BEARETH DROPS OF WATER; IF HE SHOULD BLAZON IT IN ENGLISH THE PROPER COLOUR THEREOF IS ARGENT.

"THIS HAS BEEN A WORTHY ESCUCHEON FOR A SOULDIER OF THAT CHRISTIAN LEGION CALLED THE FULMINATRIX, AT WHOSE PRAYERS IN A GREAT DROUGHTH, GOD POURED DOWNE RAINE IN THE SIGHT OF THE HEATHEN, AS EUSEBIUS TESTIFYETH; AND YET THEY WERE NO FRESH WATER SOULDIERES, BUT WERE AS READY TO HAVE EMBRUED THEIR ESCUCHEONS WITH DROPS OF BLOOD AS TO HAVE THUS SPRINKLED THEM WITH DROPS OF RAINE."



BY THE NAME OF DENNETT.

An English authority of modern date says, "*The family arms of Dennet or Dennett, agreeably to the fashion of the time,—le temps Elisabeth,—is—sable, gutte d'eau, a canton Ermine; crest, boar's head, erased proper; motto, Per Dei Providentiam.*"

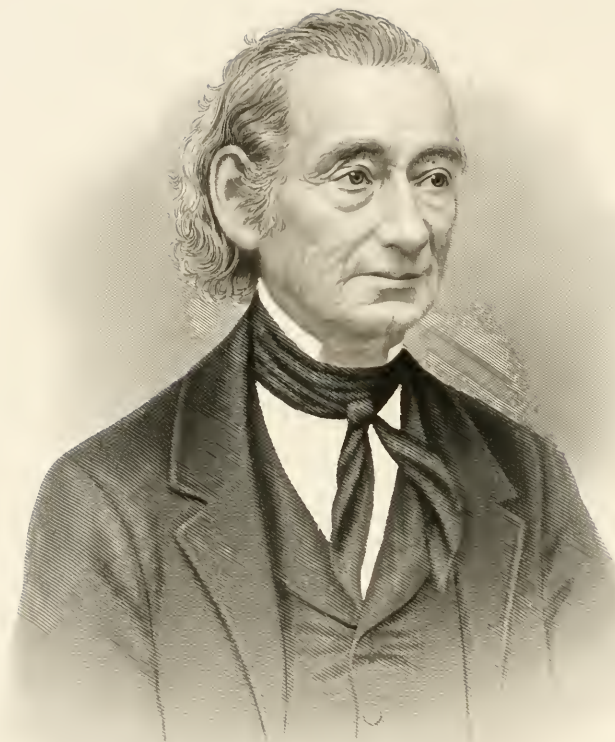
The name is Normandie French, and was originally *D'Anét*; then *Danét*, then *Dannet*, then *Dennet*, and finally *Dennett*.

Two brothers, Alexander and John Dennett, came from England somewhere about 1660, settling in Portsmouth, N. H. *Alexander*, born about 1635, died in Newcastle in 1698. John died May 1, 1709, and was buried in Portsmouth.

Alexander, Jr., born about 1660, died June 7, 1733, at Portsmouth, leaving seven children; he married, as second wife, Esther Cross, Dec. 2, 1728.

His oldest son, *Moses*, born 1695, married Lydia Fernald of Kittery, Me., Feb. 11, 1723, and died in 1749. A copy of his will, dated 1745, and the inventory of his property after his decease, valued in pounds, shillings, and pence, and dated at Portsmouth, province of New Hampshire, shows that he left an estate of \$26,000. His name is on record as selectman, justice of the peace, etc. Five of his nine children died in early childhood. His oldest son, *David*, born March 15, 1727, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in hospital at Falmouth, Me., in 1778.

Charles, second son of *Moses*, born April 21, 1729, married Hannah Nutter of Newington, Sept. 13, 1753, and died April 6,



Charles Dennett

1763, leaving two daughters and a son, *Moses*, born in 1758, in Portsmouth, died in Barnstead Dec. 28, 1810. *Moses* married, in 1781, Betsey, daughter of Samuel Nutter of Portsmouth, where she was born May 3, 1762. She died in Barnstead, Jan. 19, 1852, nearly ninety years of age. She was a woman of very strong and positive traits of character, many of which were inherited by her son *Charles*, the subject of this sketch, and the fourth of the eight children of this marriage.

CHARLES DENNETT, sixth in descent from the first Alexander, was born in Barnstead, Sept. 28, 1788. The younger son, Oliver, remained upon the home farm, which is still in possession of the family. Charles, who had much mechanical ingenuity, was apprenticed at the age of fourteen to a cabinet-maker in Gilmanton, where he remained through the period of seven years, which was then considered requisite to mastering any trade. An incident which occurred during his apprenticeship foreshadows the future man. He learned to play cards, but finding they were absorbing too much of his time and attention, he decided to give up playing, and never touched cards again.

When he had completed his time, he was hired by his master at the munificent sum of eight dollars per month, and board, having to take his pay partly in clock-cases, and trust to selling them if he could!

In 1812 he came to Rochester, and soon began cabinet-making for himself. It was then considered a difficult task to veneer with mahogany, but he laid his first veneer successfully without ever having seen it done. He was a very nice and tasteful workman. Many inlaid clock-cases, sideboards, secretaries, bureaus, and tables, with exquisitely carved and twisted legs, still exist to testify to his skill and thorough workmanship, being hand-made by himself and his apprentices.

His upright habits and steady industry soon won the respect of his townsmen. He had been in Rochester but a brief time when Mr. Upham, one of his neighbors, came and offered him a loan of money; he replied that he "would like it very much, but could give no security." Mr. Upham responded, "So long as I hear you at work every morning at four o'clock I wish no other security."

Nov. 11, 1813, he married Abigail Ham, daughter of Israel

Ham of Rochester Neck and Mehitable, daughter of Daniel Hayes of Madbury. She was born Jan. 8, 1792.

Just before his marriage Mr. Dennett erected the dwelling-house on Main street, which was his home for nearly fifty-four years. There nine children were born to him, and there he celebrated his "golden wedding." The brick building, which he used for a shop, was built about two years later than the dwelling-house.

Their children were as follows:—1. *Israel Ham*, born Dec. 5, 1814, died Dec. 3, 1817. 2. *Eliza*, born Sept. 19, 1816, died Aug. 14, 1817. 3. *Charles, Jr.*, born Aug. 4, 1818, died Oct. 19, 1829. 4. *John Plummer*, born Oct. 15, 1820, died Feb. 24, 1836. 5. *Adaline*, born Aug. 19, 1822, now living in Concord, is the wife of G. S. Dennett. Of her three children, Herman W., Ida F., and Lyford P., only one is living, viz., Herman W. Ida F., wife of Dr. H. A. Dalrymple, left three children, one of whom, Albert H., lives in Concord with his grandmother; Alice E. resides in Rochester; and Bertha has died. 6. *Oliver*, born March 21, 1825, died April 10, 1843, at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. Entering college at sixteen years of age, he died at eighteen of brain fever. He was an exceptionally fine scholar, unusually modest, retiring, and amiable. His death was a heavy blow to his parents, and they never fully recovered from its effects. 7. *George Henry*, born May 8, 1827, is a successful merchant in Rockford, Illinois, where he has resided over thirty years. He married Climena M. Kelly in 1853. 8. *Abbie Ham*, born Feb. 24, 1831, graduated at New Hampshire Conference Seminary in 1851, taught a year in Manchester High School, and afterwards in a family school in Virginia. She now occupies the homestead on Main street, having adopted Alice Edissa, great-grandchild of Charles Dennett. 9. *Harriette Frances*, born Nov. 16, 1833, died Nov. 30, 1868. She possessed rare traits of character, but was so retiring that her virtues were fully appreciated only by those who knew her most intimately.

The above record shows that time brought many sad burdens to the heart of Charles Dennett; but such was the elasticity and natural cheerfulness of his disposition, that he always impressed those with whom he came in contact as being uncommonly happy

and free from care; his vivacious manner, and merry laugh as he poured forth a rich fund of anecdotes, ever made him a welcome addition to any circle, whether of old or young. His early advantages were limited, but he was a close observer, fond of reading, and keenly interested in all modern discoveries. Even after his marriage he attended writing-school, and to his latest days his legible penmanship was remarkably fine.

From his first coming to Rochester he identified himself with the moral interests of the town, and was deeply anxious to do all in his power to uplift the community. He was greatly interested in the schools, and did much in sustaining the old academy during its existence.

He became a Methodist soon after coming to Rochester, and was largely instrumental in establishing the church there in its infancy. He, with James C. Cole and Simon Chase, took charge of building the first Methodist Episcopal Church, erected in 1825 (p. 263). He always contributed largely, for his means, toward its support. His house was a home for the ministers who traveled horseback "on a circuit," before the church was able to support a settled pastor. Many times did he and his self-sacrificing wife, who emulated his example in devotion to the church, arise from bed near midnight to admit some weary itinerant, and provide for the wants of man and beast. Mr. and Mrs. Dennett were literally pioneers in the early days of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Rochester. Just beginning life, with limited means, they denied themselves in manifold ways, and labored hard to aid the church they loved so tenderly.

As we look back upon the period when Mr. and Mrs. Dennett began life in Rochester, it is astonishing to note the difference in the whole mode of existence compared with that of the present day. Stoves were wholly unknown. Open fires were used for cooking as well as warmth, the bellows being plied to fan the dying flames. About 1823 Mr. Dennett bought the first cooking-stove ever used in town; and people came quite a distance to see it, as a curiosity, often declaring they'd "*never* have such a black, dismal thing in *their* homes." Candles and whale-oil lamps gave dimly flickering light in public places as well as private houses. The convenience of Lucifer matches was unknown. For some years the tinder-box and flint were in requisition in the home of

which we speak, and must have been a sore trial to the patience in times of haste. When they commenced housekeeping it was customary to keep liquors in the house to offer guests; ministers, as well as others, being then unenlightened as to the evils of the social glass. In later days, when speaking of the olden times, Mr. and Mrs. Dennett often said they would then have felt as mortified if without some kind of spirits for guests, as in after years if they had had no food to set before them.

Afterwards Mr. Dennett became widely known as a most zealous temperance advocate, time, strength, and money being freely expended in the cause. Of course railroads and telegraphs did not approach the town for many years after their marriage, the lumbering stage-coach being the only public conveyance.

Not long before Mr. Dennett's death he was asked if he thought there could be as many wonderful discoveries in the fifty years to come as in the past half century. He was of the opinion that there could not be as many that would be generally useful to all classes, and probably he was correct. Mr. Dennett had quite an amount of inventive talent. In 1822 he constructed a corn-sheller that would shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, separating the corn from the cobs; but he did not attempt to secure a patent on it. He also made a lock which was used many years upon the vault of the bank in which he was a director, and which repeatedly defied the efforts of burglars.

When about forty-one years old Mr. Dennett gave up cabinet-making, on account of machine work coming in competition with hand-made furniture. He then devoted himself to surveying land, administering upon estates, drawing up wills and other legal documents, giving so much attention to probate business that he became quite an authority in such matters. He had great versatility of talent, and generally succeeded in whatever he undertook. He was eminently a man of action,—not simply of ideas. One who knew him well said “he could do, thoroughly, a greater variety of business than any three average men.”

He filled various offices of trust: as selectman, town clerk, county treasurer, representative to the State Legislature, and was deputy sheriff for eighteen years. He was on the first board of directors of the Rochester Bank, organized in 1835, and was connected with it during its existence. When the Norway Plains

Savings Bank was incorporated in 1851, he was on the first board of trustees, of which he was president for many years. His strict conscientiousness was manifested in all his business relations, whether in public or private life. His integrity and sound judgment were so fully recognized that he was often chosen as arbitrator in disputed cases among his townsmen, and he frequently acted as guardian for children.

He did much good, in a quiet way, by giving advice freely to the many who came to him for counsel; indeed, he was many times imposed upon by persons wishing to borrow money, winning his ready sympathy by pleas of distress and misfortune, and too often his kindness was repaid by the total loss of sums loaned in the hope of helping others in the struggle of life. Thus "his very failings leaned to virtue's side." Being thoroughly honest himself, it was hard for him to believe in, and guard against, the knavery that would deliberately obtain money with no intention of payment. His, truly, was *mens sibi conscia recti*. He was a close economist in many ways in order to be able to give liberally to every cause that seemed worthy. The modest competence he acquired would have been much larger had it not been for his generosity in business transactions. If a note written at annual interest was paid, he would frequently cast it at simple interest for a large part of the time it had run, or give outright several years' interest. If a mortgage was foreclosed, instead of taking full possession of the property, he would allow the incumbent to remain, and pay up by degrees on easy terms. As a matter of course, riches do not come by such methods; but he left the unselfish example of one who constantly strove to benefit others. In these grasping days his course may be worthy of consideration, if not of emulation.

Mr. Dennett was a prominent Free Mason and Odd Fellow; he joined the Free Masons early in life, and always said he had derived much benefit from the teachings of the order; he was Master of the Lodge fifteen years, treasurer fourteen years, and District Deputy Grand Master four years. He was a charter member of Motolinia Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was permanent secretary twenty-one years.

Mr. Dennett was in early life a Democrat, but feeling that in course of time the party had degenerated, and forsaken their

original principles, he joined the Free Soilers when John P. Hale made his great departure, and was ever after an earnest Republican.

When the Rebellion broke out and government bonds were issued, many feared to invest lest the government should be defeated, and they should suffer loss in consequence. Mr. Dennett, with the spirit of a true patriot, bought the earliest bonds issued, saying if the government went down all would be lost, and no investment would be of any value. He felt it a duty to aid, to the small extent of his means, by purchasing bonds issued to obtain needful funds for prosecuting the war.

It is difficult to give any adequate idea of the sturdy manliness, the strict sense of justice, the unswerving fidelity to right, the swift indignation at wrong or meanness of any kind, that characterized the whole life of Charles Dennett. Not that he was that impossible being, a *perfect* man; far from it; he had the faults incident to a quick, impetuous nature. He was prone to use very strong and outspoken language when roused to ire by anything that outraged his high ideal of right.

He seemed utterly destitute of any fear of man. In his zealous efforts for temperance he merely smiled when informed of threats against his life and property, and probably never had a moment of real anxiety in consequence. As sheriff, also, he was often placed in perilous positions without flinching. It is sometimes said of people that "they have no back-bone." The man of whom we write seemed to have been gifted by Dame Nature with a double allowance of that important portion of the human structure. Of course such a man could not fail to have enemies; yet it is not too much to say that he possessed the respect and confidence of all right-minded people in the community.

He could boast of no renowned ancestry, but he was one of nature's noblemen. His life was not brilliant with great deeds, but he was a just and upright man of the people; the widow and the fatherless found in him a safe guide and counselor. He was loyal to his town, his country, and his God.

He died March 4, 1867, being seventy-eight years and five months old, and in full possession of all his mental faculties, attending to business until a brief time before his death. His memory is still precious to the few left who knew him.

His wife survived him over nine years, dying Sept. 24, 1876,

at the age of eighty-four years and nine months. She was a sweet, unobtrusive, unselfish woman, faithful in all her duties to her family, and the church, of which she was an exemplary member for over sixty years. "Their works do follow them!"

REV. ENOCH PLACE.

ENOCH PLACE, the oldest of ten children of James and Abigail Place, was born in Rochester, July 13, 1786. In early life he was of feeble constitution, but by laboring upon the farm his system was strengthened, so that he enjoyed good health through his subsequent life. He had an eager desire for knowledge, but his opportunities were limited. He attended the district school every winter and learned what he could, but not a sentence of grammar was taught, and the other common branches were taught very imperfectly. His father kept him at work on the farm, intending, however, to give him education sufficient for ordinary business. This did not satisfy his aspirations, and he determined that he would get more education, cost what it might, even if he must wait till he was of age. Dr. Howe (p. 121), understanding the case, offered to take him into his family, that he might attend the village select school. To his great joy his parents consented, and he made good progress. The next term he walked two miles to attend school at Gonic. In this way he qualified himself to teach school winters while helping his father on the farm during the summers.

After several seasons of deep religious conviction, beginning even in childhood, he was converted in March, 1807, while teaching in the upper part of Barrington, now Strafford. From this time he bore a living testimony for the Saviour, praying in his school, at his boarding-house, and among citizens of the place as he had opportunity. He took some part in every meeting, and resolved to neglect no known duty. In May following he united with the Free Will Baptist Church at Crown Point, and "went on his way rejoicing."

Soon after this he became satisfied that it was his duty to preach the gospel, and made his first attempt in the very neighborhood where he was converted, taking Gen. 3 : 9 as his text.

This was June 3, 1807, from which time he continued for fifty-seven years in the work which was his great delight. He was ordained at a Quarterly Meeting at Crown Point, Jan. 22, 1813. He removed to Strafford in 1814, having for many years the charge of both the second and the third churches there. Here most of his Sabbath labors were performed; but his missionary labors through all the neighboring towns were almost unremitting during the week days. Jan. 12, 1865, he performed his last public service, preaching at the funeral of an aged widow, from the text "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." After a distressing illness he died at Strafford Ridge, March 23, 1865, and was buried at Crown Point.

He was married Sept. 29, 1808, to Sally, oldest daughter of Capt. Daniel Demeritt of Barrington, and had nine children. She died at Strafford Jan. 4, 1880.

"Father Place" was a good man. He was kind, courteous, and obliging. His love of social converse was seldom equaled. His piety was warm and earnest, abounding in labors for the conversion of sinners. He took great delight in administering the consolations of religion to wounded hearts everywhere. Many remember him to bless his memory. His gifts and position qualified him for eminent usefulness. His services were much sought for at funerals, of which he attended not far from sixteen hundred. He was secretary of the New Hampshire Charitable Society; for many years clerk of the New Hampshire Yearly Meeting; also of the New Durham Quarterly Meeting; one of the trustees of the Free Will Baptist printing establishment at Dover; and moderator of the first General Conference at Tunbridge, Vt., in 1827. As a preacher he was warm and earnest. He welcomed Bible truth, and gave it faithful utterance in his sermons. His voice was clear and sonorous, and his presence commanding. He was a man of progress. "Onward" was his motto. He entered into the best element of the spirit of the times. In the dark days of the war, though feeble with age, he was found standing erect for God and his country.

Prof. T. C. Upham says:—"He was a man of more than ordinary intellect, of great benevolence of heart, and a zealous, self-sacrificing, and devoted follower of Christ. The whole region round about, including Rochester, Barrington, Strafford, Farm-

ington, Barnstead, and New Durham, were made wiser, better, and happier through his faithful teachings and Christian benevolence. . . . I thank God that he has lived; I thank God for all the good he has done; I thank God that he is in glory. Let us follow on."

FARRINGTON.

Stephen Farrington, born at Andover, Mass., about 1707, settled as a farmer in Concord, N. H. He married Apphia Bradley, whose two brothers were massacred by the Indians on the road from Hopkinton to Concord, Aug. 11, 1746, and had eight children:—Stephen, John, Jeremiah, Samuel, and four daughters, whose names are not known. He died at the residence of his son Samuel at Hopkinton in 1791.

Jeremiah Farrington, third son of Stephen, in early life removed from Concord to Conway, where he settled as a farmer on the Saco river. He married Molly Swan and had seven children:—Hannah, Polly, Stephen, Elijah, James, Nancy, and Jeremiah. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and died at about the age of eighty-four.

JAMES FARRINGTON, the third son of Jeremiah and Molly, was born at Conway Oct. 1, 1791. He was fitted for college at Fryeburg Academy in 1814, and on the following February began the study of medicine under the tuition of Dr. Moses Chandler of Fryeburg, Me. He finished his studies with Dr. Jabez Dow of Dover, and was examined in the science of medicine and surgery by Drs. Crosby and Pray, the censors of the New Hampshire Medical Society, July 18, 1818. On the 9th of August following, he began practice in Rochester. He became a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, in which he held the offices of censor and counselor. He was also president of the Strafford District Medical Society. He had many students in medicine, among whom were Drs. Joseph H. Smith, and Timothy and Alfred Upham. He was for some years on the examining board at Dartmouth Medical College. In 1845 he was appointed by the Governor one of the trustees of the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane. His practice was extensive, and he ranked high as a physician and surgeon of superior skill and judgment, being

often called long distances for consultation. His professional record included many surgical operations regarded at that time as specially difficult.

Dr. Farrington was a man of great social and political influence, a strong man, and a zealous supporter of the Democratic party. He was representative and afterwards senator in the New Hampshire Legislature, and in 1837 was elected to represent his district in the Twenty-fifth Congress of the United States. He joined with his brother-in-law, John McDuffee, in organizing the Rochester Bank, in which he held the office of president till his death. He was very methodical in his habits, a marked gentleman, kind-hearted and generous, ready to render assistance whenever needed.

Dr. Farrington was married March 8, 1827, to Mary D., daughter of Joseph Hanson of Rochester, who died in April, 1853, leaving three sons and one daughter. After a practice of more than fifty years he died in Rochester Oct. 9, 1859.

Elijah Farrington, second son of Jeremiah, was born at Conway in 1784, and married March 5, 1814, Lois L. Farrington, who was born Dec. 25, 1793. He was an industrious, thrifty farmer, respected by all. He died June 3, 1863. His widow resided with her youngest son in Rochester, where she died May 29, 1888, in the full possession of her faculties, at the age of ninety-four years and five months. She was for over sixty years a worthy member of the Congregational Church, in the welfare of which she always took a deep interest. They had three children:—*Albert E.*, who has resided in Minneapolis, Minn., since 1855; *Mary H.*, deceased, the wife of Capt. Samuel Hazelton of Conway; and *James*.

JAMES FARRINGTON, youngest child of Elijah and Lois L. Farrington, was born in Conway June 10, 1822. Reared on the farm, he early learned those cardinal principles of success, industry and economy. Attending the common school till the age of sixteen, he fitted for college at Fryeburg Academy. While getting his education he was obliged to teach winters to obtain funds to pursue his studies. He was a good, faithful boy on the farm, a diligent student at school, and a successful teacher. In 1841 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Ira Towle of Fryeburg, Me., and remained with him nearly five years, attending one course of lectures at Dartmouth Medical College in 1844. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New



James Farrington

York City, and also from Dr. Whittaker's Medical School, in the spring of 1847. In May following he began practice in Rochester, being associated with his uncle of the same name. Upon the death of his uncle in 1859, he succeeded to the entire practice, which extends into all the adjoining towns. His advice is often sought in consultation. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was for some years president of the Strafford District Medical Society, and has contributed valuable essays on subjects of interest to the profession. His influence has always been in favor of the cause of temperance. A Democrat in politics, he has held some of the more important town offices, and represented the town in the Legislature of 1863. For many years he has been a director in the First National Bank, and the Norway Plains Savings Bank of Rochester. He was the first High Priest of Temple Chapter of R. A. Masons, holding the office for many years. He is also a member of St. Paul Commandery of K. T. of Dover.

Dr. Farrington married Feb. 27, 1851, Harriette L., daughter of Simon Chase of Rochester. She died April 7, 1887, leaving two daughters:—*Ellen Florence*, born Nov. 18, 1854, married Dec. 25, 1879, George, son of John McDuffee; and *Josephine Chase*, born Sept. 13, 1859, married Dec. 25, 1879, Arthur V. Sanborn, a furniture dealer in Rochester. They have one son, James Farrington Sanborn, born Sept. 1, 1880.

JONATHAN PETER CUSHING.

On the twelfth day of March, 1793, was born in Rochester, JONATHAN P. CUSHING, the son of Peter and Hannah (Hanson) Cushing. His father owned a saw and grist mill where the mills of the Norway Plains Company now stand. His mother died before he was seven years old, and four years later his father died also, leaving him without friends to support or to offer kindly encouragement. His guardian proved both morally and pecuniarily unfaithful. He took Jonathan to New Durham, and made him a mere drudge on the farm and in the mill, without even the ordinary privilege of attending school in winter. After a year, Jonathan very properly refused to remain, and began to look out for himself. After visiting various mechanical shops to see what

he could do, he finally decided to come back to Rochester, and at the age of thirteen bound himself as an apprentice to his uncle, Mr. Odiorne, who lived where Dodge's Hotel now stands, and had a saddler's shop close by. His prospects were the same as those of other apprentices, simply to serve out his time till he could go into business for himself: but he had far higher purposes in view. The mere drudgery of money-making could not satisfy his aspirations. One day he suddenly rose up from his bench and exclaimed to a companion, "I am determined to have a college education, if it takes forty years of my life to get it." Boys with such determination are sure sooner or later to attain their purpose. This resolution never forsook him, and he seized every means in his reach to carry it out. Boys of this generation know little of the difficulties he encountered. He had no friendly assistance, and it was his almost constant meditation how to accomplish his design. Apprentices were entitled by law to six months in the public schools. Availing himself faithfully of this privilege, he was stimulated to greater endeavors. Bound by his apprenticeship he took no dishonorable means to get free, but by working extra hours he at length purchased his time. He then went to Phillips Academy at Exeter, where he paid his way by working at his trade out of school hours every day during his course. After a year and a half his health became somewhat impaired, and he returned to Rochester for rest, taking charge of the village school for about eighteen months. With health renewed he went back to Exeter, pursuing his trade and his studies together till he was fitted for college. About this time he was taken sick with symptoms threatening consumption. A course of treatment was prescribed which he was told would relieve him provided the disease was not already seated upon his lungs, but otherwise would hasten his end. He did not hesitate to take it, saying "I am determined to have a liberal education or die in the attempt." He entered the junior class in Dartmouth College and graduated in 1817. After graduation he intended to fit himself for the legal profession, and went South, as the climate was more favorable to his health. While at Richmond, Va., he learned that a young man from New Hampshire was there confined with sickness. He at once sought him out, and they became warm friends. This stranger had been appointed tutor in Hampden Sidney College.

After much persuasion he prevailed on Mr. Cushing to take his place till he should regain his health. Instead of recovering, he soon after died, and Mr. Cushing was permanently established in the institution. This was in the November after his graduation, and two years later he was chosen professor of chemistry and natural philosophy. In 1821, at the age of twenty-seven, he became president of the college, which office he held for fifteen years. The college had very much run down, with few students, and with no graduations for several years. Under his management it immediately began to improve, and became one of the leading institutions of the South. President Cushing by his personal efforts raised \$45,000 to establish professorships and purchase needed apparatus, and the number of students increased to one hundred. He became a man of note in the State, and exerted a great influence in behalf of public schools in Virginia. He first suggested the formation of the "Historical and Philosophical Society of Virginia," and delivered the first annual address before that body. "He obtained high repute in literature and science." Much space would be required to give a complete record of the benevolent, Christian, and philanthropic enterprises in which he was conspicuous. In 1827 he married Lucy Jane, daughter of Carter Page of Cumberland County, Virginia. He died at Raleigh, N. C., April 25, 1835, while on his way to the West Indies in hope of recruiting his broken health. His life affords a striking illustration of what can be accomplished by genuine Yankee "pluck" in spite of adverse circumstances.

BARKER.

Benjamin and Deborah Barker resided in Stratham, and had five children:—Benjamin, born Aug. 29, 1756, died Jan. 5, 1786; Debby, born July 5, 1760; Phebe, born July 2, 1762, died Oct. 15, 1797; *David*, born Feb. 2, 1765; *William*, born Sept. 9, 1767.

The two younger sons settled in Rochester about 1798, and built the "Barker Tavern," which was burned, near where the Methodist Church now stands (p. 131). *David Barker* kept the tavern for many years. He was a prominent man, and was high sheriff of the county. He married June 30, 1793, Ann Fros

Simpson, who was born March 24, 1771. Their children were the following:—

1. *Louise A. Barker*, born Stratham, Aug. 17, 1794; married John Chapman, who was a trader in Rochester, and afterwards in Boston, and had five children:—Maria, Thomas, Henry, William, and Anna. Mrs. Chapman died July 28, 1837.

2. DAVID BARKER, JR., born Stratham, Jan. 8, 1797. His natural taste for learning was manifest at an early age. After three years' preparation at Exeter, he entered Harvard College at the age of fourteen, where he graduated in 1815 with the high esteem of his instructors and classmates, among whom were John G. Palfrey and Jared Sparks. After leaving college he studied law in the office of the elder John P. Hale, Esq., of Rochester, where he began practice in 1819.

Mr. Barker was for several years a prominent member of the Legislature of New Hampshire, and in 1827 was elected representative to Congress. He was extensively acquainted with the science of politics in general, and particularly acquainted with the political history of his own country. He was a politician of independent principles and enlarged views, a ripe and finished scholar, a sound, correct, and able lawyer. Few men possessed more of the benevolent and amiable virtues. His promptness in all the duties of life, his uncompromising integrity, his unostentatious deportment, and his urbanity of manners won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was a Christian man, of deep and thorough conscientiousness. In all the relations of life he was a man his friends could least bear to part with. He was an original member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and the present sketch is largely taken from a notice in their fourth volume of New Hampshire Collections, written by his pastor, Rev. Isaac Willey.

Mr. Barker married Oct. 2, 1823, Mary, eldest daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Upham, and died April 1, 1834, leaving two children:—*David*, who died at the age of thirteen, and *Mary*.

3. BENJAMIN BARKER, born Rochester Oct. 16, 1799. He lived for a time at Great Falls in the employ of the manufacturing company, but soon returned to Rochester. In 1838 he went as far West as St. Louis, thinking to find a place to locate, but was disappointed in the country, and was glad to get back. He and

his brother soon after began the manufacture of blankets, but were not very successful. He then "kept store" for some years, and was afterwards in the lumber business with his brother. He owned a sawmill and gristmill for many years, and at one time manufactured lasts in the upper part of the mill. In 1834 he was chosen deacon in the Congregational Church, and few men ever filled that office more worthily; for the most prominent thing in Deacon Barker's life was his religion. He was a praying man, constant at the social meetings of the church, and in his closet, or "prayer retreat," still reverently remembered by his surviving daughter. He was also a working man, holding Sunday Schools for years in Milton and other out-districts. The good results of his labor cannot be estimated. A man who met him in Boston said "Mr. Barker, I owe all my success in life to you, — to that Sunday School at Milton."

Deacon Barker married first, Aug. 13, 1827, Eliza W. March, who died Jan. 14, 1836; second, Jan. 14, 1839, Charity Tebbets, who died Sept. 1, 1874. He died Dec. 18, 1873. He had three children: — *George W.*, *Caroline M.*, and *Eliza M.*, only the second of whom is now living.

4. *Thomas Simpson Barker*, born Rochester July 24, 1802; went South and died there March 31, 1826.

5. *William Barker*, born Rochester Dec. 23, 1804; went South to settle his brother's estate, and died there Sept. 23, 1827.

6. *George Barker*, born Rochester Oct. 19, 1807. He was in business, as mentioned in previous sketches, with his brother and brother-in-law, in trade and manufacture. He resided seven years in Dover, and later in life removed to South Berwick, Me., where he died Oct. 18, 1880. He married, June 25, 1831, Emily J. March, who died at South Berwick, Me., Aug. 6, 1871. She was a lovely Christian woman, and much lamented. They had six children: — *Charles A.*, *Anna S.*, residing in South Berwick, Me., *George F.*, residing in Chicago, Ill., *Jonas M.*, *John M.*, and *Emily M.*, of whom only two survived childhood.

7. *Maria Barker*, born Rochester Dec. 14, 1810; died Oct. 1, 1819.

HON. NOAH TEBBETS.

NOAH TEBBETS, the youngest son of James and Mary (Nutter) Tebbets, was born Dec. 26, 1802, at Rochester, where his ancestors had lived for more than one hundred years. His father, James Tebbets, was a blacksmith, and had his "shop" for many years on Main street where the old "Union Store" building now is, and was a man noted for his industry and integrity. He died at Rochester in November, 1854, aged eighty-two years.

Noah Tebbets as a boy was fond of books, quick to learn, and determined to be educated. He was prepared for college at the academies at Wakefield, N. H., and Saco, Me., and entered Dartmouth University, but when the Supreme Court of the United States demolished the University, he, with others, entered Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1822. In college his scholarship was extensive and thorough. He was the third scholar in his class at graduation. At commencement the salutatory was assigned him, and later a Latin "Master's oration."

After his graduation Mr. Tebbets studied law in his native village with Jeremiah H. Woodman, Esq., for three years, and in 1825 was admitted to the bar of York County, Me., and commenced practice at North Parsonsfield, Me. In 1827 he moved to "Middle Village," Parsonsfield, Me., and entered into partnership with the Hon. Rufus McIntyre, then a member of Congress. His practice extended through York County, Me., and "Old Strafford" in New Hampshire.

June 3, 1828, he married Mary Esther, the eldest daughter of J. H. Woodman, Esq., of Rochester. He remained at Parsonsfield seven years, where he was superintending school committee nearly all the time, and by his labors and care brought the schools of Parsonsfield to a very high degree of excellence.

In 1834 Mr. Tebbets removed to his old home, Rochester, where he continued the practice of his profession until his death. As a lawyer he never favored litigation, nor allowed his clients to become involved in the law, if he could keep them out of it. He believed that his highest duty as a lawyer was to be a peacemaker. As a citizen he was public spirited and constantly striving to advance all social and educational enterprises. He was prominently active in re-establishing the social library in this village,

and was the first librarian under the new charter (p. 183). He was ever the friend of progress, and believed that ancient ideas should give way to a more liberal policy, and did much for the improvement of schoolhouses, teachers, and scholars. He was an active temperance man in those early days when it cost something to denounce the sale of liquors, and by his addresses throughout the State sought to interest the people in the temperance cause. His sympathy with his fellowmen was unbounded, and was shown not alone in words but in action as well.

In politics Mr. Tebbets was a Democrat and received the full confidence and support of his party, while he did not hesitate to oppose the party leaders when their actions seemed to him unwise or unfair. He had no taste for political preferment, and though often urged to be a candidate for office, he refused to leave the quiet and peace of private life. He loved his home and his family, and would not have surrendered them for all the shadows of fame that might flit across his path. In 1842, when the laws of the State were to be revised, and a great struggle was made in the temperance interest, he consented to be a candidate for the Legislature, and was elected by a large majority. In the Legislature he was a member of the judiciary and banking committees. In January, 1843, Mr. Tebbets was appointed by Governor Hubbard a circuit justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He accepted the position with feelings of great distrust of his own ability, but how well he discharged the duties of the office can be told by the following tribute to his memory from his life-long friend, the late Hon. John P. Hale, who, in speaking of Judge Tebbets's appointment and character as a jurist, said:—"Perhaps injustice is done to no one else when it is said that no appointment is recollected to have been made by the Executive of this State, within the memory of the speaker, which was received with more satisfaction by the whole community than was that of Judge Tebbets. His character, disposition, and habits of thought eminently qualified him for success in the office to which he was promoted. His great integrity, his even temper, his suavity of manner, his clear perception, his modest distrust of his own powers, which induced him to listen patiently and respectfully to the arguments and suggestions of others, and the clearness and distinctness with which he announced the results to which his reflec-

tions had led him, were such estimable and rare qualities for a judge, that his friends and the public had already formed and were cherishing the most favorable anticipations of his reputation and usefulness in his judicial career. He never sank the gentleman in the judge, but always treated every one who had occasion to transact business with him on the bench, with such urbanity and kindness, that it is believed he never, even by accident, wounded the feelings of the humblest individual who approached him."

A friend who knew him from childhood says that "the trait of character which most eminently distinguished him was, after all, his *integrity*. It seemed impressed on his whole mien, and to be beaming forth in all his actions. Even a stranger when introduced into his presence seemed at once to feel the assurance that he was dealing with an *honest* man, and that no concealment or disguise was necessary."

While holding a term of court at Gilford, in August, 1844, he was suddenly attacked with typhoid fever, which compelled him to adjourn the court and return home on the 30th of August. He died Sept. 9, 1844, at the age of forty-one years and eight months, and his body lies buried in the "Old Graveyard" in Rochester.

Judge Tebbets had six children, one of whom, 'James, 'died in infancy.

His eldest son, THEODORE TEBBETS, was born in Parsonsfield, Me., April 1, 1831. A studious and scholarly boy, he found himself at his father's death mainly dependent upon his own exertions to secure an education. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy at Exeter, and graduated at Harvard with high honors, in the class of 1851. He was professor in the classical department at Phillips Academy one year, and graduated from the Divinity School at Cambridge, Mass., July 17, 1855. On the 19th of September following he was ordained pastor of the First Unitarian Society at Lowell, Mass. After preaching two Sundays he was prostrated by a severe illness which compelled his resignation. He so far recovered that he was installed pastor of the First Unitarian Parish at Medford, Mass., April 15, 1857. He was forced a second time to resign on account of failing health, and died in New York City, Jan. 29, 1863. He married, in 1857, Ellen,

daughter of John Sever, of Kingston, Mass., whom he left a widow with one son, *John S. Tebbets*, now residing in Kansas City, Mo.

The only daughter of Judge Tebbets, *Sarah C.*, is now living in Rochester. She married Hon. George C. Peavey of Strafford, who died in 1876.

Hall W. Tebbets, his third son, died at Lynn., Mass., in 1880, leaving a widow and four children.

Charles B. Tebbets, the fourth son, is one of the wealthiest and most extensive shoe manufacturers in Lynn, Mass.

The youngest son, *Noah Tebbets*, bears the name of his honored father, on the day of whose burial he was born. He is now a lawyer residing in Brooklyn, N. Y. Two of these sons, Hall W. and Noah, were in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion, and Noah Tebbets was one of the "Guard of Honor" over the remains of the late General U. S. Grant from Mt. McGregor to Riverside Park (p. 231).

Judge Tebbets's widow died at Rochester aged seventy-one years, beloved and blessed by all who knew her. She was indeed a fitting companion for such a man as Judge Tebbets, and her memory will ever be precious to the many who came in contact with her.

In conclusion it can be truthfully said that the fine qualities of Judge Tebbets's character were harmonized and crowned by a religious consecration. He reverently attributed all that was good and true in his character, to God working in him to do and to will, while he humbly confessed how far he fell below the standard of Christian manliness presented in the Gospel and life of Jesus. In public and in private, at fitting times, he avowed his dependence on God for all his happiness in this life, and for all his hopes of immortality, and he trusted in the love of our Savior, always seeking to cherish a sense of his accountability to the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

WHITEHOUSE.

BY HON. CHARLES S. WHITEHOUSE.

The village of Gonic (an abbreviation of the Indian name Squam-anagonick) is pleasantly situated in the southerly part of Rochester, on the banks of the Cochecho river. Sixty years ago it had

only a dozen or so houses of the old-fashioned New England type and value. It had two small stores, where the farmers of that neighborhood exchanged their limited produce for an equally limited amount of calico, pins, needles, molasses, salt fish, and New England rum. It had no village church, no commodious schoolhouse, no flourishing factory, no neat dwelling-houses. It had a sawmill, which was run in the spring and the fall of the year to get out the small quantity of lumber required by the farmers. It had a gristmill, which was run the year round, "by fits and starts," as the harvest of corn, wheat, and rye required. It had a brickyard where some one, usually the village store-keeper, nearly every summer made a small kiln of seventy-five or a hundred thousand bricks, to be peddled out the following fall and winter. Its few inhabitants had but a limited amount of this world's goods, and not very exalted aspirations for the treasures of the world to come. The neighboring farmers were forehanded, well to do, had good farms, were fairly industrious, went to church once in a while, were politically zealous at town meetings, patriotic at fall musters, and generally bibulous and hilarious at both, paid their taxes (with some grumbling), and were sublimely indifferent to doing things in any way different from the way their fathers did before them.

In this year of our Lord 1888, Gonic presents a very different appearance from sixty years ago. Its pretty, modern-built church, with an average congregation of nearly two hundred, its Sabbath School of seventy-five or more children, its convenient schoolhouse with ninety to a hundred scholars, its prosperous factory paying over \$4,000 monthly for labor to its one hundred and fifty industrious and contented operatives, its seven brickyards making from sixteen to twenty million bricks yearly, and consuming eight to ten thousand cords of wood in burning them, its stores, post-office, and at one time a bank, its public hall, engine company, machine shop, blacksmithy, railroads and depots, neat dwelling-houses, social and moral societies, make it what it is, a pleasant and thriving New England village. And this change, this growth in moral, intellectual, and material prosperity from sixty years ago, is largely if not wholly the result of one man's enterprise and energy, and that man was NICHOLAS VARNEY WHITEHOUSE.

The Whitehouse family is supposed to be of Welsh extraction,

and tradition has it that three brothers (the common legend of American ancestry) emigrated to this country in its early settlement, and made homes in different parts of New England, and that from these descended all who bear the name of Whitehouse. This tradition is vague, as most traditions are.

The parents of the subject of this paper were Israel and Olive (Varney) Whitehouse. The father, Israel Whitehouse, was born near Gonic in 1778, and died March 1, 1841. He was brought up a shoemaker and cobbler, in the fall, winter, and spring going from house to house, with his kit of tools rolled up in a leather apron, repairing the old and making new boots and shoes for the neighboring families. He was a well-meaning man with but limited education, simple in his habits, somewhat choleric in temper, as his sons often found out, contented to drift along in the world if he had enough to eat and drink, and indifferent in some ways about his family. The mother, Olive (Varney) Whitehouse, was ambitious, and as far as the limited means at her command would permit, strove diligently to better her own and her children's welfare, and it was from her that two of the boys derived many of the qualities which afterwards made them prosperous business men and respected citizens. Their children were three sons, *Nicholas*, *Enoch*, and *Silas*. The youngest (*Silas*) learned the trade of shoemaker, as did his brothers, and worked at it most of the time in the winter. In the summer he was a brickmaker. He was a pleasant, amiable man, kind and obliging, but with little force and energy. He was never married, and died of consumption April 1, 1854, aged 43 years. *Enoch*, who was born September 1, 1807, left the family roof when sixteen or seventeen years of age, to learn the hatters' trade with his uncle, Isaac Varney, an honored, influential, and wealthy Quaker of North Berwick, Me. After completing his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman in Haverhill, and in Chelmsford, now Lowell, Mass., for a few years, when his health becoming impaired, he returned to Gonic. He was in company with his brother Nicholas a few years as a country storekeeper. Afterwards he had a store in Dover, N. H., for a short time, and finally moved to Rochester, where he ever after lived. He was a very industrious and prudent man, keen at a trade, and saving of his gains. The stinted advantages of his boyhood life and early manhood made him so,

and the prosperity of later life failed to eradicate or modify these qualities. He did not possess the restless enterprise and energy of his elder brother, Nicholas, nor that buoyant, enthusiastic spirit which characterized the latter, but his careful business habits, joined with a naturally cautious judgment and frugal tastes, brought him a handsome competence. He married Mary Ann McDuffee of Rochester, daughter of John McDuffee, in 1837, and died March 8, 1879, aged seventy-two years, leaving a widow, but no children.

Nicholas, or as he was generally known by his simple initials, N. V. WHITEHOUSE, was born in Gonic, Oct. 22, 1802, in a house that stood on the spot now occupied by the dwelling of William H. Felker. His early boyhood was one of deprivation and neglect, with but little effort on the part of his father to give him the benefit that the district school of six weeks in summer, and the same number in winter, might have afforded. It was work, work, from his earliest remembrance. When twelve years old he was put to work, like most boys of poor parents, either helping his father or the neighbors in such work as a boy of that age could do. After this time of life the six weeks' summer schooling was dispensed with, and what education he obtained was from the winter term. When fifteen years old he had learned something of the shoemakers' trade and often accompanied his father in his shoe-making trips among the neighboring farmers. When but seventeen years old he walked to Boston, the journey occupying two days, and found work with one "Master Griggs," in Brookline, Mass. Here he remained two years, working on a farm for \$10 per month, and his board. At this early age he showed a marked ability for general business matters. This, united with a genial manner and unquestioning honesty, gained the confidence of "Master Griggs" so fully that, in a month or two after hiring with him, he was intrusted with the driving of the market wagon into Boston every other morning and selling the products of the farm. At the end of two years he returned to Gonic. The following spring he worked in Salmon Falls, in the wheel pits and foundation trenches of the factory which was being built there that season. He remained at such rough work but a few weeks, as it was gradually breaking down a constitution which, at this period of his life, was rather delicate. Again he returned



N. V. Whitehouse

to Gonic, and this time became clerk for John Plummer, in the village store, a cheap wooden building which then stood on what is now the village square. Here he exhibited the same aptitude for business, the same energy and enthusiasm, that characterized him all through life. When not quite twenty-three years old he built the brick store, still standing, though recently greatly improved and modernized by his son, stocked it with the goods required at that time in a country store, and began trading for himself.

The following year he fitted up the story over the store as a dwelling, furnished it in a simple manner, and on the 31st day of July, 1825, did what he used to say was "the best day's work of his life," by marrying Susan, the daughter of Stephen and Elisabeth (Chesley) Place.

For the following three or four years he was busily engaged in trading, when, having trusted out much of his stock and "hard times" coming on, he failed. His creditors took what remained of his stock and, in the language of those days, "shut him up." Nothing daunted or discouraged, he began to look about to get started again, and about this time went to New York to try for something, but getting homesick after three weeks' absence from his young wife and family, he returned. His well-known integrity, energy, and ability soon brought to his assistance friends who helped him start again, and in 1830 he was once more embarked in trade. In the fall of 1833 he closed up his store in Gonic, moved to Dover, and opened a store on "the Landing," as it was called, in the Sawyer brick block. The surroundings being distasteful to him, or the business not proving all he anticipated, he moved back to Gonic the following spring.

For the next five or six years he made business lively in the little village. He bought the old sawmill and privilege, enlarged and improved that and the gristmill attached, built an addition for making linseed oil, another addition for making plow handles and plow beams, enlarged the gristmill and improved the processes for making flour and meal, bought and operated wood lots, manufactured lumber, and dealt largely in wood with parties in Dover, made bricks, ground plaster, and established wool carding and cloth dressing. This latter business gave him reputation beyond the limits of his native town. The mill was esteemed the

best equipped for those times, doing the best work of any in the county, and brought custom from every town in the county, and many beyond. It was the beginning of what was to be the leading occupation of his life, and the present Gonic Mills.

About 1838 certain parties by the name of Hibbard and Carr leased the wool-carding rooms, and persuaded him to enlarge them and put in additional machinery for the manufacture of guernsey cloth, and also to become responsible for some of their wool purchases. Things went along smoothly for a while, when one night Hibbard and Carr ran away, leaving him a small lot of stock, supplies, and unfinished goods, some debts, and but a slight knowledge of the details of manufacturing. Not a whit discouraged by the unpromising outlook, he quickly took in the situation of affairs, and soon after associated himself with John Lees and Edmund E. Thompson, two practiced manufacturers, and continued the business for a few years, but soon became embarrassed again. The business was badly managed, a vexatious lawsuit growing out of the loan of the surplus revenue from the town followed, and he was again harassed. His property was attached, and complete failure again stared him in the face. Many of the older citizens of the town can yet recall the intense feeling raised by this quarrel over the "surplus revenue," which was intensified by Mr. Whitehouse's pronounced partisanship as a Whig. The town meetings, quarrels, lawsuits, discussions, and wrangles were interminable. The town sold his property at auction, his credit was gone, and his honesty and integrity impeached. In spite of all this, good was to come out of it. His energy and activity disarmed his enemies, his patience and fortitude shamed the lukewarm and indifferent, and a small circle of staunch friends stood by him through thick and thin. It showed his townsmen the kind of man they had to deal with, and that however adverse circumstances might combine to prostrate him for the time, he couldn't be kept down. No sooner was the pressure slackened than he was on his feet again. He never lost his pluck and energy. When matters looked the worst, his life-long friend, John McDuffee of Rochester, bought up the whole property, leased it to Mr. Whitehouse, and relieved him from his perplexities and embarrassments. This was about 1843, and for the next five years he had prosperous sailing. He enlarged and improved the mill

property, changing much of the old machinery and adding new, converted the mill into a woolen flannel mill, discarded some of his minor operations, and settled down to be a flannel manufacturer. Parker, Wilder & Co. of Boston were associated with Mr. Whitehouse, and the business connection formed then continued for thirty-five years, almost to the time of Mr. Whitehouse's death. This business association with Parker, Wilder & Co. has been of incalculable benefit to the town of Rochester. From it have grown the present extensive establishments at Gonic and East Rochester, and, consequently, two thriving villages. But Mr. Whitehouse's success was doomed to a fresh misfortune. It seemed as though the "fickle jade, Fortune," was determined to test his powers of endurance and fortitude, for on the night of the 20th of June, 1848, the whole property was consumed by fire—not a stick left standing, and only a small amount of unfinished goods and stock being saved. This was a severe blow, and for a few days this earnest, intrepid man seemed crushed. But his mental depression was brief. In less than a month he had made a settlement with the insurance companies, cleared away the wreck, and was cheerily preparing plans for rebuilding. The following year (1849) found a new mill built and four sets of machinery in successful operation. He continued till August, 1859, when, with Parker, Wilder & Co., he organized the present Gonic Manufacturing Company, and became its president, agent, and manager, and continued so until his final retirement from the company in 1877.

In 1861, on the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he made extensive improvements about the Gonic privilege, and during the seasons of 1863-64-65, laid the foundations and built the present large four-storied brick mill, connecting it with the mill built in 1849. The close of the war brought about a severe depression in business, and the new mill remained idle for several years. He finally closed out all interest in the corporation to Parker, Wilder & Co. of Boston in 1877, as before stated.

In 1863, in connection with Mr. John Hall, Mr. Samuel B. Rindge of Boston, and four others, he obtained the charter for the Coheco Woolen Manufacturing Company at East Rochester, and helped organize that corporation. He was elected its first president and remained such till his death. He took great interest

in the development of that fine property, and always evinced great pride in the thriving village that was growing up, and the signs of material, social, and moral prosperity that had sprung into life from the wise forethought and management of his friends, Hall and Rindge, with himself. To these three men is due very largely the credit of making East Rochester a model New England village.

In 1856 the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank was chartered, largely through his efforts, and located in Rochester village. After a few years dissensions arose in the board of directors, and in 1860, he and his friends having purchased a majority of the stock, a new board of officers was elected and the bank removed to Gonic village, he becoming its president and continuing so till his death. His son, E. F. Whitehouse, was made cashier. When the government established the national banking system this bank was merged into the Gonic National Bank, continuing under his management to the day of his death, and shortly after was wound up. The Gonic Five-Cent Savings Bank was established by him. He was one of the original directors in the Nashua & Rochester Railroad, a position he held at the time of his death.

In early life he took much interest in military affairs, and was made quartermaster sergeant of the 39th Regiment in 1826. In 1829 he was commissioned captain and adjutant in the same regiment by Gov. Benjamin Pierce, and all through life was an earnest advocate of a citizen soldiery. He was never happier than when attending gatherings where martial music was a feature. It seemed to be the very thing his enthusiastic and energetic spirit craved.

In politics Mr. Whitehouse exercised a leading influence, not only in his own town, but throughout the county and State. In his early manhood he was an Adams man, as the party was known in New Hampshire at that time, and afterwards a Henry Clay Whig, and always a stanch advocate of the American system of protection to home industries as promulgated by the great Kentucky statesman. In 1837 he, with John McDuffee, John Chapman, and a few other leading men of the town, was instrumental in wresting the political control of the town from the Democratic party, who had held it for ten years or more previously, and was elected moderator, and representative to the Legislature, that year and the next. When the Know-Nothing party sprung into

existence, in 1855, he, with other far-seeing men, saw the opportunity to wrest the control of the State from the Democrats, and, entering heartily into that campaign, was a prominent candidate before the convention for member of Congress. He did not receive that nomination, but was nominated and elected a member of the Governor's Council. The following year he was defeated, but re-elected the next year, serving under Governors Ralph Metcalf and William Haile. His keen perceptions of the peculiar situation of political affairs at this time, united with excellent judgment of men, made him an important factor in preparing the way for the Republican party, and from this time to the day of his death he was a Republican of the most pronounced type. In 1876 he was elected a member to revise the constitution of the State, the other members from Rochester being Ebenezer G. Wallace, James H. Edgerly, Franklin McDuffee, and Charles E. Jenkins. On more than one occasion he was favorably talked of for Governor of the State. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he took an active part in everything relating to raising the quota of the town, and in all things pertaining to the comfort and welfare of the soldiers and their families, and gave \$100 to the first twenty men who enlisted from Rochester. Though never connected with any church, he was always a liberal friend to all. In early life he was a constant attendant at the Congregational Church, but in 1840 he was instrumental in building the Free Baptist Church in Gonic, and ever after identified himself with that society, giving largely to its support, and for remodeling and rebuilding the same at different times. The hospitable doors of his own house were always ajar, and ministers and laymen always found a warm welcome. Many a worthy minister has enjoyed his hospitality, and, departing, been cheered with more substantial assistance. In the family he was generous, self-sacrificing, considerate, and full of the tenderest affection; in society, a genial, bright, and generous spirit. This disposition led him to seek public gatherings, and he was frequently to be seen at fairs, camp-meetings, church festivals, and other social entertainments. He was frequently called to preside at public meetings, and always acquitted himself with tact and ability. Few men have been born in Rochester who have excelled him in deeds of unostentatious charity, or who have more impressed themselves upon the community in every way

to promote the business interests of the town, or the good of society. Many a young man starting in life has been indebted to him for advice, encouragement, and money, which eventually led them to success as business men; and more than one young man owes his education to the pecuniary aid he furnished gratuitously. The pleasant village of Gonic has been almost wholly built up by the manufacturing business he created and conducted for so many years. Everything that was calculated to promote its prosperity received his enthusiastic support. His energy and courage, his public spirit and generous kindness, are worthy the emulation of every young man. He died Nov. 21, 1878, leaving a widow, who died May, 1888. Their children were as follows:

1. *Elizabeth Ann* married Henry W. Locke, of Gonic, and died 1855, leaving a daughter Fanny, wife of George Johnson, of Boston.

2. * *CHARLES SIDNEY WHITEHOUSE*, writer of the above sketch, was born at Gonic September 3, 1827. Attended the district school until 1840, when he went two terms to the academy at Center Strafford. In the summers of 1841 and '42, he was at the academy in Durham, and in the winters attended the academy in Rochester. In 1843 he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, where he remained two years, and then became clerk with E. & W. Andrews, of Dover. In the latter part of 1846 he went to Lowell as clerk for Benjamin T. Hardy. In January, 1848, he entered the mill of his father to learn the business. Being of an active temperament, he took earnest hold of all matters connected with the village, and as soon as he was twenty-one years old, engaged in the political affairs of the town and county. In 1854 and '55, he was energetic in the political revolution, which, resulting in the birth of the Republican party, upset the Democratic party in both town and State. When the presidential campaign of 1856 opened at Wolfeborough, September 8, he joined, with his brother Freeman, George and Smith Scates (two young men from Milton, then at work in Rochester), and William Beedle, in organizing a Fremont glee club, and sung at that gathering which was presided over by the Hon. John P. Hale. Mr. Hale was so impressed with the power and influence such singing would exert in a political campaign, that he urged them to continue in the work, and from that date till after the election in November, their services were in constant demand at mass-meetings,

* This sketch prepared by C. W. Folsom.



Chas S Whitcomb
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flag-raising, and other political gatherings. He represented Rochester in the Legislature of 1862, and was a member of the New Hampshire Senate in 1863-64. For the next ten years he devoted himself to the factory with his father, but all the time was foremost in all matters pertaining to the general prosperity of the village of Gonic, and of the whole town. In 1875 he was nominated by the Republicans of the first congressional district for member of Congress, and though he conducted his part of that campaign with vigor and credit to himself, he was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Frank Jones, of Portsmouth. Declining a renomination, which meant an election, in 1877, he devoted himself to manufacturing. In 1875, he assumed charge of the woolen mills at East Rochester, where he remained five years, and then retired from the business. In 1882 he received the appointment of United States weigher in the Boston custom-house, where he remained till he was removed by the Democratic administration in 1886. In 1882 he was appointed by Governor Charles Bell, the first State Auditor under the new law, and was reappointed for 1883. He was also a delegate to the national Republican convention, at Philadelphia, which nominated General Grant for the second term.

Since 1886 he has not been engaged in active business beyond attending to his private affairs. Few men have been more active in the politics of the town than he, and he has always been public-spirited in his acts and liberal in his views. In many ways he has served his neighbors and townsmen faithfully and well. He married Ellen Frances Foster, of Norway, Maine, Sept. 30, 1852, and has two children — Walter Barker Whitehouse, born Sept. 25, 1854, now in Chicago, Illinois, and Alice Atherton Whitehouse, born Nov. 9, 1862. The latter married W. C. Sanborn, druggist, and lives in Rochester.

Colonel Whitehouse's life has been one of ceaseless activity. His mental energy, indomitable will, tenacious memory, his habit of investigating all theories before accepting them as facts, and his diligence in studying all intellectual, as well as commercial or political questions, have marked him out as a predestined leader in society. His sharp insight into the character of the many classes of people with whom his business has brought him into contact, has enabled him to maintain a strong bond of sympathy between himself and those whom he has employed. Few men have a more

genuine regard for the common brotherhood of man than he, and to this fact much of his popularity is naturally due.

He has great local pride, and as a recognized leader, quick in thought and prompt in action, he awakens sluggish minds and even old-fogyism into useful activity. His influence induced the people to plant shade-trees and ornament their houses and grounds, till the result is a beautiful little country village. The meeting-house at Gonic was dilapidated, the services thinly attended, and the faithful few much discouraged. Becoming superintendent of the Sunday School, Mr. Whitehouse organized and led a choir, and then very materially aided in rebuilding the present beautiful church edifice. He has been interested and active in school affairs, and in the fire department of the town. To his executive ability as superintendent of the first town fair was due in a great measure its success.

His natural musical gifts have enabled him to create a healthy musical sentiment in the community. As far back as 1842 or '43, he sang in the old Congregational Church on the common. From that time till the present, there has not been an "Old Folks' Concert" or a choral union in the details of which he has not had a prominent part. His earnest work in all these public affairs has not been for notoriety, but to accomplish results for the public good.

He is a writer of no small ability, pleasing and convincing as a speaker, and generally carrying his point.

Rochester has been fortunate in having a citizen so thoroughly public-spirited, and possessed of so solid sense as *Charles Sidney Whitehouse*.

3. ENOCH FREEMAN WHITEHOUSE, born 1830, was a musical *genius*. He was one of the finest and sweetest ballad singers the country ever produced. He first traveled with "Ossian's Bards," under the leadership of the noted Ossian E. Dodge. Then he managed a company called "Whitehouse's New England Bards." After a few years at home, he started alone with his guitar, drawing large houses wherever he went. He was afterwards cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Rochester, which became the First National Bank of Gonic. He married Mary Abbie McDuffie Dec. 3, 1861, and was drowned near the Isles of Shoals Aug. 28, 1865.

His power as a singer was wonderful. Few Rochester men have been more widely known and beloved than he. The press was everywhere enthusiastic in his praise. One paper says, "He is cer-



FREDERICK WHITEHOUSE.

tainly a very remarkable singer. ‘The Dying Boy,’ as sung by him, is one of the best things we ever heard. All seemed to hold their breath in suspense, and every heart swelled with silent and inexpressible emotion under the sad, plaintive power. To us it was wonderful.” Another says, “The unostentatious gentleness of his disposition, the tenderness of his feelings, his thorough sensibility to the emotions of the heart, fitted him admirably for his work, and as a ballad singer he was without a rival in the land. It was his to sway the souls of the throngs who gathered to hear him, as the harp-strings are swayed to sweetest vibrations by the touch of a master-hand.”

His personal qualities also attracted many friends. Tender-hearted and generous to the extreme, he was constantly giving away large sums to assist the unfortunate. At the time of the Pemberton Mill disaster, he sang in Salem to a “thousand-dollar house.” The next day he went to Lawrence and gave every cent of it to relieve the sufferers. With such rare gifts, such tender sympathies, and such open-handed generosity, it is not strange that his sad death sent a thrill of sorrow not only throughout New England, but to many hearts throughout the land.

4. *Emily J.* married Joseph Varney, of Wolfeborough, and has a daughter Lizzie.

5. *Albert* died in childhood.

6. *Arthur* married Ida, daughter of George Pierce, of Dover, and died leaving one child.

JOHN McDUFFEE.

BY ALONZO H. QUINT, D. D.

To men of their own energetic stock, who, refusing all political preferment, have given comprehensive abilities, sterling integrity, and sagacious industry to the development of business, many New Hampshire towns owe an imperishable debt. John McDuffee’s record is in the prosperity of Rochester.

The name itself suggests that strong Scotch-Irish blood which endured the siege of Londonderry, in which were Mr. McDuffee’s ancestors, *John McDuffee*, and his wife, Martha, honored in tradition. John and Martha McDuffee had four sons:—*Mansfield*,

Archibald, John, and Daniel. Mansfield went to London, England; the other three came, with their parents, to America, in the emigration which gave New Hampshire the powerful stock of Derry and Londonderry. *John*, the father of these sons, settled in Rochester in 1729, on land on the east side of the Cochecho river, adjoining Gonic Lower Falls—the farm of eighty-five acres remaining without break in the family, and now owned by the subject of this sketch. The Rochester settler was, as just stated, the father of *Capt. Daniel McDuffee*, and also of *Col. John McDuffee*, a gallant officer in the old French and Revolutionary wars, lieutenant-colonel in Colonel Poor's regiment—who, never marrying, adopted his brother Daniel's son John, and eventually made him his heir. *John McDuffee*, the colonel's heir, was a farmer in good circumstances, married Abigail, daughter of Simon and Sarah (Ham) Torr, and was father of JOHN McDUFFEE, the subject of this sketch, who was born on the farm once the colonel's, about a mile and a half from Rochester village, on the Dover road, Dec. 6, 1803.

Of course, while working on the farm more or less, he had, for five or more years, the advantage of a good school, kept at the village by "Master" Henry H. Orne (D. C. 1812), of severe discipline and good scholarship, who supplemented the public school with a private one each autumn. Mr. Orne was a very successful teacher, and among the associates of John McDuffee in this school were Thomas C. Upham, Nathaniel G. Upham, John P. Hale, and Noah Tebbets. In 1818, at the age of fifteen, the boy entered Franklin Academy in Dover, the first day of its existence, Thomas E. Sawyer and Richard Kimball being among his associates, and Rev. Mr. Thayer being its principal. Here he fitted to enter college as sophomore, but returned home, and at the age of eighteen went into the store of his uncle, John Greenfield, at Rochester. It was a large country store, where everything was sold. After two years' experience, being only twenty years of age, he began the same business for himself on the same square; was successful, and, after two years, took into partnership his uncle, Jonathan H. Torr. During this period he was commissioned postmaster of Rochester, being not of age when appointed, and held the office until removed on Jackson's accession to the presidency.

In the spring of 1831 he went to Dover and began the same



John W. Drayton

business on a broader scale, first in the "Perkins block," and in the autumn, as the first tenant of the northern store in the new "Watson block," on the Landing, Ira Christie being his next southern neighbor. This locality, now at an end for such purposes, was then the place of business and offices. Steady success continued to reward his energy and industry; but in February, 1833, selling to Andrew Pierce, Jr., he returned to Rochester to settle the large estate of his wife's father, Joseph Hanson, who dying in December previous had made him executor. Mr. Hanson, whose daughter Joanna (by his marriage with Charity Dame) Mr. McDuffee had married June 21, 1829, was one of the three old and wealthy merchants of Rochester, Nathaniel Upham and Jonas C. March being the other two. The settlement of this extended estate and business was completed and the accounts settled by Mr. McDuffee's energy in seven months; and it caused his entire abandonment of trade, although he had been eminently successful.

There was no bank in Rochester. Old traders had some connection with the Strafford Bank in Dover, and the Rockingham Bank in Portsmouth. They loaned money instead of getting discounts. Mr. Hanson's safe, where he kept all his securities, was a small brick building back of his store, with a sheet-iron door fastened by a padlock. He kept some deposits, however, in Strafford Bank, and was a stockholder in that and in the Rockingham Bank. The three principal traders used to go to Boston twice a year on horseback, to buy goods. Mr. McDuffee saw that a bank was needed. He prepared the plans, secured signatures, obtained a charter from the Legislature in 1834, and the Rochester Bank was organized with ninety stockholders and a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, later increased to one hundred and twenty thousand, with one hundred and thirty stockholders. Of the original ninety, only one besides Mr. McDuffee now survives. On the organization he became cashier, his brother-in-law, Dr. James Farrington (p. 345), being president. This bank was the frontier bank, no other existing between Rochester and Canada, and it was the first bank which the counterfeits from Canada naturally but uselessly struck. It was a favorite of the people, and was so managed that its dividends were eight or nine per cent. It is well known that the business was really left to the

probity and skill of its cashier. Cashier for twenty years, on the then renewal of its charter, Mr. McDuffee resigned the cashiership in favor of his son Franklin, and became president. The bank did not become a national bank until 1874, and in the six years previous he and his son formed the house of "John McDuffee & Co., private bankers," took up the old bank's business, and successfully carried it on. In 1874 they merged it in a national bank, the one being president and the other cashier, as before, and the two taking two fifths of its stock. It is an interesting fact that no bill has ever been issued by either Rochester bank without the well-known signature of John McDuffee, either as president or cashier; and he still actively administers the interests of the bank he originated in another form sixty-four years ago.

In addition to this Rochester interest, Mr. McDuffee was one of the original grantees of the Dover National Bank, and for a short time was a director: but his interest became more in the Strafford Bank at Dover, of which, under its new charter, he was the second heaviest stockholder, Daniel M. Christie being the first. He became a director in the Strafford National Bank in 1870, and still actively holds that position. The stock of this bank has recently sold at one hundred per cent above par.

The Norway Plains Savings Bank at Rochester was chartered in 1851, and Mr. McDuffee became its treasurer, being succeeded by his son Franklin in 1867, and himself becoming president—an office in which he still remains. It is worth recalling, that, although this bank was ordered in the panic to pay out only five sixths of any deposit, it subsequently petitioned for leave to pay, and did credit to every person affected, the remaining sixth.

Mr. McDuffee early saw the advantages of manufacturing to a community. By his own means and a liberal allowance of banking facilities he has greatly aided their development, the first such enterprise in Rochester, the Mechanics' Manufacturing Company, being decided to locate there by the new banking facilities. Mr. McDuffee was a director. Its business was the manufacture of blankets, and its successor is the Norway Plains Manufacturing Company. The original company Mr. McDuffee carried safely through the crisis of 1837. The mill property at Gonic Mr. McDuffee bought in 1845, to lease to N. V. Whitehouse, that

business might not be given up. He held the purchase for about ten years. The effort was successful, and the property was eventually taken by a joint stock company. Stephen Shorey, owning some facilities for manufacturing at East Rochester, came to Mr. McDuffee to see if the bank would advance means to build. Mr. McDuffee at once pledged the means, and the mills were built. A stock company afterwards purchased mills and machinery, and the thriving village of East Rochester owes its prosperity to Mr. McDuffee's liberal policy. Thus have been developed the three principal water-powers of Rochester.

Mr. McDuffee's personal interests in manufacturing were also in the Great Falls Manufacturing Company, in whose extensive business he was a director for four years; capital, one million five hundred thousand dollars. In 1862 he bought large interests in the Coheco Manufacturing Company at Dover, and since 1874 has been a director of that corporation. As such, he advocated the erection of the great mill, now No. 1, and the replacing of all the old buildings by new and magnificent mills, unsurpassed in the United States. The remarkable success of this company certifies alike to the sagacious boldness and the considerate policy of its directors.

The need of railroad facilities at Rochester was early apparent to Mr. McDuffee. In 1846 he entered into two enterprises—the Coheco road, from Dover to Alton Bay, and the Conway road, from Great Falls to Conway—each of which passed through Rochester. In each road Mr. McDuffee was the largest individual stockholder, and of each was the first treasurer. When the Conway road reached Rochester, Mr. McDuffee resigned its treasurer-ship. The other road, after various difficulties, became the Dover & Winnepesaukee, by the incorporation of the bondholders, and Mr. McDuffee continued to be a director. With "Friend" William Hill, he visited Boston more than thirty times to treat for the lease of this road to the Boston & Maine. The effort was finally successful, and the road, by itself weak, became a fine piece of property. Rochester was thus doubly accommodated; but another avenue was needed, and Mr. McDuffee took part in the Portland & Rochester, which secured a route eastward, of which road he was a director; and he invested liberally in the Rochester & Nashua, which opened a line to the West. The result has been

that Rochester is a "billing-point," and its various manufacturing interests have felt its impetus.

The beauty of McDuffee block, in Rochester, built by him in 1868, exhibits the owner's public spirit. It is an elegant brick building of four stories, containing six stores, twelve offices in the second story, a public hall in the third, and a Masonic hall, one of the finest in the State, in the fourth. In the use of the public hall the liberality of its owner to benevolent objects is well known.

As a Mason, he joined Humane Lodge on the very day he became "of lawful age." Just sixty years later, Dec. 6, 1884, the brethren gave him a commemorative reception in Masonic Hall. Interesting reminiscences, congratulatory addresses, appropriate songs, and a supper occupied the evening. He is the only survivor of the members of the lodge of 1824.

Of other real estate, besides various pieces in Rochester, including such as the Gonic farm, Mr. McDuffee owns the New Durham "powder mill" estate of nine hundred acres of land and eleven hundred acres of water; and in Barrington, two hundred acres on Isinglass river, held with a view to future manufacturing needs.

In religion, Mr. McDuffee was brought up under good old Parson Joseph Haven, and has remained a liberal supporter of the Congregational society. In politics, he was an earnest Whig. His first vote was for the electors who chose John Quincy Adams president, and his postmastership was ended by Andrew Jackson. He has always been a decided Republican.

Mr. McDuffee's great amount of labor has been possible only by the vigorous constitution which he inherited. The boy who, before he left home, "carried the forward swath" in the hayfield, made the man who now accomplishes an amount of work which would surprise many younger men. Monday is always given to the Strafford Bank at Dover; Tuesday he presides at the Rochester Bank meeting; Wednesday at the Savings Bank; and no day is idle.

Feeling the need of some relaxation from business, in the winter of 1885 he visited the Pacific coast, and spent two months in California. In the autumn of the same year he represented his native town in the Legislature, was chairman of the committee on banks, on whose recommendation many bank laws were enacted



for the interest and protection of the savings banks and their depositors.

Judged by the success of his work as the banker, as developing by a liberal and wise help every worthy manufacturing enterprise, and as foremost in the building of the various railways centering in Rochester, it is clear that Mr. McDuffee nobly comes into the list of those spoken of in our first paragraph, whose record is in the prosperity of his native town, where ability, sagacity, integrity, and kindliness have united to make that record, as well as his own personal success.

Of Mr. McDuffee's happy domestic relations nothing need be said. Of his eight children, — naming them in the order of their birth: —

1. *Joseph Hanson McDuffee*, who followed the sea, remained single, and was drowned off the Isles of Shoals Aug. 29, 1865, at the age of thirty-five.

2. FRANKLIN McDUFFEE* was born at Dover, Aug. 27, 1832. When six months old he removed with his parents to Rochester. He entered Gilmanton Academy at the age of twelve years, and graduated with honor at Dartmouth College in 1853. He read law six months with Hon. Daniel M. Christie of Dover, and in May, 1854, accepted the position of cashier in the Rochester State Bank. In 1857 he went on a foot trip to the White Mountains. Owing to the wrong directions of a guide, he was lost in the forest a night and a day, almost perishing from cold and exhaustion. The first house reached was that of Dr. Bemis then absent. Acting under strict orders to admit no one, the family utterly refused to furnish him food or shelter, so that he was compelled to go six miles further, to the Notch House, before obtaining relief. This exposure weakened his constitution, impaired his hearing, and was doubtless the remote cause of his death. In 1858 his health was greatly improved by a voyage to Europe. He applied for passage home on the ill-fated *Austria*, which was burned with all her passengers, but failing to secure a satisfactory berth he escaped. Dec. 4, 1861, he married Miss Mary F. Hayes of Rochester. Their children are: 1. *John Edgar*, who was for two years a member of the class of 1883 in the Chandler Scientific Depart-

* This sketch is by the Editor.

ment of Dartmouth College, but was compelled to relinquish his studies on account of poor health. He has since developed a delicate taste and marked ability as a musician, particularly as a pianist. Having taken lessons for several years under the instruction of J. W. Hill of the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston, he began regular work as a teacher in 1885. Thoroughness and exactness characterize his methods of instruction, in which he is meeting increasing and well-deserved success. Pursuing the study of Harmony under the direction of Stephen A. Emery of Boston, he has already done something as a composer, especially in song music. 2. *Willis*, a member of the class of '90 in Dartmouth College.

Franklin McDuffee was appointed treasurer of the Norway Plains Savings Bank in 1866. Two years later he joined his father in establishing a private banking institution under the name of John McDuffee & Co., bankers. In 1874 this company merged into the Rochester National Bank, of which he became cashier.

He was initiated in Humane Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, Dec. 9, 1856. The next year he was chosen secretary, and after filling other offices was Master of the Lodge in 1863-64. In 1866-67 he officiated as District Deputy of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire.

He served the town as selectman, and for many years as superintending school committee. He was a member of the State Legislature of 1862, and the Constitutional Convention of 1876.

He joined the Congregational Church in 1868, and four years after was chosen deacon, which office he held through the rest of his life. After a sickness of a few weeks he died at Rochester Nov. 11, 1880.

The character of Deacon McDuffee was one of rare excellence, blending many valuable traits. As a lad he was studious, thoughtful, kind, and mature beyond his years. He was well fitted for college at the age of sixteen, but delayed entering till a year later. He was thorough and exact in his studies and ranked high at graduation. One of his instructors writes: "I remember Mr. McDuffee well, as a thoughtful and exemplary student, deserving and receiving the esteem of his instructors and associates. It was always a pleasure to me to see him in the class-room." Another writes, "I recall him as a good scholar, industrious, faithful, and

honest; but very modest and retiring." Highly esteemed by all his classmates, he had but few intimates, but those few were deeply attached to him, and the ties then formed were never broken. He always loved his Alma Mater, and when, unsought by himself, his name was prominently mentioned in alumni circles as a candidate to fill a vacancy in the board of trustees, he remarked to a friend that he should regard such an appointment a greater honor than to be Governor of New Hampshire. He took deep interest in national affairs and had a clear understanding of political issues. He was no managing politician, but simply from force of character he was a leader in his party. Men irrespective of party recognized his leadership in affairs of public interest. He did not win men by flattery, nor by neutrality on important questions. All knew him for a stanch Republican, an unflinching friend of temperance and good order. He had decision, energy, and sturdy pluck, without malice or bitterness, so that even his opponents respected his conscientious integrity. He was not unfrequently able to carry a vote against a current already strongly set the other way, simply by his strong, honest, clear way of stating the case. Men always listened when he rose to speak, knowing his words would be sincere and to the point. He never attempted to speak when he had nothing to say. He studied no graces of oratory. He indulged in no flowers of rhetoric. He drove like a rifle-ball straight for the mark, which he never failed to hit. Hence he was recognized as one of the best and most entertaining lecturers in Strafford county. He took a deep interest in education, and was zealous and untiring in efforts to elevate the schools of Rochester. To no one more than to him the high school owes its standing and success.

From his well-known ability and interest in historical research he was elected a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. In 1865 he began a series of historical sketches in the "Rochester Courier" which were models of simplicity, conciseness, and accuracy. It was his intention to re-write and enlarge these sketches into a complete history of Rochester, but his premature death left the work unfinished. He had, however, collected with great labor much material for this purpose, out of which has grown this present volume.

Mr. McDuffee's mind was essentially mathematical, with keen powers of analytic thought. Flowers of rhetoric could not cover false logic from his eyes, which detected shams at a glance. His power of methodical analysis was well illustrated in his mountain adventure. When he found that he was lost, he realized not only the danger from unseen precipices, but that the attempt to go on would certainly add to his perplexity. Having no means of kindling a fire, he could ward off a fatal chill only by continued exercise. He therefore chose a level spot between two trees and paced back and forth from one tree to the other all night. While thus walking he went over in careful thought the whole day's journey, studying step by step to find his error. In this way he came to a definite conclusion as to just where he had left the true road, and just what course to pursue in the morning. The theory proved true in every particular, and brought him out in safety. This quality of mind turned to mechanics might have made him distinguished as an inventor. In 1876 he invented and patented a valuable "Improvement in Combination and Chronometer Locks," which he sold to a lock manufacturing company for \$500. This invention secures two principal advantages: First, that any accidental stopping of the clock-work will not prevent the opening of the lock. Second, that it can be opened between the hours for which it is set, only by assembling too many persons for a burglar's safety. His methodical mind fitted him especially for business, in which he was a model of diligence, exactness, and integrity. No crookedness or obscurity ever darkened his financial transactions.

His partial loss of hearing, added to his retiring nature, withdrew him somewhat from social life, and his quiet, unobtrusive ways left others of far less merit to be more widely known than he. But his neighbors and townsmen highly appreciated his sterling worth, and his intimates prized his friendship as of one of the sincerest and most lovable of men.

He was pre-eminently meek under abuse. When a temporary clond came upon the Savings Bank, conscious of integrity he was calm and quiet under vituperation. He would patiently answer questions and explain affairs again and again to every interested party, but when, leaving inquiry, any began to rage and revile, he would turn quietly to his books, as if not hearing a word.

Quick in sympathy, he was nobly generous in every worthy cause. The poor were among his sincerest mourners. Unostentatious in his gifts, many a needy one was relieved, only suspecting whence the favor came.

His firm and generous character was beautified and crowned by the graces of a Christian life. His religion, like every other part of his character, was genuine. No affected holiness, no pious driveling marred its excellent simplicity. Shrinking and sensitive, his religion avoided all boastful display. It was, nevertheless, all-pervading, shining in and through his life, leaving a light behind to still guide others to the heavenward path. He was long distrustful and doubting in regard to his own experience, but when he once decided to identify himself with the church of Christ it was a transaction forever. His daily life exemplified the truths he believed. He was emphatically a pillar in the church, an active supporter of every good, a model church officer, the friend and helper of every pastor. One pastor says: "That noble man of God, Frank McDuffee. He was the prince of deacons. We are all better for having known him."

His death was a severe loss, not only to family and church, but to town and State as well. Few worthier or more valuable men ever claimed the Granite State for their home than *Deacon Franklin McDuffee*.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

3. *John Randolph McDuffee*, born in Rochester Sept. 5, 1834, graduated from the Chandler Scientific School at Dartmouth College in 1857, and opened an office in Rochester as civil engineer. In 1858 he went with his brother Franklin on a voyage to Europe. On his return he immediately fell into a decline, and died May 14, 1859.

4. *Anna M. McDuffee* married Frank S. Brown of the firm Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn., and has one son and two daughters.

5. *Mary Abbie McDuffee* married, first, E. Freeman Whitehouse (p. 366); second, Charles K. Chase (see sketch), and survives him with one daughter.

6. *Sarah Frances McDuffee* died unmarried at the age of thirty-three. She was of sensible, well-balanced mind, quiet and unob-

trusive in manner, affectionate and self-sacrificing among her friends, and exceptionally lovely in her whole character.

7. *George McDuffee* has been engaged in extensive grain and lumber business in Rochester. He married, first, Lizzie Hanson, who died leaving a son; second, Nellie, daughter of Dr. James Farrington of Rochester, her father being nephew of Dr. James Farrington, M. C.

8. *Oliver McDuffee* died in infancy.

A D A M S.

ISAAC ADAMS was born in 1803, at Adams Corner, in a house still standing on the right going towards East Rochester. He was well known as an inventor, and "his peculiarities gained for him an extensive notoriety among strangers as well as those who knew him best." In boyhood he was employed in factory work, but at the age of eighteen went to Sandwich, where he learned the trade of cabinet-making. After a few years he went to Dover, where he worked at his trade till 1824, when he found work in a machine shop in Boston, Mass. In 1827 he invented the famous printing-press bearing his name and which soon came into almost universal use, having even now no superior for fine book-work. When he left Sandwich he said he would not return till he had money enough to buy the whole town, and sure enough, when he retired from business he had from one to two millions. He bought up many farms and planted them to white pines. The stone wall around a part of his grounds in Sandwich "has considerable local fame, being broad enough to drive a horse and buggy on top." He died in Sandwich July 19, 1883, where he was buried, several tons of stone being put upon his grave by his direction.

SETH ADAMS, brother of Isaac, was associated with him in the manufacture of printing-presses, and also acquired great wealth. He founded a nervine hospital in Boston, and contributed generously to various charities. He also bequeathed a fund of ten thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be divided among widows and maiden ladies of Rochester. He lies buried in the new cemetery at Rochester, where a beautiful granite monument has been erected bearing his portrait in a finely finished *bas-relief*.



